# THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

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## LOVING CUPS

### Closing Hours of the House of Representatives of the 58th Congress Marked by Good Feeling—A Joint Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The last remaining hours of the house of representatives of the 58th congress began at 10 o'clock this morning although it was still the executive day of March 2. When Speaker Cannon rapped the body to order few members were in their seats, but soon after it took on the usual appearance of a session. A prolonged discussion was precipitated over the conference report on a bill prohibiting the selection of timber lands in lieu of lands in forest reserves. The report was agreed to which finally passed the bill.

At 10:40 the house took a recess for 15 minutes.

The usual committee of three was appointed to join a similar committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that the house had completed its business and was ready to adjourn.

**Joint Caucus Called.**

The speaker appointed Messrs. Payne, Hepburn and De Armond.

At 11:10 a recess for 20 minutes was taken. Immediately thereafter Mr. Payne announced that there would be a joint caucus. Mr. Hepburn, mounting the rostrum, said there were occasions when a mild Republican like himself could be permitted to preside over a "Democratic" caucus and when a distinguished Democrat could preside over a "Republican caucus." Mr. Hay (Va) chairman of the regular Democratic caucus then took the floor.

Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup with the esteem of the members regardless of party. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Boutelle and was punctuated throughout with applause, the members several times rising en masse and cheering. He was followed by Mr. Williams, the minority leader who also delivered a most feeling and appropriate address.

**The Speaker Speaks.**

Amid deafening applause Speaker Cannon rose to respond.

"A gift from master to servant humbles the recipient. A gift from servant to master embarrasses the master. A gift from equal to equal when prompted by confidence and esteem is 'like unto apples of gold in pitchers of silver.' The men who compose the national house of representatives with their warrant of attorney from a great people have no superiors. They are all equals. I am proud that I am one of you. I am more gratified to receive this gift than words can express. I receive it as a token of your respect for me as one of you. This loving cup, notwithstanding its magnificent proportions, is not large enough to contain my thanks, my confidence in, respect for and love of you, one and all."

**Williams Was Next.**

When the enthusiasm had subsided Mr. Clark produced a second demonstration by presenting to John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, a loving cup, the gift of his Democratic colleagues.

When Mr. Williams rose to respond he was accorded the same spontaneous and general applause given to the speaker. He said:

"I have been touched by the words of my friend from Missouri. My colleagues, I have felt at times the burden of apprehended, even approaching failure, in attending to the duties which you have laid on me. I will therefore only say now that it affords pleasure to me to know that you are pleased to say that I have measurably well succeeded. It affords me the same degree of pleasure to know that you are pleased to say or that you are pleased to applaud the gentleman from Missouri when he said that in whatever measure I might have succeeded or failed I had tried to do my work and had succeeded thus far, at any rate in indulging in no sort of enmity, no sort of animosity and no sort of malice."

The house then resumed its session. The usual committees were appointed and at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock when, in response to a suggestion from Mr. Williams, Speaker Cannon surrendered the gavel to James D. Richardson of Tennessee during the reading of the customary resolution of thanks to the speaker of the house. The resolution was adopted with a rousing cheer. The speaker then resumed his seat and bade farewell to the members in a brief and affecting speech.

The committee appointed to wait on the president reported that they had performed that duty and the president had no further communication to transmit and then, on motion of Mr. Payne the house, at 11:55 a. m., adjourned sine die.

—Minneapolis Journal.

**LET THE WAR GO ON.**

**Grand Duke (to Death)—Your place—s-i-r-r—is at the front.**

## FORMER INAUGURAL PAGEANTS ECLIPSED

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The most brilliant and imposing inauguration which the citizens of Washington have ever prepared has passed into the history of the republic. Theodore Roosevelt did not ride to the capitol, hitch his horse to a shade tree, enter the building and take the oath of office booted and spurred. The traditional Jeffersonian simplicity was replaced by a pageant which has not been surpassed in the annals of the nation.

For a week the District of Columbia has been the host of the union. Term after term her citizens unite with enthusiasm in preparing an inauguration that shall fittingly show forth the national respect for the executive office. For the unparallelled demonstration of today the sole credit is due to these citizens, the officials of the war and navy departments and the officers of the army and navy. General John M. Wilson of the army, chairman of the inaugural committee, was ably assisted by his vice chairman, George Truesdell and Commissioner West and the inaugural committee of seventy-five citizens with General Chaffee at the head of its military affairs, and C. C. Glover responsible for its finances. These perfected and carried through an inauguration which for variety of detail, completeness of every part, and splendor of the whole, stands without rival among its notable predecessors.

**First Since the War.**

It was the first national inauguration since the civil war. The south sent up its warriors and its state officials. Men who fought each other for years under different flags, men who fought together in the war with Spain under one flag, executive officers of the states, who upheld the stars and bars and those who stood for the flag of the Union, marched together in review before their common president, a soldier of the republic.

Fully 200,000 visitors gazed with wonder and enthusiasm at the District's handiwork for honoring its president.

The whole city was a garden blossoming with flags. For a week ever-advancing waves of color have been sweeping through all its streets. Not only was the line of march artistically decorated to a degree never before attained but no street in the city was without its national colors. Acting under a suggestion from the inaugural committee, the board of education had requested its 50,000 school children to see that each one of their homes displayed the flag. It was a request responded to by an army of children. A committee on street decorations, street illumination and parks and reviewing stands worked together with artistic taste and transformed two miles and a half of the city's noted avenue into a fitting highway for the nation in its countless representative bodies to march as an escort to its president. Every square yard that was not black with people banked high above the pavement, crowding all windows and fringing all roofs was brilliant with the national colors.

**A Veritable Fairyland.**

The light and airy stands conforming everywhere to elementary architectural rules as to construction, painting and decorations, supplanted the huge and unsightly lumber piles which were formerly tolerated as outlooks for the crowds. The scene by day was magnificent, by night under the committee's scheme of illumination, the tremendous crowds wandered in fairyland.

Heretofore the decorations of the avenue have been chiefly flags, streamers and bunting. To these today were added palms of large growth and in endless abundance by carloads from the south and ship loads from Porto Rico.

The president's reviewing stand, in front of the White house, was the center of the Court of History, which extended two long blocks from Fifteenth street. Along each side of the avenue were noted historical figures in great numbers from the St. Louis exposition. This triumphal pathway along which the kings of the earth might have deemed it an honor to be conducted, was cleared and closed to cars and vehicles at an early hour. The police management was perfect. It was a royal highway upon which the president early entered and proceeded to the capitol to sign such bills as congress might pass in its closing hours.

**G. A. R. Set the Pace.**

The Grand Army of the Republic, as is its habit, insisted on acting with the president's escort and the president's rate of progress to the capitol was reduced to the pathetic pace of men who were fast approaching the scripture limit of life. But the delay had its compensations. Many thousands had an opportunity to see and greet the president as his cortege slowly passed along the miles from the White house to Capitol hill where congress was concluding its labors.

The five minutes remaining at the close of the senate's session were given to inaugurating the new vice president. He appeared at the main entrance escorted by the joint committee of arrangements and as the senate arose he was escorted to a seat at the right of the presiding officer, where he delivered brief inaugural remarks and repeated the oath of office after the presiding officer, Senator Frye.

When the stroke of noon put an end to the session little was known beyond the fact that no important appropriation bill had failed. Then began the opening and formal organization of the new organization of the senate. Packed like sardines in the restricted space of the little chamber were the official visitors, the president and cabinet in plain clothes; the ambassadors and ministers, gorgeous in gilt braid and decorations; the supreme court in deep black, the army and navy in silver and gold swords; and last of all, the members of a dead house of representatives banked about the walls or crowded into cloak rooms. Each of these grand divisions of official life or official death was announced and saluted by the senate rising. All this prolonged form with its solemn progress and weighty dignity was preliminary to the ceremonies outside and the march at once began to the immense platform where the president would then deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office. Here the great pageant for the benefit of the public began to unfold itself.

The windows of the capitol were crowded; there was a deep fringe of spectators along the roofs of the senate and the house and the dome. The trees of the park were loaded with boys and men; the broad acres of the park itself were crowded with thousands upon thousands. Back of this a multitude and every residence fronting on the park added to the imposing scene. Surrounding the plaza in front of the president's platform were the forming lines of the main parade while from the adjacent streets everywhere projected heads of columns, military and civic, waiting to fall in their places in the line.

With the appearance of the president from the senate chamber the shouting began, swelling into a roar like Niagara, rising to cyclonic effects and continuing while the senate and members of the house, the cabinet, the supreme court, the heads of the army and navy, ambassadors and ministers, representatives of every subordinate branch of the government and a great company of guests filed out of the senate doors and filled the immense platform.

At length all was ready for the crowning ceremony. The sea of humanity was stilled. The president advanced to take the oath of office. With his hand upon the bible held by the chief justice he reverently repeated the oath, kissed the book, at the end and Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States.

## THE PARADE

### Most Gorgeous Pageant in History of the Country Marched in Honor of President.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt led his inaugural parade in quick marching time from the capitol to the White house. No president in recent years has been as prompt in moving from one end of the avenue to the other. The troops marched in ideal weather, the sky being clear, the sun warm, and a fair breeze blowing. The president lost no time in formalities. He descended the steps which were put in place in front of the inaugural stand and took his carriage without re-entering the capitol. The inaugural march began at 1:20 o'clock and as the president's carriage followed by that of Vice President Fairbanks and those of the members of the cabinet proceeded through the capitol grounds, the vast throng hastily placed itself on either side of the line of march and cheered without ceasing. The procession moved slowly and Mr. Roosevelt in acknowledging the salutes from either side, rose to his feet repeatedly and with his silk hat in his hand, bowed to right and left. The buildings facing the capitol grounds through which the procession passed were occupied to their full capacity with cheering people, who waved flags and handkerchiefs. No incident marred in the slightest degree the inaugural procession as it left the scene of the inaugural address and proceeded down past the peace monument and took its way toward the White house on the broad avenue.

**Triumphal Pageant Moves.**

The procession formed immediately behind the carriages of the presidential party and in the order previously arranged, marched from the capitol.

The splendid triumphal pageant preceded by a platoon of mounted police moved up the avenue amid the frantic applause of the thousands who packed the line of march on either side to view the spectacular and public feature of the day.

The Fifth artillery band, followed the police and in stirring time, led the oncoming marchers. The more military character of the return from the capitol as contrasted with the march to the capitol was due in part to the fact that the old veterans who followed the president on foot this morning bade him farewell at the capitol and their places were taken by the mounted officers on the staff of the grand marshal and their special aides. Squadron A of the New York National guard in their brilliant uniforms of blue again formed the president's personal escort, together with the officers of the president's old rough riders regiment. In contrast with the khaki uniforms of the rough riders was the regular army uniform of Lieutenant Granville Fortescue, the president's cousin, who went from the rough riders into the regular army after the war but rode with his former comrades.

Many times along the line of march, the president arose in his carriage and lifted his hat. A broad smile lit up his face and it was easy to see the cheers of the admiring throngs greatly pleased him.

**Military Grand Finale.**

The military grand finale of the procession came after the rough riders. Major General James F. Wade as chief marshal with a splendidly uniformed staff representing the staff corps of the army, led the division. Foremost in the line were the pets of the army and navy, the West Point cadets and the "middies" from Annapolis with the District of Columbia National guard which has come to be looked upon as almost a part of the regular army organization.

The cadets headed by Brigadier General Frederick Grant and under their own superintendent, Brigadier General Mills, acquitted themselves splendidly. There was a diversity about their organization which made it very attractive for it represented infantry, field artillery, new mountain battery platoons and the cavalry which makes West Point famous throughout the world.

The midshipmen surprised everybody. Sailors are not supposed to be good foot soldiers, yet beyond question the two battalions from Annapolis, seven hundred strong, gave the West Pointers the hardiest contest they ever had for first place in a parade. The boys in their navy blue, tightly-fitting jackets and leggins marched with a precision that was wonderful and were cheered at almost every step.

**Finest Body of Troops.**

In their wake came the revenue marine cadets a new feature in the inaugural parade and one so attractive as to be sure of retention in the future.

The splendidly drilled engineers were represented by the second battalion, Major Burr commanding and as the men marched in files of 20 they received unlimited applause. The pick of the army had been cheered for their splendid procession so that while the representations from each branch of the service was small it was beyond question the finest body of troops ever gathered on Pennsylvania avenue. The signal corps, the provisional regiment made up of two battalions and the coast artillery all had representatives. The men who man the great guns at the sea coast fortifications, in their spick and span uniforms, with brilliant touches of colors of white, yellow, red and blue and green typifying the various branches of the services, made a moving picture, calculated to stir to its depths the lovers of regular army.

**From the Islands.**

Porto Rico was well represented in the parade.

Major Thomas W. Griffith of the regular army, commanded the battalion of the Porto Rico provisional regiment which came all the way from its island home to participate in the inaugural. The crowds were quick to recognize them and were generous in their applause of the excellent showing the troops made.

## RAILROAD MEN SUBPOENAED.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 4.—Subpoenas were served today on General Freight Agent Koontz and General Passenger Agent Black commanding them to appear before a justice court here next Tuesday and give testimony in the suit brought against the road by the Kansas oil producers alleging an illegal freight rate combine.

## THE SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 4.—On the third finger of President Roosevelt's left hand during the inaugural ceremonies, was a heavily embossed gold seal ring. The ring was a present to Mr. Roosevelt this morning from Secretary of State John Hay. Instead of a seal on the oval flat surface of the ring, is a receptacle with a glass face. Under the glass is the lock of hair cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln just after his assassination and before his death. When in his room and waiting for the ceremonies in the senate chamber to begin, President Roosevelt called attention to the ring. Secretary Hay, he said, had given it to him with the expressed wish that it should be worn during his inauguration. "I am very happy to wear it," added the president, "and shall always value it very highly." The ring is very like in pattern to one which Mr. Roosevelt wears on the little finger of the same hand.

## CONTEST WILL BE SHORTENED BY ADJOURNMENT

### Attorney Waldron Talked Half Day Yesterday Urging Legislators to See Gross Frauds in Methods Used to Elect Adams.

### PROPOSED IDEA GAINS FAVOR

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

DENVER, March 4.—Let it be no surprise to the general public to wake up some morning the latter part of next week and find Lieutenant Governor J. G. McDonald, Colorado's chief executive. In spite of the scoffing of the radicals on both sides this idea is gaining favor rapidly and the conservative members of the general assembly regardless of political affiliations are advocating this scheme for all they are worth. They meet the arguments of the illegality and the unconstitutionality of such a step by saying that the legislature is supreme and possesses the power to declare the governor's chair vacant and to seat whomsoever it pleases. It will be impossible, however, to convince the leaders of either faction that there is any great possibility of this idea taking definite shape.

**Waldron Is Through.**

"There isn't money enough on earth to induce me if I were the contestee in this case to hold the office one single day whatever the verdict of this honorable body.

"I hope for political regeneration in this great commonwealth."

With these words Attorney John M. Waldron, pale with exhaustion, his voice trembling, and his arms raised high above his head, closed his direct argument before the general assembly at 5 o'clock this afternoon. When he concluded there was prolonged applause. Democrats and Republicans were equally generous and many from both sides of the house went forward to congratulate the speaker upon his masterly effort.

Contrary to expectations former Governor Charles S. Thomas did not speak this afternoon. The joint assembly was not called to order until 2:15 o'clock on account of the delayed arrival of some of the members and as Mr. Thomas would have had but one hour to speak had the proceedings begun promptly at 2 o'clock it was decided to let Mr. Waldron speak during the whole of the afternoon. Mr. Thomas will open the case for the contestee at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The attorneys for Adams will occupy the entire day Monday and three hours of Tuesday's session. Mr. Waldron will then be given two hours and fifteen minutes for rebuttal, having already consumed five hours and fifty-five minutes of the eight hours allotted him in direct argument.

**Tired Out at Finish.**

Mr. Waldron spoke this afternoon for two hours and forty-five minutes without the slightest pause and he clearly showed the effects of this effort when he concluded. He looked like a sick man and declared to the joint assembly that it had been one of the greatest efforts of his life as far as physical endurance is concerned.

Mr. Waldron also characterized the Peabody-Adams contest as the greatest legal controversy in the history of world-litigation as far as the number of witnesses introduced; the volume of the testimony and the number of attorneys employed all over the state are concerned.

He stated incidentally that more than 2,200 witnesses have been examined before the committee or before justices by depositions and that more than 100 attorneys all told have been employed.

**All Is Tainted.**

Mr. Waldron began his afternoon address where he left off this morning by declaring that it is impossible and so proven to separate the good from the bad ballots in precincts tainted with fraud. He then pointed out that the writing of ballots by judges for illiterates without swearing in the voter serves to taint all precincts in which this system is practiced.

"You are driven to this alternative," he declared, "You must follow the law and throw out the entire vote in questionable precincts. It is high time that election judges in this state and the voters at large should be taught that the law must be respected. I say again that you have the opportunity of a life time and you must seize it in the name of the law and common decency. Opportunity knocks at every man's door but only once. It is knocking at the door of this body now. Are you going to cast it aside? If you do you may as well dissolve

(Continued on Page 2.)

## [illegible]

### President Jordan of Leland Stanford Jr. University and San Francisco Detectives Sail for Hawaiian Islands Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The only new feature to the story connected with the mysterious death of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford was the discovery by the police today of two tins of bi-carbonate of soda, the medium through which the fatal dose of strychnine was administered. One of these tins was found in the Palo Alto home and the other in the San Francisco residence of the late Mrs. Stanford.

Soda, which is a common household article, was not found in the kitchen as might have been expected, but in each instance in the medicine chest. The soda was immediately turned over to chemists to be analyzed.

The steamer Alameda which sailed for Honolulu today carried as passengers Dr. David S. Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university; Timothy Hopkins, a trustee of that institution; Detective Reynolds, of the local police force, and Captain Callunden, of the Morse Detective Agency, the man who had in charge the investigation of the cases surrounding the first attempt to poison Mrs. Stanford in this city. The latter officer denied the report that he was going to Honolulu for the express purpose of making an arrest of a suspect. He refused to state what, if any special mission, had been undertaken.

Mrs. Stanford's former butler, E. Beverly, refused to make any statement, simply saying that he was not on trial by the newspapers.

HONOLULU, March 4.—Bertha Berner and May Hunt, secretary and maid respectively to Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, who died here Tuesday night, intended to accompany the remains to San Francisco on the Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer China, but in view of the fact that Prof. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, and others associated with the Stanford interests, are coming to Honolulu, it is now believed that they will remain here.

The sailing for Honolulu on the Oceanic Steamship company's vessel, Alameda, today of Captain Callunden, representing a private detective agency at San Francisco and Harry C. Reynolds of the San Francisco police department, is regarded here as evidence that the authorities of the latter city, as well as the representatives of the Stanford estate, believe that Mrs. Stanford was poisoned, which is against the theory held by some persons that death was due to natural causes. It is possible that this conclusion is based on cablegrams sent by High Sheriff Henry to the San Francisco police authorities containing information which has not been given out here.

The high sheriff admits, however, that the departure of the detectives from San Francisco indicates that in their belief a crime has been committed, and that a thorough investigation will be held but beyond this he declines to give any information.

High Sheriff Henry says that the report of the chemists will not be made before tonight.

It is now considered possible that the inquest, which it has been arranged, should immediately follow the report of the chemists, will be postponed until the arrival of the Alameda.

The police authorities here are maintaining an extraordinary secrecy regarding everything connected with the case.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 4. Since Druggist W. E. Jackson made his statement in regard to selling Mrs. Stanford bi-carbonate of soda, there have been no developments in Palo Alto or at the university. It is reported by those familiar with the Stanford stock farm that strychnine was formerly kept there in large quantities for killing squirrels which overran the estate. This strychnine would have been open to anyone employed at the stock farm or anyone who might see it there. But so far as can be found out now, there has been no strychnine kept on the farm for several months.

## MANAGER DAVIS OF THE IROQUOIS INDICTED

CHICAGO, March 4.—Indictments against Will J. Davis, formerly resident manager of the Iroquois theater; William Laughlin, deputy building inspector of Chicago; and George Williams, city building commissioner, were returned today in Judge McEwen's court and capiasses were immediately ordered issued. The true bills voted are based on the testimony given by persons who witnessed the theater fire which resulted in the loss of nearly six hundred lives.

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## ARTISTS AND PARISIANS ON EXHIBITION

(Copyright by Hearst News Syndicate)
Cable to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph

PARIS March 4—The exhibition of paintings at the Expatant club is taking place this year as usual, and as usual all Paris flocks to the galleries of that fashionable association to see the exhibits. The cause of the attraction is not the number of masterpieces on view, indeed they are few, but the quantity of portraits— Everybody in Paris who consider themselves anybody feels it their duty at some time during their life to have their portrait painted by some fashionable artist, and to hang it upon the Epatant's walls for the admiration of their fellow men and women To have your portrait hung in this exhibition means that you are prominent in society, and also that you are rich, for the artists who are called upon to trace the features of their fashionable patrons upon these occasions are sure to ask a round sum for their services. This year the canvases, which are the most admired, come from the brushes of Ayme Morot, Bonnoa and Dagnan-Bouveret as for the three Parisians who have considered their own notoriety sufficiently prominent to justify presenting their images before the gaze of their fellows in society, they are M Eiffel, the famous engineer to whom the huge tower is due, M Caston Menier, the chocolate manufacturer and the Marquis de Vogue, whose aristocratic prestige has given him an entrance into the ranks of the 'Immortals If you want to be in the fashion and show society that money is no object, open wide the strings of your purse and have your portrait painted by a fashionable artist and hung in the "Epatant' exhibition.

The artistic entertainments which take place every summer at the magnificent antique Roman theater at Orange will this year be particularly brilliant The beautiful Comtesse de Greffhule, charmed by the magic beauty of the scene has decided to lend the support of the musical soiree of which she is the patroness to the management of the fetes at Orange The compositions of the great composer, Gluck will be heard to exceptional advantage and we shall have a rendering of 'Alceste and 'Armide which will surpass anything of the kind ever done before The orchestra of the theater at Monte Carlo under the leadership of their own conductor M Lunzburg has been engaged for the performance We shall soon have our French Bayreuth and it will be thanks to a truly admirable grande dame I sincerely advise the many Americans who will be in Europe at that season (the beginning of August) to go to Orange They will see something which will be worth in itself the trip across the ocean

## INTEREST VOTE IS NOT LIKELY BEFORE FRIDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

this body for you will thus become a useless branch of the government

"Festering at the core of politics in this state is a band of election thieves who are ruining the splendid name of this most beautiful city of the commonwealth '

**On Yellow Journals**

Mr Waldron then took occasion to upbraid the "yellow journals of Denver and Pueblo He also pointed out that of the 6,000 mythical names which were placed on the Denver poll books by the Democratic machine and discovered by two or three careful re-checks made by the Republicans the Democratic attorneys had succeeded in proving the inaccuracy of the Republican re-check only to the extent of eighty-one names He said that he did not deny that there were inaccuracies in the re-check and declard that it ill becomes the attorneys on the other side to taunt him with these few inaccuracies He argued that the exceptions prove the rule and said that out of the eighty-one names mentioned but thirty-six witnesses were directly examined by the contest committee the others giving their testimony by depositions .

Then turning with the re-check list in his hand Mr. Waldron said to Mr. Thomas "Do you want a copy of this? I dare you to take it and try to prove to this assembly that my assertions are not correct '

**Said Thomas Was Afraid.**

"Go on with your argument ' said Mr. Thomas.

'I thought so. You are afraid to take it," shouted Mr Waldron excitedly.

Mr Waldron then brought down the house in attempting to bring out the class of witnesses introduced by the contestee, by citing the case of the witness who some three weeks ago was put on the stand to discredit the Republican re-check list, who declared that he knew Kuropatkin Kurokt, Paderewski, etc, and that they all voted in his precinct on election day. Mr Waldron spent more than half an hour in picking the evidence of the Adams witness to pieces He gave illustrations of the usual fraudulent practices resorted to and asked why Adams' attorneys did not try to disprove the thousands of fraudulent votes cast in the lower wards of Denver. He said that the election was stolen right before the eyes of the supreme court watchers and charged Adams' attorneys with withholding many of their important depositions until the last session or two of the contest committee in order that said evidence might not be contradicted

**The Experts.**

He then endeavored to show the competency of the handwriting experts and told the assembly how Attorney Vidal assisted all of his witnesses to "identify' their ballots He then showed a number of exhibits of handwriting which the experts testified were written by one person At the close of his remarks he dwelt briefly upon the fraud in Adams, Conejos and Pueblo counties and declared that Peabody was elected by a legal plurality of more than 3,000 legal votes He declared that he was not before the assembly to palliate condone or defend Republican frauds but to condemn any frauds by whatsoever party committed

Mr. Waldron then told touchingly of Chas Dickens Fagin character, of how Fagin made thieves of little children who brought their spoils to him as to a spider sitting in his web

"Lay your hand on Fagin and you will not have to punish the little children who are his tools Stamp out Faginism and you must bring Fagin You must place your hand at the seat of the disease. The man who is the beneficiary of the Fagin tactics and crimes should not be allowed to hold this great office of public trust

Mr Waldron will make his closing address Tuesday afternoon

On Wednesday the discussion will be open to the members of the legislature each member being limited to ten minutes If all the members avail themselves of this privilege or transfer their time to fellow members voting will not begin before next Friday

## VERY FEW PEOPLE

**Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.**

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms

Some suffer most directly after eating bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart headaches sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades some have extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same that is the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner Put a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle they will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overcrowded stomach a chance to recuperate

Dieting never cures Dyspepsia neither do pills and cathartic medicines which simply irritate and inflame the intestines

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe

**COLORADO MIDLAND TRAINS**

to Cripple Creek district will, on and after March 1st leave from D & R G depot Colorado Springs Other Midland passenger trains will leave from Santa Fe depot as heretofore.


# Our most noteworthy spring exhibit

COME a sight-seeing here this week. It will be a great pleasure to see these new showings for Spring. It's a great pleasure to tell you about them. In direct proportion to the increase in business we've arranged larger and more varied lines than ever. In all departments is evidenced the broadening-out of this store. Spend your leisure time here getting posted on what's new and do not feel that you intrude. This store's mission is to serve the public faithfully, intelligently and honestly. We try to follow this policy unswervingly. We shouldn't deserve to hold the chief favor of Colorado Springs people otherwise. A child buys here as safely as the parent.

Following our well known system of buying and selling for cash and with our experience in merchandising we are offering our patrons advantages along the lines of price and quality which we are positive cannot be equalled elsewhere in Colorado Springs.

## "Moneyback" silks are best

*THE best in the world They come in 'Messaline,' "Peau de Cygne," 'Louisine," 19 to 36 inches wide. We have the exclusive sale for Colorado Springs and guarantee every yard. True to the name "Moneyback," we return the price if you are not satisfied.*

BLACK TAFFETA SILK—36 inches wide, pure dye, beautiful luster, a first class wearing silk at a special low price, the yard ..... **$1**

INDIA SHANTONGS — Handsome new silk in black, blue, green, brown and natural, for smart costumes, 28 inch, at the yard ..... **$1**

ALL WOOL BATISTE—Fine sheer quality, 36-inches wide, in new shades of brown, blue, green, cream, also black, for soft clinging house and evening gowns, a rare value at, a yard ..... **50¢**

NEW FRENCH CHALLIES—Best quality made, sold in largest cities at $1 the yard, 30 inches wide, in rich designs, priced here at, a yard ..... **59¢**

NEW MOHAIRS—Blue, black, brown, silky finish, extra quality, 42 inches wide, good worth at 65c the yard, priced for special at, a yard ..... **50¢**

SILK MOHAIRS—Extra high finish in swell mottled design and dots Blues, browns, etc, 85c kind at, the yard ..... **69¢**

## Washable goods—Newest

*THE new washable fabric showing embraces the very daintiest and choicest ideas for this season You'll feel well repaid for coming to see this collection, whether you are ready to buy or not We give here a small list. Not all by any means.*

WASHABLE VOILES — Beautiful sheer material in latest effects for shirt waist suits, at a yd ..... **15c**

SILK ORGANDIES—Various pleasing designs on white ground, also fancy floral effects in self colorings. The yard ..... **50¢**

SHEER WHITE LONGCLOTH—for women's and children's undergarments, etc, special value at the yard ..... **10¢**

FINE SHEER COTTON BATISTE New fancy stripes, pin dots, etc—white, ecru and dark grounds, at the yard ..... **12½¢**

CRYSTAL CORDS ON SALE—Best washable silks for waists, etc, all new effects, regular 50c goods, Monday and Tuesday, a yd ..... **39¢**

## Kaufman's
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

## Exclusive styles ready-made

*THIS season's gathering in the Suit Room is more comprehensive than any previous one—more interesting—because the styles are so distinctively different from those of the past Fresh from the tailor's hands, exclusive creations of the highest art, priced like no other store here can equal Monday will be the best time for those who demand first choice*

The showing includes every fashionable fabric Mohairs, Panamas New Mixtures, Broadcloths

Women's and Misses' Suits, cheviot serge, blouse coat, generously full sleeves, kilted 7-gore skirt at ... **5.00**

Women's Cravenette Coats Full length in tan and oxford, double cape, full sleeves belted waist, guaranteed at ... **2.50**

Women's Suits Mohair in blue and brown, blouse coat, new full sleeves, pleated skirt Attractive offer at ... **5.00**

Splendid Skirt Offer—25 women's new mohair skirts, in blue, brown and black, extra full pleated bottom, inverted back ... **4.50**

MAN TAILORED SUITS, $25—Extremely stylish garments in covert, 24 inch, close fitting coat, lined with taffeta silk. New full skirt ... **25.00**

## Leaders in finest footwear

*STILL ahead First to be ready with all correct shoe styles for spring and summer What a lot of satisfaction it is to be able to say that What a mite of satisfaction it is to have all the most careful dressers look to this store for their foot dress. Working with the end in view of being first to show the new styles and seeing this end realized so completely as it is this season repays us a plenty for the effort.*

All the footwear we sell is guaranteed to be the most serviceable and comfortable and at once the most up-to-date that can be had for any price

WOMEN'S OXFORDS — tans and blacks **1.50, $2, 2.50, $3** and **3.50**.

WOMEN'S SHOES—**2.00, 2.50, $3, 3.50, $4**.

Colorado Springs Agency for the famous "Crawford" **3.50** and **$4** Shoe for men.

Largest and most varied line of women's oxford laces ever shown here

*Our "Special", $3.*

## Waist values are better

*BETTER worth for the money than we have ever offered. It's a beautiful assortment dainty and any creations plain or elaborate as you like. No matter what you want to spend for waists, there's satisfaction here.*

OF WHITE INDIA LINON—Front trimmed with tucks and embroidered insertion, back with clustered pin tucks ..... **$1**

OF WHITE MULL—Dainty waists with front of embroidery and real val insertion, full sleeves, dainty stock ..... **1.35**

OF JAP SILK—Handsome embroidered front, full gathered sleeves, neat cuffs and stock, black or white, at ..... **3.98**

SHEER WHITE WAISTS — Embroidered front in floral effect, new full sleeves, drawn work stock ..... **1.62**

## Gloves, hosiery, and underwear

*EVERYTHING that has been brought out for Spring wear in gloves and hosiery is here. Our high standard of excellence is maintained throughout the entire showings. Every new novelty and of course all the staple kinds.*

WOMEN'S GLOVES OF DOGSKIN —New English red, tan and brown shades, also genuine mocha gloves at the pair ..... **$1**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY—Fancy embroidered and polkadot effects, tan and black, fast cotton, at the pair ..... **25¢**

WOMEN'S SILK EMBROIDERED and allover lace and lace boot hose, in black, tan and navy, very new at, pair ..... **50¢**

SPRING UNDERWEAR FOR ALL —The big spring stock is complete and ready for selections. Every desired sort; lisle thread or gauze, with sleeves or without, ankle or knee lengths. Headquarters for Union Suits.

## Umbrellas, special 2.50

WOMEN'S ALL SILK UMBRELLAS—Steel rod and paragon frame, choice of several different handles, black only, regular 3.50 for .... **2.50**

BLACK GLORIA silk umbrellas for sun or rain—assorted handles, $1.25 value, on sale Monday and Tuesday at ..... **89¢**


**RUSSIANS FALLING BACK ON HEAVY DEFENSES**

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Friday, March 3—11 a m—Via Fusan—(Delayed in transmission).—During last night, the Japanese occupied three more villages in the Russian second line of defenses carrying the captured lines 12 miles east of Changtan The Russians are falling back on their heavy defenses south of Mukden

The Japanese movement is entirely successful

The Japanese losses have not been reported, but it is probable that they will not be heavy considering the importance of the movement The pursuit of the Russians continues


Take nutmeg; one is not as good as another. Schilling's Best, in nutmeg, is ground fine from difficult nuts to grind because full of oil; the oil is their virtue. There are dry nuts; there are wormy nuts. We are no more careful in nutmegs than all through.

Your grocer's; moneyback.

## Dentistry

Dr. Shaw's modern methods insures the highest quality of work and the lowest prices for the best Office, Chicago Dental Parlors, Barnes Building, 113 East Pike's Peak avenue. Phone 621-A.


## "BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE RUSSIAN WAR"

(Copyright by Hearst News Syndicate)
Cable to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph

MOSCOW, March 4—Count Leo Tolstoy has just finished a five act drama entitled, "Behind the Scenes in the Russian War,' in which he unmercifully criticizes the Russian officials whom he shows up as devoid of all patriotism and sense of honesty

It was intended to produce the play simultaneously in this city and St. Petersburg, but in the last moment the censor forbade the production on the ground that it would be dangerous to the state as long as the present disturbances last Count Tolstoy has now offered his play to all the theaters outside of Russia and there has been a great rush to secure it

An American manager is said to have already arranged for the production in all the large cities in America

**FREE LUNCH OFFERED TO AID CHURCH WORK.**

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph

CRIPPLE CREEK March 4 A novel method to induce non-churchgoers to attend services will be put into effect tomorrow morning by Rev. Sexon, pastor of the First Christian church when free lunch will be served in the C E room of the church Immediately after the announcements of the usual services is the following Free lunch will be served immediately after service in the Christian Endeavor room. Free to all who attend church."

The Christian church is one of the most centrally located houses of worship in the district, being on the corne. of Second and Eaton streets. It is thought that this unique plan will prove to be very successful

NO LOSS—Visitors from the eastern portion of the county were in the city yesterday and told the commissioners that the cattle in that section had gone through the winter with practically no loss The snow is leaving and plowing will be commenced next week


## "77"
**Cures Colds and GRIP**

**Prevents Pneumonia**

Colds are tainted with Grip, in consequence, the Influenza is fierce and blinding, the Cough deep-seated and dangerous the Sore Throat malignant and prostrating Many persons are confined to their homes and even to their beds

The prompt use of Dr Humphreys' Seventy seven restores the checked circulation (the first sign of taking cold) starts the blood coursing through the veins breaks up the Cold or Grip and prevents Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co Cor William and John Streets, New York.

## Suit Trunks
## $9.50 Trunks
## $10.00 Trunks
## $12.50 Trunks

Those are our own make and better trunks cannot be bought for the money If you are going to buy a trunk don't fail to come in and see these values.

**W. . WEST**
**Phone 574**
**16 East Pike's Peak Ave.**


**SOME RIO GRANDE FLYERS**

| Colorado Springs | Arrive Denver |
|---|---|
| 9 07 a m | 11 05 a m |
| 10 25 a m | 12 30 noon |
| 6 25 p m* | 8 30 p. m. |

*Dining car Service a la carte.
All trains daily
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
16 North Tejon Fone 96.

THE RIO GRANDE has eight daily trains to Denver and Pueblo.


## Get a suit

It's about time that you were thinking of getting a spring suit.

We want you to look at our special line of suitings that we are making to order for **$20 00**, any style.

You can't buy ready-made ones for that price. Money used to purchase our garments is invested—not spent A complete line of spring styles now on display.

We make suits to order from **$20 to $35 00.**

**The Nora Tailoring Company**
**113 N. Tejon Street**


AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT by keeping in mind the fact that Short Line trains for Cripple Creek leave the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs at 10 15 a m and 6 30 p m. daily.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# Roosevelt and Fairbanks

## Take the Oath of Office in the Presence of Thousands of Their Fellow Citizens

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, today were inaugurated respectively president and vice president of the United States.

A few months ago theirs were names to conjure with in one of the most noteworthy campaigns in the history of American politics. They were elected with the greatest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. Today, their names again on every lip, the verdict of the American people rendered on November 8 was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capital rarely has witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. A blaze of decorations greets the eye at every turn. From every staff the national ensign breaks to the gentle breeze; great buildings are enfolded in the soft embrace of the Stars and Stripes, and entire blocks are a mass of patriotic color.

Above the white dome of the capitol float immense American flags, and from the top [illegible] point of the graceful granite shaft erected in memory of the first president springs a single American emblem, a vivid splash of red, white and blue against the sky.

## Chief Justice Fuller Administers the Oath to President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times,—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

### Great Crowd Present.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The capitol plaza, resourceful in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every coign of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.

Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants blocks away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The

(Continued on Page 4.)

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. Twice as many flags have been used this year by the inaugural committee as ever was used before and the splendor of the scheme adopted for the city's adornment never has been surpassed.

No thoroughfare in the world, probably lends itself so beautifully to decoration as that part of Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth avenues.

Here is the court of history and her the decorators have achieved artistic marvels. From the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were brought heroic statues of Monroe, Jackson, Bienville, LaSalle, Clark, Livingston, Narvez and other notable figures in the history of the Louisiana purchase, and on pedestals placed at regular intervals on the south side of the avenue stand the imposing white statues.

### Decorations.

From the Louisiana Purchase Exposition also came four great allegorical figures, two of which, the Flying Victory and the Genius of Architecture were erected, one on each side of the avenue at the east end of the court of history, and the other two, the Genius of Sculpture and the Genius of Music, at the west end. Each figure is surrounded by group columns forty feet high, heavily festooned.

Arranged on pedestals at regular intervals on each side of the court are triple bamboo poles from the Philippines. They are of a uniform height of fifty feet, each bears a hand painted shield of a state or territory of the union, and from the top of each floats the stars and stripes.

The flags were broken out on the poles by veterans of the Spanish-American war. The poles are connected by double laurel rope garlands bearing thousands of parti-colored electric lights. Artistically located along the court are massive urns also brought from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—filled with giant palms. Scores of handsome palms constitute one of the decorative features of the court.

### For Spectators.

Along each side of the court of history handsome stands were erected from which spectators might view the inaugural parade. Thus the court was transformed into a vast amphitheater, the seats standing fully thirty feet above the procession. The president's reviewing stand is directly in front of the White house. It is handsomely constructed and beautifully decorated with flags and laurel. That part of the stand occupied by President Roosevelt and his immediate party extends out over the sidewalk.

Before 9 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue, outside of the ropes, had been cleared by the police of pedestrians and vehicles of all sorts. The president was soon to leave the White house for the capitol so that his official home was the center of early interest.

### Leaves White House.

At about 10 o'clock President Roosevelt entered the magnificent open landau drawn by four beautifully matched bay horses. With the president on the rear seat sat Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and opposite them sat Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. President Roosevelt was smiling and chatting animatedly with those accompanying him.

To several friends standing near the White house entrance he bowed cordially. Senator Fairbanks entered the second carriage, accompanied by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Representative Williams, of Mississippi, and Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, the remaining members of the inaugural committee. Members of the cabinet entered carriages, the last in the little procession being occupied by Wm. Loeb and Colonel Charles L. Bromwell, and Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, respectively, the president's military and naval aides.

### Thronged With People.

The carriages swept out of the northwest gate of the grounds into Pennsylvania avenue, where the escort of honor was awaiting them. Headed by a squadron of mounted police in personal command of the superintendent of police, Major Richard Sylvester, the party and the escort moved immediately toward the capitol.

The escort consisted of Lieut. General Adna R. Chaffee, the grand marshal of the parade, and staff; the Fifth band of army corps from Fort Hamilton; squadron A First cavalry of New York; a body of thirty picked members of the president's old regiment of rough riders, and a body of several hundred members of the grand army of the republic and of the Spanish war veterans.

The rough riders constituted the special guard of the president. They surrounded his carriage completely and let none approach that carriage too closely.

### An Ovation.

The ride down the avenue to the capitol was one long continuous ovation. The great cheer which was voiced as the White house ran along the avenue in consonance with the [illegible] of the president's carriage.

It was taken up by the waiting crowds at the capitol, and it did not die away until the president [illegible] through the line of saluting troops with drawn sabers, disappeared behind the bronze doors of the [illegible].

As the president entered the capitol the Fifty-eighth congress was in the throes of dissolution.

[illegible] there at the moment was not to be inaugurated, but to exercise his function as a co-ordinate branch of the government [illegible]. He entered the president's room in the senate wing. [illegible] were awaiting him [illegible] tors and representatives also were awaiting him to urge the signing of measures in which they were interested.

Shortly before noon, Mrs. Roosevelt,

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Charles Warren Fairbanks Assumes the Vice-Presidency in the Senate Chamber

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at high noon today inducted into the office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate of the 58th congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate.

All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the president, and were in reality, while themselves of great import, the prelude of the more important event. The installation of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate.

The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which [illegible] the desk of the presiding officer of the senate, [illegible] on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past fifty years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come.

### Simple Ceremony.

Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time-honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to alone for the simplicity of the [illegible] of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the offi-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## Left Wing Lost

### Kuropatkin Says Russian Left Is Cut Off by the Japanese.

BERLIN, March 4.—A special to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says:

"General Kuropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening, said that 260,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army."

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kuropatkin which read:

"The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In government circles here today there is a conviction that General Kuropatkin has been fully beaten; that part of his army has been dispersed, and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gaotu pass.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Via Fusan, March 4.—The Russian artillery kept up a heavy fire on the Japanese guns most of the day and also fired shrapnel at the attacking forces.

The Japanese are gathered on the slopes so close to the Russian trenches that in some places their artillery cannot give the best support. The Russians have largely abandoned their method of volley firing. It is believed that the Japanese attack will succeed.

## Attacking the Center

MUKDEN, March 4, 1 a. m.—The Russians are holding on desperately to their positions.

Although the fighting has now been in progress six days, the officers here are mystified as to whether the actions at the wings are not big demonstrations to facilitate the chief object of the Japanese, that of breaking through the Russian center, or, if it is Field Marshal Oyama's real intention to turn Mukden; on which side is the real movement, and on which the feint.

One of General Kuropatkin's staff officers said to the Associated Press:

"Oyama's strategy is to break the center and then encircle the wings and compel a demoralized retreat, but till now the Japanese attacks against the center have been only measurably successful.

"Sanlinpou, which is the key to our position on the right flank was the scene of awful carnage last night. The Japanese concentrated on it the fire of over a hundred guns and then attacked with the bayonet.

According to the reports coming in, they were repulsed, and in a counter attack we captured seven machine guns."

Trains are leaving ceaselessly for the north with wounded men and stores.

## Charcot Expedition Has Returned

BUENOS AYRES, March 4.—A telegram to the newspaper, Standard, announces that the Antarctic ship Le Francais, with the entire Charcot expedition, has arrived at Puerto Madrin, Argentina. There is no confirmation of the news.

## Waldron Talks

### Says Some Republicans Require Preponderance of Evidence.

DENVER, March 4.—Attorney John M. Waldron, acting for Peabody, resumed his argument before the joint assembly at 10 o'clock [illegible] till [illegible]. He will [illegible] again for [illegible] this afternoon, giving way at 4 o'clock to one of the attorneys for [illegible], probably [illegible] Charles S. [illegible].

After briefly reviewing his remarks of yesterday, Mr. Waldron got down to facts and figures, upon the foundations which he laid yesterday, and painted the blackest picture of the flagrant work of the Democratic election machine. He said in part:

### Denver Precincts.

"Out of the 1[illegible] Denver precincts assailed by the contestor there are not three of them in which the Democratic attorneys have succeeded in proving that there was no fraud. I again wish to repeat the statement that the Australian ballot system is unconstitutional. But it is not the duty of this body to determine its unconstitutionality. It is a state law, and whether it be valid or invalid, it must be obeyed. It is unconstitutional because it guarantees absolute secrecy of the ballot, whereas [illegible] own law gives the right to judges of election to prepare ballots for disabled and illiterate voters. But I am willing to accept the issue and will [illegible] that in many counties of the state, Governor Adams was given [illegible] thousands of votes to which he was not entitled.

"Men talk with much [illegible] about [illegible] illiterate voters. But I want to tell you [illegible] what a man says that he is [illegible] his own ballot, he [illegible] that he is not [illegible] voter. He must then have his vote [illegible] and this mandate of [illegible] entirely ignored by the Denver election officials, leaving the [illegible] in their hands."

Mr. Waldron then charged the Democratic [illegible] their [illegible] to go to the polls, take [illegible] their illiterate and [illegible] the judges mark their ballots for [illegible] as they, the judges saw fit.

He then [illegible] at some length the election abuses in Denver and [illegible] that for [illegible] been [illegible] of the Democratic machine. [illegible] that the [illegible] by direct evidence.

### Political Review.

Mr. Waldron then gave a brief historical review of the passing of the power in Denver from the Republicans to the Democrats. He also gave a resume of the [illegible] incident, and cited Billy Green's precinct, where 644 ballots, but 10 of which were Republican, and all of which were written by three men, as an example of the extent to which these abuses were carried.

He said that the scheme of writing a few Republican ballots was to implicate the Republican party in the event of a contest. He then referred to the Denver grand jury which sat for [illegible] days and failed to return a single indictment, notwithstanding the many

(Continued on Page 4.)

# Inaugural Address of President Roosevelt

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent.

We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race, and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away.

Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and things of the soul.

MUCH has been given us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others, and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship.

### CORDIALITY TO EVERY NATION ON THE EARTH

We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong.

While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid.

No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

OUR relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic.

### RESPONSIBILITY COMES TO US WITH POWER

The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers.

Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

YET, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children.

### LEAVING THE HERITAGE FOR POSTERITY

To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

## The Gazette Delivered Anywhere in the Cripple Creek District, 60c Per Month

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# ROOSEVELT AN FAIRBANKS ... INAUGURATED TODAY

(Continued from Page 3.)

accompanied by members of the Roosevelt family and visiting friends, were hurried along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol in carriages.

### Brilliant Galleries.

Mrs. Fairbanks and her family and house guests preceded Mrs. Roosevelt only a short time. They reached the executive gallery in time to witness the final work of the congress. The galleries were masses of brilliant colors. On the floor, senators were weary-looking, and glad the work of the session was about over.

Shortly before noon one after another of the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, and the members of the house of representatives were announced. They took places reserved for them. Then Vice President-elect Fairbanks was announced. Following him, President Roosevelt, the president-elect, was announced.

After an expectant hush, the oath of office was administered to Vice President Fairbanks by Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem. The new vice president delivered a brief inaugural address to which close heed was given. Then he administered the oath of office to the senators-elect and with a tap of his gavel the Fifth-eighth congress came to a close.

Meantime, the people left the galleries and went in procession to the east front of the capitol where the inauguration of President Roosevelt took place.

After his inauguration the president returned to the White house, and after a light luncheon, reviewed, surrounded by his family, his personal friends, his cabinet and hundreds of distinguished visitors, the magnificent parade formed in his honor.

## ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH

(Continued from Page 3.)

number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public.

### An Animated Scene.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire or raillery and pushed and jostled each other; the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity were unable to gain desirable places to view the grand procession that was to follow.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The eastern states were rivaled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the middle and far west. Delegations were present from every one of the insular possessions. Many of them had never seen the capitol and, to a large number, the inauguration of a president was wholly strange.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

### Brilliant Pageant.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies, entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service,—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals, the rattle of accoutrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to a pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccustomed at such close range.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the capitol and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

### President's Pavilion.

The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions, on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the president's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7,000 persons. Jutting out from the main entrance the platform, with its decorations of flags, bunting, palms and flowers was in brilliant contrast to the naked purity of the stately capitol, on which, by act of congress no decorative draping is permitted.

Some time before the beginning of the inaugural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets, entitling them to seats on the stand began to take their places. By 12 o'clock, the human garden, which had flourished in the senate and house galleries, was transplanted to the open air amphitheater. The brilliant costumes of the women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the acre of people seated, who looked down upon ten acres standing, were hundreds banked upon every projecting ledge of the capitol and filling the windows.

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude, all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the president. Shouts of "there he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

### Dramatic Feature.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull-caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

### Greeted With Cheers.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committees uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he bared his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people. His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the white house having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting, than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

### Taking the Oath.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller, the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The president raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence, after which he stooped and kissed the book. The president then began his inaugural address. As soon as he had finished speaking he re-entered the capitol and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the president.

## FAIRBANKS TAKES OATH

(Continued from Page 3.)

cial life of the capital city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the senate floor, with his cabinet, were the president of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the house of representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attendance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service.

The two big round-faced gold clocks which front with solemn mien and in stately service from the north and south walls of the senate chamber, had measured the time up to 11:45 when the first of the special guests arrived. These were the members of the house of representatives.

### The Diplomats.

The speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer, and senators and guests had not more than resumed their chairs, when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, assistant sergeant-at-arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps.

Events followed quickly. From this time until Senator Fairbanks began his address the senators and their visitors were kept quite constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court officially gowned in long monkish robes and with Chief Justice Fuller, distinguished in appearance, leading the van. The judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aide, and they, by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, and his aide, who were separately announced as the representatives of the two warlike arms of the government.

Gradually the hall was filled, and the scene had become more and more animated, until for the last time in connection with the occasion, the doors were opened to admit a guest. He was the guest of guests—the president and the president-elect, Theodore Roosevelt. "The president and his cabinet," proclaimed Sergeant-at-arms Ransdell in well modulated phrase.

Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two official time pieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when according to the requirements made and provided, the Fifty-eighth congress must come to a close, the Fifty-ninth congress be started on its career, and the new presiding officer introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the visitors were in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him in the form of an official oath the few impressive words which transformed the Indiana leader from the position of a senator to that of vice president of the United States. He then took his seat to listen with other senators to the address of the new vice president.

Mr. Fairbanks had no difficulty in being heard. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice, so well tried during the past campaign, easily reaching all parts of the chamber.

### Makes an Address.

The address received careful attention, and at its conclusion the vice president instructed the secretary of the senate to read the president's call for an extraordinary session of the senate. The reading accomplished and the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress thus installed, Doctor Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session. In response to a quiet signal from the chair, the senate and its guests rose and stood while Doctor Hale in his usual impressive manner uttered the following invocation:

The organization of the senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years. They appeared in platoons of four in alphabetical order at the desk of the vice president, each being accompanied by his colleague. The oath was administered by Mr. Fairbanks, and in each case was immediately followed by signing the senate roll of membership. This ceremony concluded the day's session and the Senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The official guests left the chamber in order the reserve of that in which they had entered, and were closely followed by the visitors in the galleries. The arrangement for exit was excellently contrived, the departure was without confusion or disorder, and only a few minutes were required to clear the hall.

## DULUTH DOCK COLLAPSES

DULUTH, March 4.—Jas. Moran of Superior was killed and three Duluth men sustained injuries today in the collapse of a section of an extension to the Duluth, Mesabe and Northern Ore Docks at Duluth.

The dock which was in course of construction was the second largest in the world.

## WALDRON TALKS

(Continued from Page 3.)

convictions of the supreme court in the election fraud cases.

He then read an editorial from the Denver Times written last May by Senator T. M. Patterson and entitled "Magnificent But Terrible," in which Denver Democratic machine members were branded as thieves and political assassins and outlaws and concluding as follows: "And how easy it would be for Frank Adams to change it all."

Mr. Waldron said that the editorial was inspired by a mass meeting on the previous night to protest against the fraudulent practices. The speaker then shouted at the top of his voice: "And yet the word has never been given by that same Frank Adams, head of the fire and police board of Denver."

Then referring to Senator Patterson the speaker asked:

"Does the leopard change his spots in six months?"

Referring again to the claim of Chairman Griffith and the others that out of the 104 Denver precincts examined were conclusively shown to be tainted with fraud, Mr. Waldron said:

"If your house is burglarized of 104 articles and you find 46 on a confessed thief, will not any jury assume that that man stole the others and punish him accordingly."

Mr. Waldron again reviewed the history of the Denver frauds and charged Chief of Police Delaney under the guidance of Frank Adams with being the leading spirit in this movement. He told of the instructions which the chief of police gave his employes on election day, which were to this effect: "Boys you must go down the line for us today. We've got to win at all costs."

Growing excited, Mr. Waldron shouted:

"No good can emanate from a putrid political party. I say to you gentlemen that you are playing with a fire if you quibble with this question. There is only one way to cure a cancer, and that is to cut it out. If you let this political cancer spread it will sap out the life of the people of the state. You must stop this thing now or quit the field for all time. The election frauds have been carried on so long here that it becomes a quasi-legitimate occupation. Let me ask you what it is that the law punishes in imprisonment or death? You will answer that it is the intent in the human heart."

Mr. Waldron closed his argument by citing the established fact that the so-called Republican judges of election in Denver were nearly all Democrats at heart, or at least, Adams supporters. He demanded to know how in the name of common sense the Republicans could ever expect a square deal when such a condition exists.

## ... PATTERSON ...

### Judge's Decision in the Case of Nan Patterson.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Nan Patterson, who has once been tried on the charge of murdering Caesar Young, must be given another trial by May 1 or be released on bail.

A decision to that effect was given today by Justice Gaynor, of the New York state supreme court, in Brooklyn, on an application of Miss Patterson's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus and review of her case claiming that she has been denied her constitutional rights to a prompt trial.

The justice said: "The woman is, of course, entitled to a speedy trial. She has been tried, the jury disagreeing, six to six. It seems to be doubtful if the district attorney moves her trial again. Unless he does so before May 1 next, let her be discharged on bail.

## GREENE-GAYNOR UNDER ARREST

MONTREAL, March 4.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene were arrested in Quebec today for the purpose of bringing them to Montreal to complete extradition proceedings. They are wanted by the United States authorities in connection with the Savannah river contract.

## PROSPECTS OF BLUE BELL

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 4.—In his tour yesterday of the properties of the Blue Bell Mining, Milling and Prospecting company, embracing the Blue Bell, Blanche, Robert E. Lee and a section of the city of Anaconda, H. C. Shimp, of Colorado Springs, an official of the company, was accompanied by parties who have planned to lease a block or two of the ground. It is understood that none of the property is under lease, although all of it is well located. The Blanche is reached through the Ophelia tunnel, and other parts of the property by shafts and adits of good length. Development in nearby properties suggest several possibilities in the Blue Bell estate.

## NEW LESSEE OF MARY CASHEN

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 4.—The Mary Cashen mine, lying beneath North Third street, Victor, and on the south slope of Battle mountain, has been leased to a company of which John Muehlhausen, of Victor, is a member. The Mary Cashen has been opened for about 900 feet vertically and for a greater distance laterally on several level. It has responded with liberality on several occasions and from several levels. The new lessees will engage in a general prospection at the outset and may ship some of the ore at hand. Royalties range from 25 per cent downward.


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What is going on in the Cripple Creek District

?

The Evening Star

Publishes it all 10 to 15 hours ahead of ANY OTHER.

... CENTS A MONTH DELIVERED ANYWHERE UNDER THE SUN, ... THE NEWS ALL THE TIME. GET YOUR TIPS ON STOCKS FROM THE STAR, CRIPPLE CREEK ...

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That you should fortify your system against the ravages of Catarrh.

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## [illegible] NEW [illegible] COAT-SUITS

For this Spring and Summer wear have so much personality about them; the fabrics and the shades of tan and green are so rich you'll like them at first sight. The fit of the collar and about the shoulders is exceptionally good this season. It is by showing garments of such character that we hold the trade we do.

Overcoats for Spring $12.00 to $30.00.

**Ho[illegible]rook & P[illegible]s**


## [illegible] GOLD MINES AND JERRY JOHNSON GOLD MINE'S DIFFICULTIES ARE SETTLED

Announcement was made yesterday that all controversies between the United Gold Mines company and the Jerry Johnson Gold Mining company have been settled.

There were pending four suits involving various interests in conflict between the two companies, extra lateral rights and other things, and thousands of dollars were tied up by injunction and in bank awaiting the decision of these suits. All has been amicably adjusted.

By this settlement the United Gold Mines company has conveyed to the Jerry Johnson company its interests so in controversy and receives as consideration a considerable sum in cash besides a large stock interest in the Jerry Johnson company.

The Jerry Johnson company, besides the interests so acquired, has recently acquired a large tract of ground lately owned by the Olive Branch company.

These interests give the Jerry Johnson company about 40 acres of productive mining territory in the heart of the Cripple Creek district adjacent to that part of the W. P. H. from which the world-renowned Harrison and Seaver W. P. H lease has produced hundreds of thousands of dollars, and now that this company is entirely freed form litigation it will undoubtedly be soon in the list of the heaviest shippers.

There are four or five outstanding leases on the Jerry Johnson territory in all of which it is provided that lessees shall sink deep shafts and do extensive development. Some of these leases have already produced considerable ore, notably the Gilpin and Fogleman leases. These have lately been continued under the Gilpin Leasing company and active operations are being carried on.

And it was announced a day or two ago that a new body of ore had been opened at considerable depth.

The property embraced in the ground now owned by the Jerry Johnson company has been producing ore for the past four years, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars and now that it is free from litigation it is expected that the rapidity and amount of production will be materially increased.

The United Gold Mines company retains that part of the W. P. H. covering the famous Harrison and Seaver lease and its large stockholding in the Jerry Johnson Gold Mining company should add materially to its already large assets, owning and controlling, as it does, some four hundred acres of the best mining ground in the Cripple Creek district.

Negotiations were closed yesterday in Denver and papers executed and delivered by Charles F. Potter of Denver, for the Jerry Johnson Gold Mining company, and by O. B. Willocx of Colorado Springs, for the United Gold Mines company.

20 rolls of wall paper for $1. Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co.

CAMP LAWTON—Philippine veterans are reminded of the meeting of Camp Henry W. Lawton No. 2, Society of the Army of the Philippines, which will be held at the rooms of the camp in the basement of the court house tomorrow evening. All members are urged to be present.

L. B. Leftwich leaves today for his home in Gurley, Ala. Mr. Leftwich will sail for Porto Rico in a short while.

## [illegible] PLANS TO ENTERTAIN DELEGATES

A home talent entertainment will be given by the Colorado Springs homestead, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, during the latter part of this month, to raise funds for defraying the expenses of entertaining the national conclave of the order which is to be held here in September.

Contrary to the usual precedure, the Yeomen have decided not to ask the city or business firms or organizations for financial assistance. It is proposed that the order take care of its affairs, and furnish all moneys necessary for giving the delegates to the National conclave a good time. It is expected that from 1,000 to 2,000 delegates will be in attendance.

Committees to arrange for the entertainment will be at work within a few days. The event will probably be in the shape of a Mother Goose minstrel, and will be given at the Opera house. It is possible that the members of the Colorado City homestead will be invited to co-operate with the Colorado Springs organization, and to take parts in the play, in which case the entertainment will probably be repeated in Colorado City.


**A cough medicine over sixty years old**

This must mean merit, solid, genuine merit. It certainly must be true that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, asthma. Ask your own doctor to explain why it strengthens weak throats and heals inflamed lungs. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



## [illegible] INAUGURATION DAY

Is all over. But we are still making

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

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Leave Colorado Springs 8:05 p. m., arrive St. Louis 7:55 a. m. second day.

Standard sleepers and free reclining chair car.

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Corresponding service for the return. Leave St. Louis 9:30 p. m., arrive Colorado Springs 8:15 second morning.

Rock Island clear through—new road bed—easy riding.

W. W. WOOD, City Passenger Agent, 2 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs.

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Service to Kansas City and Chicago also of the best.


## [illegible] MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS ENJOYED LECTURE-RECITAL

A lecture-recital of American songs given yesterday afternoon by Dr. Charles G. Woolsey for the program of the March meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women's clubs proved a delightful innovation. The event occurred in the home of Mrs. Frank P. Castello, 632 North Nevada avenue and the attendance was large.

Dr. Woolsey has created a distinct field as an entertainer and an instructor. By study of American composers, some of them quite unknown because of their modesty, he evolved a program replete with gems of song. His success is largely due to a magnetic personality and the possession of a highly cultivated baritone voice of resonant, pure quality.

The first song, Rodger's "Boot and Saddle" was full of life and with John Doane, Jr., at the piano, rendering the accompaniments with excellent interpretation. In this and all the other numbers great satisfaction was shown by the audience.

The lyric style of the exquisite love songs "Thou Art So Like a Flower," Chadwick, and "Thine," Loomis, was most pleasing, also the two songs by Lang, "Twilight" and "Ghosts."

Dr. Woolsey prefaced the rendition of the songs by giving the genesis of them, the history of the writers, some of whom are personally known to him, making that portion of the program particularly interesting. To most of those present the idea that the songs of our own country are so different in type, yet so thoroughly American, is a new thought.

In the song cycle from "The Black Riders," Dr. Woolsey expressed the emotions of a soul passing through deepest sorrow to the light of hope. A composition of an entirely new shading was illustrated by the bold, dashing, "Song of the Pirates," founded upon one of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Zuni Indian songs, "Lover's Wooing" and "Sunrise Call" illustrated the weird, reverberant melodies peculiar to the early American singers.

Judge Galloway is little known as a song writer except to his near friends. Still, he it is who wrote the lovely song "Alone upon the Housetops" sung yesterday; also a contrasting one, "Pickaninny Lullaby."

Damrosch's dramatic "Danny Deever" was admirably rendered as the closing number.

Mrs. Ida M. Hamilton presided during a brief business session. Mrs. Himebaugh, chairman of the membership committee reported the admission of the West Side Fortnightly club and Mrs. Boswell, the president, was introduced and gave greetings. The club has 18 members and the study of Stoddard's lectures is being pursued.

The sewing school held each Saturday afternoon at the Boys' club building under the direction of Miss Bolles was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

White carnations and ferns adorned the table spread in the dining room, thus carrying out the federation colors, green and white. Mrs. W. S. Nichols and Mrs. W. S. Tarbell poured. Assisting were Mrs. J. W. Dickey, Mrs. W. P. Kinney, Mrs. J. M. Curtis, Mrs. A. S. Blake, Mrs. D. B. Fairley, Mrs. L. A. Gashwiler and Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh.

Punch was served in the music room by Mrs. M. C. Coburn assisted by Mrs. H. S. Hawks and Mrs. T. J. Black.

Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh, Mrs. J. W. McBane and Mrs. A. A. Hubbard welcomed the guests at the door.

### Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as, during the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." For sale by all leading druggists.

### Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shaffer, a brakeman of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says. "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by all leading druggists.

### ONE DOLLAR PER

month we press one suit or shirt a week. Hunter, 111 N. Tejon.

### SERMONS TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Men's League of the First Presbyterian church announces a series of sermons to business men on the Sunday evenings of March by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Edgar W. Work. These sermons will be given under the auspices of the league and a cordial invitation is given to business men to hear these practical discussions in the pulpit.

The subjects of the several sermons will be as follows:

"Providence in Business."
"Questions of Money."
"The Higher Laws of Trade."
"The Golden Rule in Business."

## [illegible] SUIT BEGUN

A suit of more than usual interest, on account of the large number of rooming houses in this city, was instituted in the court of Justice Ruby yesterday, when Mrs. Minnie Thomas, a visitor to the city from St. Louis, gave a replevin bond in the sum of $100 and sent Constable Larrabee after her trunks.

It is alleged that some time ago Mrs. Thomas came here to spend the winter and secured rooms at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Rye, on North Weber street, for herself and little daughter. The rent agreed upon was $14, but later when Mr. Thomas arrived from St. Louis to spend a few weeks with his family, the landlady announced that on account of the extra work the rent would be raised to $16 per month. This was satisfactory to the visitor, who said that her sister would be here to visit her a few days later and the advance was paid, the rental period being up today.

Mrs. Thomas decided to move to other quarters yesterday, but when she sent an expressman after her trunks they were held by Mrs. Rye, the landlady, who made a claim for extra rent and damage to the room. Justice Ruby set the case for trial on Thursday next at 8 o'clock, a. m.

## [illegible] STREET CAR

John W. Campbell, a resident of the Printers home, fell from a street car at the corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets at 6:35 o'clock last evening and was badly cut about the head. The city ambulance was called and made a record-breaking run to the scene and carried the injured man to the home where he received every possible attention. The injuries received are not serious.


On account of the present bad condition of business in Colorado Springs, we offer cash loans to all reliable clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and all other regularly salaried employes, just on their note and on terms to suit the borrower, in sums of $10.00 to $100.00; no wait, no charge for application, no interest taken out in advance; payment suspended in case of sickness; every courtesy extended. This convenience is self evident.

STAR LOAN CO.
21 Bank Bldg.



Rambler, almost new, for sale cheap. Write "C," care Gazette for particulars. Will call and show machine.


## OPEN LIBRARY NEXT SATURDAY

BUILDING WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION.—BOOKS WILL BE LOANED COMMENCING FOLLOWING MONDAY.

Plans are now being made with the hope that the new Carnegie library can be thrown open to the public next Saturday afternoon and evening. Every effort will be made this week to have all in readiness by that time so that the formal opening can take place and the public be given an opportunity to inspect the building. The delay in the formal opening has been caused by inability to get the chairs and tables and other furnishings in their places.

The formal transfer of the building to the city will also take place next Saturday, if present plans can be carried out. The only program that has been planned will consist of an address by Judge H. G. Lunt and a response by Mayor Harris in behalf of the city. The entire building will be thrown open for inspection. The actual lending of books will be begun the following Monday.

INCORPORATED—The Hayman Town and Development company filed articles with the county clerk. The company is formed to operate a townsite owned by F. M. Clancy in Park county, with a capital stock of $20,000. The directors are Chas. T. Fertig, F. M. Clancy and C. M. Clancy.

Mrs. C. D. Grove and family left yesterday for Tacoma, Wash.


## [illegible] Bright's Disease and Diabetes News.

1737 Broadway, San Francisco.

To the Church Women of Colorado:

It is so hard for people to believe that Bright's Disease and Diabetes are now curable that I am asked to permit reference to my own case. There are too many dying to remain silent. I had both Bright's Disease and Diabetes for over five years. Was very feeble, had dropsy, and the physicians told us the case was hopeless. I heard that people were being cured in this city and procured the treatment. In a few months the dropsy disappeared and in a year I was well. To show how well, will say that later I stood a capital operation at the Waldeck Sanitarium in the presence of six physicians. Many friends, including Dr. Markell, of Cloverdale, and Judge E. B. Cutler, of Pine street, are fully cognisant of my recovery. In fact, Judge Cutler is himself now recovering under the same treatment. Let the cure be proclaimed to the world.

MRS. S. E. CLINE

This is entirely correct.

E. B. CUTLER.

The above refers to the newly-discovered Fulton Compounds, the first cures in the world for Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

Robinson Drug Co. is local agent. Ask for pamphlet.

When to suspect Bright's Disease—weakness or loss of weight; puffy ankles, hands or eyelids; Kidney trouble after the third month; urine may show sediment; failing vision; drowsiness. One or more of these.



## [illegible] YOU NEED [illegible]

We will give her one too.

We are going to give to every housekeeper who will call for it a useful kitchen article. We will announce date soon.

TRY OUR TWO-CANDLE-POWER LAMPS FOR NIGHT LAMPS. Remember we take burned out lamps in exchange for new ones.

E. M. F. ELECTRIC CO.
28 E. Kiowa.



Sole Agents for BONNET AND STERLING BLACK SILKS

## HIBBARD'S

Agents for STANDARD PATTERNS NEW PATTERNS AND SHEETS.

## OUR SILK DEPARTMENT

We have built up a silk business that any store with at least double our size would be proud of.

It has been our policy never to sell poor silks if we know it, at any price, but good silks at a very close margin of profit.

Selling the large quantity of silks that we do enables us to turn over our stock very rapidly and always have fashion's very latest weaves.

### At $1.[illegible] a Yard

The new shirt waist suit and waist silks in a grade of silk better than we have ever sold at this price in fact the quality and style that is usually sold over most counters at $1.25 yard. They come in small figured and spot effects in two and three changeable colorings. Some with a dash of light color on the darker coloring—all very different from last year's styles. Plenty of the cheaper grades to choose from, but these are not the common styles, but something different from the ordinary styles.

### 85c a Yard

Plain taffetas, not a medium quality that will soon split out but a taffeta that we can stand back of every yard and say it will give satisfactory wear—we know because we have sold this silk for several years to hundreds of satisfied silk customers. This same silk was sold by some merchants with long silk profits at 85c yard. About sixty shades to select from.

### GARMENT SECTION

Every day the express is bringing us in new garments until now we are showing a good collection of Covert Jackets, Raincoats, Tailor-made Suits, Silk Shirt Waist Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists.



## [illegible] Last Day Removal Sale

Furniture! Draperies! Rugs! Curtains! Linoleums! Other Departments Removed.

Tuesday, Last Day Furniture Only.

CARPETS! DRAPERIES! LINOLEUMS, ETC., REMOVED.

Wednesday Moving Day For Furniture.

Thursday Office Removed to New Store.

After Wednesday, March 8th, We'll Occupy Spacious Double Store at 106 and 108 North Tejon Street.

**[illegible]FRED S. TUCKER** Furniture Company.

UNTIL THURSDAY 120 SOUTH TEJON ST.

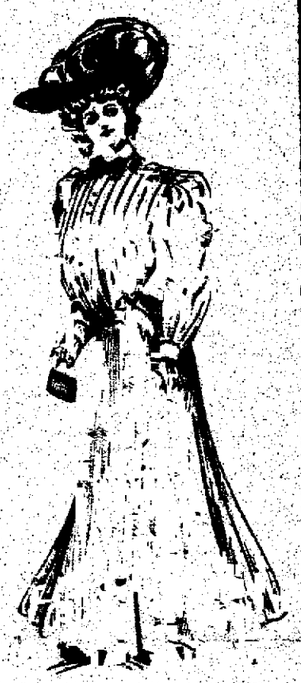


STUNNING HOSIERY. **Wilbur's** SWELL NECKWEAR

## Silk Serge Lined Covert Jackets $5.00 each

A perfectly tailored garment of good material, made in correct style and substantially lined as above noted. Stitched velvet trimming on collar and cuffs. An unusual value for the money but in line with the values offered throughout our stock. Jackets (including swell rain coats) at prices up to $40. An assortment that thoroughly covers this branch of our business. Come in and try them on.

## Silk Shirt Waist Suits, Like Cut, $10.00 each



These come in dark plain and changeable colors and all sizes. When you see them you'll wonder how such value in a really stylish suit can be retailed for such a low price. At prices ranging $15.00, $17.50, $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00 we show values absolutely the best to be had on any market. Silk shirt waist suits promise to be the most popular garments to be worn this spring and summer and for style, comfort and economy have no substitute.

**Suits, Costumes and Wraps** for every occasion. Exclusive styles.

**The Wilbur Suit Co.**

Opening of our Millinery Department in the near future. Watch for announcement.



## [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having purchased the entire plant or machinery used by the Douglas Shoe store of this city in the manufacture and repairing of shoes, we have taken control of the same, and the business will henceforth be known as the Colorado Springs Shoe Factory, and will be conducted at its present location, 12 East Huerfano street.

Mr. H. B. Larson will be retained as head shoemaker, which will insure a continuation of the high grade of repair work that is being turned out by this plant. It is our intention henceforth to use only the best grades of leather and material and our prices are the lowest to guarantee good stock and workmanship.

Our facilities for turning out work rapidly are unsurpassed by any shop in the west—hence we make a specialty of repairing shoes while you wait. Soliciting your trade in our line, we are

Yours for business,

[illegible]

FENTON A. ALLEN, Prop.

12 EAST HUERFANO STREET.



## [illegible] NEW TEAS

COFFEE ROASTED FRESH DAILY.

AND

YOUR PHOTO at EMERY [illegible]

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.
Phone 575. 29 S. Tejon St.

THE DERNBENT COFFEE CO.
147 East Bennett Avenue.
Cripple Creek, Colo.



## [illegible] Salvation Army

At the Emma Booth Tucker Memorial Sanatorium, Amity, Colo.

Address W. A. French, Secretary.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THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

## THE INAUGURATION.

WHAT was in all probability, the nearest approach to a pageant of regal splendor that has ever been witnessed in the United States, with official sanction and as a part of the prescribed administration of the affairs of the American people, took place yesterday at Washington.

There is nothing strange or improper in the fact that there should have been more "doing" in connection with the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt than has been the case with any former President. According to the returns that were compiled as a result of the election of November 8 last more voters of the country are satisfied with what they did on election day than ever before. It is possible that there were conflicting emotions in the breast of John Sharp Williams as he occupied a seat of honor in one of the carriages of the inaugural procession, provided he really meant the many uncomplimentary things that he said about President Roosevelt when the Democrats got together and offered up Judge Parker at St. Louis last summer, but the chances are pretty nearly even that Williams was glad with the rest of the country. The whole country elected Roosevelt and it was but natural that as much of it as could spare the time and price of transportation should have gathered at Washington to see him take from the hands of the people the reins that he had received after the tragedy of Buffalo from the hand of Fate.

It is a solemn hour in the experience of the American people—this hour of an inauguration. Glorious as has been the record of the past four years in the affairs of the nation, the future seems filled with promise of still greater things. But in contemplating these possibilities the great sorrow into which the nation was plunged during the four years now ended, just as unforeseen when the last inauguration took place as is another such sorrow today, cannot be forgotten. But while the pain of the thought of the possibility flashes through the mind of the people comes also the solace of the thought that ours is a Christian country and the Christian's faith is that all will be well.

Who may stand in the high place by gift of the people four years hence is more of an enigma than it was four years ago. What of the future for such a man as Theodore Roosevelt when he is through with the responsibilities of his present administration is a question that affords a boundless field for mental speculation. From present indications it is not unlikely that the public will be almost as much interested in the one proposition as in the other for Theodore Roosevelt, although he has declared that he will not be a candidate for another Presidential term, will not be allowed to drop out of the affairs of the world at the period of his life to which four years will then have brought him. But these questions can safely be left to the future. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

This much is certain. If the American people heed the words of counsel that may be expected to fall from the lips of the President during the next four years no citizen of this country will have cause to be ashamed of his country's record. Theodore Roosevelt will prove a safe president because he is a representative American citizen. He is the people's choice and the inauguration is marked by that spirit which gives assurance that the people will stand back of him in the position in which he has been placed.

## IS PEACE NEAR AT HAND.

WITH the eyes of the people of the state centered upon the gubernatorial contest at Denver and those of the people of the nation upon the festivities incident to the opening of a new quadrennial period it is only a passing glance that the world-topic of the hour is receiving.

It was suggested in these columns a few days ago that with the whole military force of the Mikado now in a position to pursue Kuropatkin there would be but one side to the story of victories during the remainder of the war. In the light of the comparatively small amount of detail about the progress of the fighting around Mukden that is creeping into the news of the day it appears that the suggestion might have gone farther and have predicted that the end of the fighting is not now too far distant to be in sight. St. Petersburg acknowledges that the position of Kuropatkin is critical. Associated Press dispatches direct from the front fully corroborate the St. Petersburg admission and give it a little emphasis by way of detail.

With Kuropatkin's left wing lost to Russia and Oyama moving eastward from Sinmintin toward the Russian line of communication, it seems likely that Vladivostok may be attacked from the land side before the ice lays it open to Togo and the Russian army taken prisoners, annihilated or starved with the result that the extreme Far East will be wholly cleared of military or naval forces of the Czar. With this accomplished the war will be over for Japan will never go beyond the Manchurian border in pursuit of the enemy.

It is not unlikely from the trend of the dispatches of today that a very short time may see everything over except agreement upon terms of peace. What Japan may take or be allowed to take in the settlement of the war will be the next subject for the attention of the world.

## FEBRUARY'S SUNSHINE RECORD.

THE announcement coming from the head of the City Health Department that during the month of February the city of Colorado Springs received seventy-eight per cent of possible sunshine is likely to be received by a considerable proportion of the city's population with a greater or less degree of incredulity. There had been, up to the time of this announcement, a widespread belief among the residents of the city that the article of weather that came in the weeks immediately succeeding ground-hog day fully verified the old superstition with regard to the much-discussed animal.

However, the fact remains that the figures found in the record of the Health Department are correct and the city has a sunshine showing for February that fully justifies its claim to the title of "The City of Sunshine." The records of the department are made up from day to day from observations taken at Colorado College by fully authorized representatives of the city and are correct. The month of February, which probably received more abuse from those who like to tell of the glories of the average midwinter month in Colorado than has been the portion of any other month in the last five years, actually brought seventy-eight per cent of possible sunshine in Colorado Springs.

The month was unusual in many respects. It brought more cold weather and more low extremes of temperature than the people who reside here are accustomed to. It brought more snow than any month for several seasons and the snow remained on the ground longer than has been the case for a number of years, but the month also brought a greater percentage of sunshine than it has been given credit for.

The German government is considering the advisability of legislating against the exportation of recognized treasures of German art. It is given out cold in Berlin that the reason for the proposed law is the interest in art that is making itself constantly more and more apparent in J. Pierpont Morgan. The bill might as well be broadened in its scope to include everything that the Yankee fancy is likely to be attracted to. It is only a question of time until he will go after the rest. In fact, we got half of T. Roosevelt on the other side.

If both sides of the Peabody-Adams contest were to abandon all pretense of a right to the governorship on the showing of election results and the matter to be settled on purely arbitrary lines the people would still have this consolation: the result would come as near to representing their wishes in the matter as does the election of a United States senator.

Kansas certainly takes the palm when it comes to following the dictates of an impulse. There was nothing wrong in the act of the Sunflower legislature in passing a resolution calling upon the Missouri legislature to elect Major Warner as successor to Senator Cockrell, but it was a splendid example of "butting in."

About the most that can be said for the imperial rescript issued by Emperor Nicholas on Friday is that it is an evidence of good faith on the part of the Czar. He would be glad to do something to save himself and his government from the righteous wrath of the people if he could.

Emperor Nicholas is said to be considering the advisability of instructing General Kuropatkin to send him a bulletin when he passes the North Pole.

## Colorado Comment.

### DURANGO.

Durango has a long list of resources that may be classed as perpetual—mining, precious and base metals, coal by the thousands of square miles, agriculture, hundreds of thousands of acres, patented and unpatented, thousands of square miles of summer ranges that will forever remain open to the stock growers. To all must be added the independent industries, smelting and milling, iron manufacturing, coke, gas and by-products of coal, packing and preserving meats and fruits, wool scouring and weaving, tanneries and leather manufacturing. Our city is the commercial center of a vast area of country, no competing city in wholesaling or manufacturing nearer than Pueblo, 331 miles distant by rail, we share no competition within a ramus of 150 miles and such advantages the business man and homeseeker will be quick to embrace.—Durango Democrat.

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### "OLD TIMER'S" PROGNOSTICATIONS.

There is a widespread belief that spring keeps company with Eastertide, that when Easter is late we shall have a late breaking up of winter. This accounts, it is most likely, for the prophecies already had of a late spring this year. Easter Sunday comes very nearly as late a date as possible, that is, on April 23.

But the prophets have failed to notice that the Easter moon, upon which, of course, the question of the weather is likely to turn, comes early this year. There is a full moon on March 21. The rule is that Easter is the Sunday next after the full moon falling on or after March 21. Astronomically, however, the moon will be full a few hours before March 21 comes in, which throws the celebration a month later. This is the regular third Easter moon of the year, which sometimes falls two or three weeks later. So that no one need anticipate a late spring on that account this year.—Elbert County Tribune.

## Near to Nature

### NEW SPECIES IN IOWA.

LOST—Black leather gentleman's pocketbook, containing sum of money, probably on Clinton street.—Iowa City Daily News.

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### THE LONG-SUFFERING ONES.

A piano manufacturer has received the cross of the legion of honor. The heroism sometimes demanded of the auditor at a musicale goes unrewarded.—Washington Star.

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### THE MORNING AFTER.

President Roosevelt is receiving so many compliments that it is almost a foregone conclusion that some one will begin early on the morning of March 5 to urge him to accept a second term.—Washington Star.

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### UNWILLING VICTIMS.

From the way the West Point strong boys put the jiu-jitsu professors out of business it would seem that this noble Japanese science depends somewhat for its success on the willingness of the subjects to be jiu-jitsued.—New York Press.

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### AN UNFRIENDLY ACT TO THE CZAR.

The Japanese government has arranged that Russian prisoners who cannot read and write shall be taught for two hours a day by other prisoners qualified to give lessons in the Russian and Polish languages. Here is another innovation in war calculated to make trouble for autocrats who prefer to keep the masses in ignorance.—St. Louis Globe Democrats.

## Sings, Snaps.

### CHANGED.

Hewitt—"Grunt used to be an optimist."

Jewett—"That was before he bought an automobile."—Harper's Bazar.

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### TWO OF A KIND.

"It's simply impossible for me to find bread for my family," said the loafer.

"Same here," rejoined the hustler. "I have to work for it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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### THE TRAMP'S TASTE.

Tramp (at the kitchen door) Can you give me something to eat, lady?

Lady—There's the wood pile.

Tramp—I can't eat wood, lady.

Lady—You can saw it, can't you?

Tramp—I'd rather eat it, lady. Good morning.—Detroit Free Press.

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### THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Miss Smythe (organizing a subscription dance)—"I'm in despair about our dance, Mr. Brown. So many people have failed me. You'll come, won't you?"

Mr. Brown (extremely stout)—"Really, Miss Smythe, I'm not a dancing man. I don't dance at all!"

Miss Smythe—"Oh, that won't matter in the least. You'd help fill up, you know."

Mr. Brown—"Ah—yes—with pleasure. I will look in about supper time."—Punch.

## Sunday Reading

By Rev. Wm. Barnes Lower, D. D.

IN THE last four weeks we have covered ground rapidly in our lesson studies. In this time a year and nine months have elapsed. There is six months between this lesson and the last. During this time Jesus was very busy preaching his gospel and working miracles of healing. Among his greater works during this period are the healing of the daughter of the Syro-Phenician woman, the curing of the deaf and dumb man and the feeding of the four thousand. Jesus is again back in Jerusalem at the feast of the Tabernacles, or of Ingathering. At this feast as well as at the other Jewish festivals every male Israelite was commanded "to appear before the Lord." Historically this was a feast to commemorate the wanderings in the wilderness. It was the harvest home, at the close of the season of the gathering of fruits, oil and wine, when the people gathered from the towns and villages to live in booths and enjoy a happy holiday.

### Teaching by Illustration.

Christ was an illustrative preacher. This incident was chosen from a ceremony which obtained at the feast of booths. While the morning sacrifice was being prepared a procession, accompanied with music went down to the pool of Siloam. A little golden pitcher holding about a quart was filled with water, and the procession returned entering the city by the water gate. This pitcher was then carried to the altar in the temple and the contents poured at the base of the altar. At this juncture it was that Jesus stood and cried, "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink." Seeing the multitude gathered, watching the little stream as it flowed from the altar in the sanctuary, and observing their superstition, the Master pitied them, and declared himself to them as the "living water." They had come to the temple to witness a symbolical ceremony but Jesus declares himself the true "House of Outpouring." Hunger and thirst are the intensest natural wants of the body. How completely Christ satisfies these wants of the soul when he declares himself to be the "bread" and "the water" of life.

### Come and Drink.

All that one who thirsts needs to do is to come to Christ and drink. Drinking Christ is a repulsive thought to the one who hates Jesus but to the one who loves him it is the water of life. How can we drink Christ? says one. The answer is very simple that a wayfaring man though not err. We drink Christ by faith. Your thirst for God can only be met through Christ. You may come to shrines, you may fall before images, you may travel to Meccas, you may commit long creeds, you may perform tedious ceremonies but they are cold and cheerless, they are not Christ. These are only intermittent springs. Christ is the perpetual fountain. To this fountain of God all may come. The infidel may come, the unbeliever may come, the outcast may come, the friendless may come, the sinner may come. One draught from this perpetual fountain gives perpetual satisfaction. It makes no difference what kind of a vessel you bring to the fountain provided it is clean. Christ will fill it. The vessel you bring may not have been wrought upon by the artists in our universities, if it is clean, Christ can fill it. The vessel you bring has perhaps come from humble surroundings, if it is clean, God can fill it. The vessel you bring may have been taken from amongst golden and crystal chalices, if it is clean, God can fill it. It makes no difference whether the vessel be polished or dull, whether it be golden or leaden, if it is clean, bring it and it will be filled.

### Believers Are Perennial Srpings.

Having drank of this living water the believer at once becomes a fountain for others. The draught has become a flowing spring of water within him springing up unto everlasting life. Like an artesian well that throws its waters from a great depth and floods everything about it, so this spiritual water coming from the depths of an honest soul flows out to thirsty ones about it. The true Christian finds it hard to keep Christ concealed in the heart. He must be revealed. He will be revealed. Like the little child, so pleased with its silver cup, a birthday gift perhaps, fills it at the hydrant and wants all to drink from it, much more the Christian longs to give this life-giving water to others that have it not. His cup of blessing is always overflowing. Men of the world get their pleasure from without, the Christian gets his from within. Only those pleasures are satisfying and enduring that come from the heart. Rivers of living influence flow from the grace filled heart. The copiousness and abundance of this supply is found in this plural form, rivers, not river.

### Division About Christ.

Christ has ever been a divider of men. As long as sin reigns in the human heart Christ will be the cause of divisions and differences among men. Satan and Christ can never unite. Sin and holiness will ever be separate by the eternities. The shallow pretext that they made for rejecting him was that he came out of Galilee. It was not anything that he had done, but what he said that caused this division. What mighty words those were that fell from his lips. Little wonder that the inspired writer inserted, "his word was with power." Christ's words have severed friends, divided families, uncrowned kings, destroyed monarchies, leveled thrones, divested dynasties and caused republics to flourish. The truth of Christ will ever lead men from slavery to freedom, from darkness to light, from error to truth.

### The Eloquence of Jesus.

The eloquence of Jesus was unrivalled. "Never man spoke like this man," is the testimony of a Roman official. The words which he spake satisfied the deeper longings and yearnings of the soul. In vain did they attempt to arrest him. Jesus can be understood but he cannot be explained. In the end spiritual power is always greater than any temporal power. The officers are armed, Jesus is unarmed, but they cannot arrest him. The rough, brutal uncouth fellows who sought to take him were charmed by his eloquence. His words were so simple and herein lay their charm. Little children flocked to hear him. Humble fishermen hung on his words. The common people heard him gladly. In the plain words and homely illustrations which our Lord uses there is a depth of meaning that the most scholastic cannot fathom. The words of Christ were eloquent with power, the life of Christ was eloquent with manhood. The master was a practical preacher and told us not only what to believe but what we should do.

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

"The Making of a Christian: His Speech." Ps. 145: 1-12, 21.

This psalm is one of the eight alphabetical psalms that is the first letter of each verse is so arranged as to make the Hebrew alphabet. The principal theme of the psalm is the goodness and righteousness of God. A true Christian is one who has experienced the goodness and righteousness of God. A true Christian is one who wants to tell others of the good things he has experienced. The only way to keep in remembrance God's mercies and goodness is to hand them down from age to age by word of mouth. You can always tell a Christian by his speech. He does not always have God on his lips but his lips show forth the praises of God. He is not always talking about the goodness of God, but the goodness of God is seen in his talk. A man is not devout because the name of God is always on his lips, but he is devout because the spirit of thankfulness is always in his heart.

### A Life of Praise.

The Christian's life is a life of praise. The Christian knows what God has done for him, and done in him. By his continual praise God's bounteous benefactions are made known to others. The Christian is not only always ready to extol and praise God but he is ready to bless him. To bless is a higher act than praise. We praise those who have genius. We bless those whose nobleness of soul has been manifested in deeds of love toward us. Praise like faith is more a matter of the will than of the feelings. Four times in the two opening verses David uses the words, "I will." If you harness the will the affections will have to follow. Control the will and you have a governor to the affections. We know a man who did not like to read the Bible, but he gripped his will and made himself read it, now he loves the Word of God. So with praise. We can so make ourselves praise that after awhile we will do it automatically. That which we once hated to do we can make ourselves love. That which was only an occasional act we can make a continuous one.

### Praise the Companion of Prayer.

Many who are dutiful in prayer are lax in praise, yet praise and prayer should be found together. Praise and prayer should always be found in the same company. They are loving companions that are wedded. Praise is powerful in its influence over others. When worldings see that the Christians' God is one that fills him with joy and praise they will be anxious to seek the same God. If "prayer is the voice of faith" praise is the echo of joy. Praise helps us over the rough places in life, makes the journey seem shorter than it is, lightens our tasks, clears away the mists and keeps the Father's face in bold perspective.

### The Christian's Speech.

A man may be known by the company he keeps. A Christian is known by his kindliness of speech. The Christian will always show charity in his speech. He will never speak evil of one simply on suspicion. To criticise upon suspicion is to show a want of honesty in our judgment. Speech is the gateway to the mind. It is something we all possess in common. Speech may be common but there is much common speech. How little wisdom some Christians display in their conversation. The tongue is the most difficult part of the body to bridle. An unbridled tongue has been the ruination of many a Christian. The worst prisoner is he who is barred by a loose tongue. The tongue may show the condition of the body to the physician but it reveals the condition of the heart to the world. Only a few words spoken and the world estimates you. Success or failure are bound up in a few words. Life or death are found in your tongue. Many are more careful of the well fitting doors of their house than they are of doors of their lips. It is not how much the Christian says but how well he says the little. A loquacious Christian is a hinderance to his society and a rebuke to his Lord.

### RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

#### Reckless Drivers.

A terrible accident occurred to a sleighing party recently near Hornellsville, N. Y. Thirteen of the members of the Ladies' Aid society of the Universalist church were in the accident, ten of whom were killed outright. It appears that the woman begged the driver not to cross the track as the approaching train was in plain sight. Everybody was screaming to him to stop and those in the first sleigh were all shouting to him not to cross. He gave no heed to their cries but drove straight to the place of destruction. Such astounding recklessness and criminal foolhardiness is beyond all rationaly. Such a manic is fit for the insane asylum rather than to be entrusted with thirteen precious lives. As criminal as this act may seem just as criminal is that young man's action, who hearing the pleadings of God's servants, seeing the danger signals displayed all about, drives recklessly on to his own ruin. Every church spire is a signal to the sinner. Every staggering wretch on the street should be a signal to the inebriate. Every prison cell should be a warning to the thief. Thousands of warning notes are sounded from the pulpits of Zion every week. Thousands of gracious invitations are issued by the Church of the living God every Sabbath. Thousands of fond parents plead with wayward sons and daughters. Countless tears are shed by wounded parents. Still young men and young women drive straight on to hell. It can be said of them as was said of the one of old, "the driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously." These young people harness their passions, hitch them to a weakened will and taking the reins in their hands drive furiously to their destruction. They read not the sign boards that points to the high road of safety. They heed not the warning that tell of the steep grades and narrow trail just beyond. Having the reins in their hands they believe they can stop at will. But, lo, when the danger is seen the will will not work. The brake has been broken in the mad dash. The moral sense which held for a while is also broken. The conscience which he thought would serve as a hold back in an emergency is lost. He strikes the curve at full speed. The yawning chasm beneath tells the story of his failure. Will, conscience, moral sense, all went down in the crash. Reckless driving did it. The worst loss is not the body that lies disfigured almost beyond recognition. The worst losses are never seen. The soul, lost forever, how sad the loss. Young man, it is a bad thing to drive your passions but it is a terrible thing when your passions drive you. At first you may tie yourself to your passions with a delicate silken cord, but soon the silken cord becomes a cart rope binding you to your passions. "Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity and sin as it were, with a cart rope."

#### Strikes Hidden Rocks.

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of Consumption, Pneumonia, etc., you are lost, if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. J. W. McKinnon, of Talladega Springs, Ala., writes: "I had been very ill with Pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds. Guaranteed at all druggists. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

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SPRING COATS FOR SPRINGTIME

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THE ROGERS, PEET & CO'S CLOTHING AND LIVERY.

18 and 20 South Tejon. We fill orders by mail.

## Edward O. Wolcott — A Few Reminiscences

To the Editor of the Gazette:

It is a pleasure to me to accept your kind invitation, and put into print a few words of appreciation of the great leader who has just gone.

As editor of the Gazette in the campaign of 1896—one of the most remarkable campaigns ever known in this state—and because for a time the Gazette was the only daily newspaper in the state that upheld the Republican side, I was thrown into close relations with Senator Wolcott, and ever since I have entertained for him not only a great admiration and respect, but a warm and abiding affection. His was one of those natures which required either close friendship or bitter enmity. There was nothing neutral about him, and he did not understand neutrality in others. He had the defects of his great qualities. Masterful and tremendously energetic, he could not brook restraint, and sometimes rejected well-meant advice. Able by the charm of his manner to make a friend of almost any man in ten minutes, he would not always take the trouble to give up the ten minutes. Intense in his convictions, he sometimes scored his opponents so unmercifully in public speech that years could not efface the scars. But his faults were all those of a big man. No one could entertain a thought of anything small, or mean, or underhand, about him. To his friends, the cordiality and charm of his manner was indescribable; it inspired a feeling of devotion which was not affected by absence and which will persist beyond the grave.

One of the things which accounted for the personal loyalty he inspired was that, when he trusted a lieutenant, he trusted absolutely. In the campaign of 1900 he asked me to Chicago and arrange for a Press Bureau for the Rocky Mountain states. When I came back, I called on him, and asked how he wanted it run. "My dear fellow," was his reply, as he laid his hand on my shoulder, "run it just as you damn please." What better could have been said to inspire a man with an ambition to do his best?

The greatest speech I ever heard him deliver was the celebrated one in the Temple theater in Colorado Springs in 1896. Most of the readers of this who were in the city then heard that speech, so I shall not attempt to describe it. At that time I was editor of the Gazette, and had undertaken to cover the meeting myself. After it was over, I asked the senator for the manuscript of the speech for publication. "Manuscript!" he said. "I have no manuscript—not a line." I was dumfounded—it was up to me to make as full a report of the speech as possible, for it was one of only two that he made in that campaign, and everybody would want to read it. Luckily the senator's stenographer had made notes of it, and I got him to come over to the office, and with a little prompting from him I wrote; and so logical and connected was the speech itself, and so full of striking phrases that stuck in the memory, that I believe anyone who turns to the files of the Gazette will agree that we had a tolerably good report of the speech that morning.

Afterward I asked the senator, being curious from a rhetorical point of view, how he composed a speech like that. He told me that he thought out in a general way what were the main points he wanted to cover, and the order of their treatment. Then he wrote out and committed to memory a few sentences for a peroration. For the body of the speech he trusted for his language absolutely to the moment—and certainly he never trusted in vain. He was the stenographers' despair, for when he got started and it took him about ten seconds to do that—it was like the rush when a head-gate is opened and there is a full stream. He always spoke that way, when I heard him—in private conversation, in the senate, on the stump. He gave the impression that he had a tremendous lot to say, and only a little time to say it in. In the senate, he seldom spoke more than half an hour, even when he had given notice of a "set speech." The galleries were always full on such occasions, for everybody liked to hear him. His voice was what the singers call a "tenor robusto," a genuine trumpet tone. He never mumbled or hestitated, and he hardly ever stood still 30 seconds.

The most effective speech I ever heard him make was in the senate one day when he had charge of the post-office appropriation bill and was putting it through. Of course, it was not a set speech—it was a series of short speeches, answers to questions, replies to objections, and so on. But how he did put it through! It was as if he had a clear track for just one hour, and 60 miles to go. He had 200 pounds of steam on and the safety-valve hissing. He was at his best in the free and easy give and take of a real debate. Compared with some of his senatorial colleagues, he was like a modern rapid-fire gun compared with an old-fashioned muzzle-loading cannon. When he chose, he could use the style of speech called eloquence by our grandfathers, and by our contemporaries in the southern states today. He could pile up simile and metaphor at will, and paint word pictures that would make his audience hold their breath, and then burst forth with a torrent of spontaneous applause. For the most part, however, he was direct and straightforward as an orator—the one great quality was force—he was speaking not to show what a fine orator he was, but to persuade somebody to believe or to do something. In invective, he has had no equal in the senate since John J Ingalls left it, of whom it was said, that he could skin a Democrat, hang his hide on the fence, and shoot it full of holes, quicker and more completely than any other man in the United States.

The last speech I heard from the senator—and probably the last one he made in this state—was a plea for party harmony. There was just one final test of a Republican, he said, and that was to vote the Republican ticket, and support every man on it. Every man in the room knew that he meant Governor Peabody. I cannot believe that some of his old-time followers, who have been opposing the governor of late, had either his consent to use his name, or his sympathy in their efforts. Ever since I have known him, his exhortaton was always to preserve party loyalty, and, casting aside all personal likes and dislikes, to support the ticket, and the whole ticket.

These are just a few hasty reminiscences—the time has not come yet to sum up what the man was, to Colorado, to the country he loved so passionately, to the world. But those of us who can say "He was my friend"—and there are thousands—know that we shall not look upon his like again.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT.

## Eczema

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 213, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# SPORTS "First In All Hearts" SPORTS

## CYCLE RACERS

### BICYCLE RACING MEN TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILES AND DEVELOP INTO SUCCESSFUL CHAUFFEURS.

What becomes of the scores of bicycle racing men who appear prominently for a few seasons and then fade from the public's gaze? Not a few of the cyclists have taken up a new role during the past few months. Several are now driving automobiles. Eddie Bald, at one time a champion short-distance rider, raced with success in the recent meet in Ormond. Probably the latest to show a longing for the auto racing game is "Johnny" Johnson, who gained fame both as a cyclist and skater. Johnson was the first man to pedal a mile under two minutes. It was behind novel pacing conditions, a running horse being hitched to a sulky with wind shield attachment on the Independence, Iowa, track, in 1892. At a certain cycle meet in 1896, all the cycle stars of that year were competing. These included Gardner, Bald, Cooper, Kiser and Johnson, every one of whom has since been having his whirl at the "auto." These men ought to make successful chauffeurs. They couldn't have had a better early training.

## "SYSTEMS" FAIL AT PLAYING ROULETTE

George Wall, the Englishman, who thought he was going to break the bank of Monte Carlo with the aid of a calculating machine the size of a cigarette case, has gone the way of countless other optimists. His machine for the first few days served him well, and won considerable at roulette. Then something went wrong with the calculations and Wall steadily lost until he quit broke, but his belief in his machine is still firm.

"It only needs a little perfecting," he says, "then it will work properly, and the bank of Monte Carlo will surely go broke."

The advent of Wall and his machine brought no alarm to the Casino officials. Systems and men with mechanical devices for breaking the bank have been the mainstay of this institution since its inception. Anyone who investigates the mathematics of the roulette wheel knows that there is a constant percentage in favor of the bank, which will invariably take all the winnings. It must be borne in mind that the result of past coups at the wheel is no guide to the result of future coups unless the wheel is out of order. There is no means of knowing whether at any given moment red or black or odd or even will next turn up.

## PUGILISM A PASSPORT TO SUCCESS

"Why is it that the great majority of fighters are so illiterate?" said an old-timer, replying to a query. "That is hardly a fair question in these days of the improved mental equipment of the fighting man.

"Fifteen or twenty years ago it would have applied, but it is a remarkable fact that since Jim Corbett's entrance into the professional ranks, the standard of the boxer's education has been raised materially.

"That is explained by the fact that Corbett, well schooled and possessed of an easy presence, naturally became the leader of all things in the fighting world when he conquered poor old John L. Sullivan. The other fighters wanted to be as much like Corbett as possible.

"The result was that the transition from the 'Piches' state to one of more refinement and gentility and the desire to know something beyond the art of self-defense was rapid, and today you will find that the majority of fighters have had a schooling. In the old days, when boxing was a very small part of the amateur club's curriculum, the professional fighters were recruited from the ranks of the Bowery newsboys and bootblacks, fishboys, truck hands and lumber workers.

"It is safe to say that fully 90 per cent of the fighters of those days seldom, if ever, looked into a book, even if they were capable of reading. They gave thought to only one thing, and that was fighting. They cropped their hair, wore loud clothes and generally adopted every means at their command to exaggerate their natural toughness and mental density.

"Education to them was a waste of time and a badge of weakness. Of course, there were exceptions, but the majority were as ignorant as a pack of Georgia clay-eaters. Not so today. The boys find vacations in more intelligent lines and become members of amateur clubs, where they come in contact with men of education.

"If poor, they are given at least a few years of primary schooling, and with this as a foundation and a growing desire to be something more than thick-skulled, low-browed pugs, they have succeeded in upsetting the theory that a fighter cannot absorb book-learning.

"Of the old-time ringsters, One-Eyed Jimmy Connolly was far and away the best educated man. He claimed the world's spelling championship, and there were few to dispute him. He wrote and talked well and could converse intelligently on almost any topic. Tommy White, the featherweight, had no need to feel ashamed of his education. Before he became a professional boxer he worked on the Chicago Board of Trade, mingling daily with scores of college men, thus acquiring a polish to education he had received in the public schools. White wrote interestingly and correctly, played the violin splendidly, and had a good business head.

"Everybody knows of Jim Corbett's attainments of mind, and of Jimmy Britt's. The California lightweight, who comes of an excellent family, had better advantages than many other fighters. He has an education that a great many boys in the ring would be proud of and even now is quite a student.

"Jim Jeffries is of such a taciturn nature that it is practically impossible to gauge the extent of his education, but those who know him pretty well say that it wouldn't hurt him much to go to night school.

"Jack O'Brien, the Philadelphia lightweight, must not be overlooked in making up a list of educated fighters. O'Brien is studying law and is a successful real estate dealer. And there are many others.

"No, it isn't fair to say that the majority of fighters are illiterate, because they are not, and I look for them to set a still higher standard of education for men of their calling."

## ATHLETIC EXPERT FOR PITCHER

Athletics, classroom work and oratory are all specialties of K. S. Inui, a junior "Lit" in the University of Michigan. The young Japanese is thoroughly Americanized except that he still prefers the flowing robes of his native land to the close-fitting garments of occidental civilization, and wears them whenever opportunity offers. Inui is at present a candidate for pitcher on the varsity baseball team. Twice each day he reports to Coach McAllister at Waterman gymnasium, and under the leader's instruction he has developed more speed than any other twirler in the squad. Inui has also acquired some curves and shoots that are likely to prove puzzling to opposing batsmen. His great difficulty, however, is lack of control. Owing to his wildness few of the varsity players care to attempt to receive his delivery, as the ball he throws is too speedy to handle with safety when the catcher doesn't know just where it is going. Inui is also versed in the science of jiu-jitsu. Not only as an athlete, however, is Inui gaining a reputation. He is also an orator of no mean ability. Last year he was second in his class contest, and this winter he took first honors in it. This achievement puts him in the finals from which the representative of the University of Michigan in the Northern Oratorical league is to be selected.

## SCHAEFER'S PLACE AT THE TOP

The piece of Pittsburg ice that gave Jacob Schaefer the fall in which he broke a finger on his right hand and cut a gash between the thumb and index finger recently, topples from his throne, perhaps permanently, the king of American billiard players.

It is, of course, possible that the injured finger and hand may mend so that Schaefer can play again; but that the veteran will ever recover his best form is doubtful. It must be remembered that "The Wizard" is now more than 60 years old. At this late stage flexibility of the joints is easily lost.

The term billiard champion has always been a more or less relative one. In the last twenty years it has been monopolized by four men—Schaefer, Slosson, Ives and Vignaux, the latter a Frenchman.

At the time of his death, young Frank Ives was generally conceded to be the premier. He had beaten Schaefer, and the master had admitted that Slosson's pupil had bettered the instructor, and become the first exponent of the cue. Since the death of Ives no player has ranked above Schaefer for general consistency.

The veteran has suffered defeats, but the average of his work has been high enough to secure his place at the top.

Time did not seem seriously to impair his skill, for in June of last year he downed Louis Cure in Paris, scoring 3,000 against the French master's 2,988.

Schaefer's billiard experience goes so far back that to trace it is virtually to tell the history of the sport in this country. He was an exponent of regular three-ball caroms, when it was the game by which the champions were determined, and he has kept pace and been a leader in every advance all the way down to the 18-inch balk-line game of today.

An American born, he made his public debut almost thirty-two years ago at Washington hall, Indianapolis. His opponent at this time was Parker A. Byers. The pair played a 300-point match for a purse and Schaefer won by a margin of 111 points. His average was 4.84.

The work of the youngster attracted attention, and he gained a match with George Slosson. The date, October 5, 1873, is worthy of record, for it was the first contest between two experts who were destined to meet each other oftener than any billiard players in the world. Slosson won this first combat by a score of 500 to 321, but Schaefer made the high run, 45. Slosson's victory netted him $100. Shaefer first went east in 1876, and made his debut in Washington at Ford's opera house, the building in which President Lincoln was assassinated. To his chagrin, Schaefer, who had confidently expected victory, lost, the score being 600 to 547, and his antagonist, Lewis Shaw, went to the Centennial tournament. While beaten, Schaefer put to his credit the high run of 76.

His revenge came in 1879, when he won the championship of the world from Slosson, Sexton, Daly, Garnier, Gallagher, Rudolphe and Heisen. The battle early resolved itself into a contest between Schaefer, Sexton, Slosson and Daly. Slosson had the best average and the highest run, but it was against him that Daly made the best run of his life. This victory over Slosson placed the latter in a position where he had to vanquish Schaefer twice in order to extricate himself. He was unable to do so. Instead, Schaefer beat him at once, 600 to 571 in seven innings, after it seemed certain that "The Student" would win in six innings by a safe margin. Schaefer won seven games against five for Slosson.

What is now known as balk line was introduced in 1883. The first tournament for the world's championship under the new rules, eight-inch balk line and one shot in, took place at the Central Music hall, Chicago, March 26 to April 6. Schaefer won, defeating Vignaux, Daly and Sexton.

## SADDLE RACING

### H. K. DEVEREUX PROPHESIES A REVIVAL OF RACING UNDER SADDLE DURING THE COMING SEASON.

"The past season marked the beginning of a new era in trotting and pacing under saddle," said H. K. Devereux, the prominent amateur reinsman, who is also an expert rider, recently.

"A decade ago trotting races under saddle were fully as popular as harness events, and I am satisfied that this rare sport will be revived during the coming season. The trotting record under saddle was set at 2:15 by Great Eastern in 1877, where it stood until last season, when C. K. G. Billings rode Charley Mac a mile in 2:13¾, also establishing a new amateur record for pacers under saddle when he rode Greenline in 2:14 at Memphis.

"Racing under saddle will be one of the features of the Cleveland matinees during the coming season, and as the sport affords splendid exercise and the riders will wear bright-hued caps and jackets, affording a pleasing sight, I am certain that the success of saddle racing is assured."

## ANGLO-SAXONS ARE THE BEST FIGHTERS

Without any doubt the Irish furnish most of the world's best fighters. Ireland has been in a turmoil for so many centuries that fighting comes as natural to an Irishman as eating. John L. Sullivan was the greatest of all the big men who have fought in the ring and, with the possible exception of Jeffries, his reputation will probably last longest. Of all the little men, none ever lived better than Terry McGovern. Britt is of Irish blood. So are Jim Corbett, Peter Maher, Tom Sharkey, George Gardiner, Eddie Hanlon and scores of others who are still in the game.

Frank Erne is of Swiss descent, as also is Gus Ruhlin. Gans and Walcott, the best of the dusky fighters, are both black. Gans with a tinge of yellow. Walcott is a little blacker than coal dust.

Jim Jeffries, the great champion, is said to be of English and Portuguese blood. Bob Fitzsimmons was born in Cornwall and brought up in New Zealand, where he learned the rudiments of the fighting game. He reached his best in this country by combining the American style with his own native skill.

Joe Grim is Italian. He was a bootblack before he became the champion punching bag of the world. "Kid" Carter is a descendant of the ancient Vikings. Young Corbett (Rothwell) has a German family tree. Sandy Ferguson is Scotch. Marvin Hart, of Kentucky, is of old English stock.

Taken all around, the Anglo-Saxon race is the fighting race. It furnishes nine out of ten fighters. The Anglo-Saxon countries have always encouraged the use of a man's natural weapons—the fists—in preference to the knife or stiletto. In the southern countries of Europe fist-fighting has always been heavily punished by law, while the use of the deadly steel blade has been encouraged by custom for centuries.

The result of this is that the Anglo-Saxon has an inherited knack of hitting straight and hard, while others are awkward and uncertain as soon as their hands are encased in boxing gloves.

## DICTIONARY FOR SPORTSMEN

A thoughtful, wise man has compiled the following definitions for the unfortunates who are unfamiliar with sporting terms:

**Boxer.**—A pugilist of gentle methods, i. e., one not possessed of a knock-out punch.

**Brutal.**—An adjective, applicable to football playing.

**Horse.**—An obsolete term for the animal more generally known as pony, plater, trick, breadwinner, mut, skate, gee-gee, crab and dog.

**Knocker.**—A boxing promoter.

**Law.**—A term applied to obnoxious statutes utilized to abolish the sport of pugilism or horse racing.

**Dope.**—A collection of statistical figures, bearing upon horse racing, and remarkable for excess of imagination and utter unreliability.

**Sport (a)**—A devotee of horse racing, or roulette; **(b)**, one who pays racing bets and owes for room rent.

**Plunger.**—A man who says after every race, "There goes my $20,000," and then goes under the stand to tear up his $2 ticket.

**Fighter.**—A pugilist who swings madly with both hands.

**Yellow Streak.**—The lack of fortitude shown by a pugilist who refuses to get up after a bigger man has knocked all his teeth out.

**Gameness.**—The conduct of a pugilist who allows himself to be beaten to a pulp in hopes of hearing the mob clap its hands.

**Second.**—A person who stands in the corner occupied by a boxer and tries to strangle him with streams of ice water.

## GOOD OLD DAYS WERE BEST FOR GAME

In the face of the greatest prosperity baldom has ever known, after a season in which only a few clubs in over two dozen leagues were hit by bolts of adversity, a few yawpers have discovered that there should be more batting, and they are screaming in double leads that the kings of the firing line be transformed into clowns. On the count of turnstile returns for the game of 1904 there is no warrant for the assumption that the national game needs any attention from the shoemakers who are laboring under the delusion that they are doctors of rules. Through the outpouring of the people alone is sentiment of satisfaction expressed.

There is nothing in last year's attendance figures in any league to indicate that the people who supported the game were tiring of the sport or that the game was growing lame because every man-jack who came to bat didn't smash the cover off the ball. The theorists who are sincere in the advocacy of their belief that more base hits would be conducive to their happiness assume that baseball has attained its greatest degree of prosperity in spite of the handicaps in the rules. Under the light of reason that argument sounds as empty as a gourd. These theorists want to make base hits as common as dead heads at a wrestling match. What sounds are those heard in the Land of Bleach and the Palace of the Fans whenever three or four tallops are made in succession off a twirler? "Take him out!" will be the cry of the sacred fan. Most of the criticisms of the shrinkage in the hitting of 1904, compared with that of the old days, when Captain Anson, Dan Brouthers and Roger Connor were slugging heroes, is unreasonable. All the credit for the reduction in the base-hit output is given by the unthinking to the pitchers. That is absolutely unjust to the other eight men in the game. Not a thought is devoted to the undoubted superiority of the work in the garden and at the inner works today when paired with the standards of the past. The old haphazard style of defense has given way to science and the percentage of chance has been reduced. Fielders in the old days of slugging were wont to wear the grass out in one particular spot, but the modern guardians of the outposts would not be able to hold their places in the ranks if they did not move over the grass and "lay" for the opposing batsman at a point to which he seems most likely to hit it. With the advent of Captain Comisky, first base play was revolutionized and the old St. Louis Browns were the champions for years simply because they were ahead of the procession. Now the first baseman who cannot play ball of the Comisky school is outclassed. Between pitchers and first baseman many a solid drive is killed today that would have gone as a safety in the periods of heavy hitting. Unless the pitcher strikes out the enemy he is dependent upon the fielder's support.

## CORBETT, A DEFEATED, PENNILESS PUGILIST

Young Corbett is greatly dejected over the outcome of his second fight with Battling Nelson and hardly knows which way to turn next. He has not had time to even think of any future plans. He could not convince himself before the battle that he had lost his stamina and old-time punching power, and, like all pugilists, is loath even now to understand the full meaning of his two successive showings with the Dane. The Denverite is wholly without coin, as he actually mortgaged more than his share of the fight receipts to bet on his chances of winning. While his fortunes are at a low ebb, Willie Rothwell unquestionably has more sympathizing and reliable friends than any other of the long list of former ring champions who from time to time have been forced to abdicate their thrones.

## "SPEEDS" OF SPORTSMEN

It is not generally known that the followers of almost every sport are obliged to lay out thousands of dollars a year which in the total amounts to millions when one particular sport is considered. While it is a well-known fact that many sports cost great amounts of money, few have considered the outlay that has been occasioned by the advent of golf.

The sum of nearly $50,000,000 is expended yearly on the game of golf, and of this sum about a third is spent by England and about a fifth by Scotland. There are no fewer than 879 golf clubs in England alone. The United States has 769, Scotland, 622, Ireland, 124, and Wales, 43. There are sixty-three dotted over the continent, and no British colony is without one and in many cases several links. In round numbers there are 3,000 golf links in the world.

Estimates show that not less than $15,000 has been sunk in each of these clubs and the preparation of their courses, so that there has been a total permanent investment of about $45,000,000. Few of these clubs are run on less than $5,000 a year, and many of them cost ten times that sum.

Taking the average, these 3,000 golf clubs of the world cost about $20,000 each a year to run. The average membership is about 300, and the average subscription being $30, the total amount paid in subscriptions by the 3,000 golf clubs is nearly $20,000,000. But besides these golfers there are many thousands unattached, so that the entire golfing population of the world is about 750,000, not including the professionals, caddies and others who are intimately concerned.

A short calculation will show that with the club dues, extra greens fees, purchases of clubs and balls, and the many other expenses of the players, prominent among which are the railroad fares from residences to links, it is inevitable that the golfers must spend at the very least $50 a year. Many spend that sum, and there is one well-known amateur who gives his golfing expenses at $2,800 yearly. But at the modest average of $50 yearly for the three-quarters of a million golfers would spend among them $37,750,000 a year.

Then each of them possesses an outfit, the average cost of which is $20. Many players use but seven sticks, and a few use more. Thus the golfing public has sunk about $15,000,000 in the purchase of clubs. One amateur confessed that his twelve clubs were priceless, because he could not replace them to his satisfaction, but that they cost him in actual money $885.

The little ball has been the basis of enormous business enterprises in both England and America. Till lately the ordinary gutta percha ball, which is comparatively cheap, was used, and it formed an insignificant part of a player's expenditures. But now the new ball has a core of gutta percha strands, wound at a tension, and its cost is much greater. Besides, it is easily damaged and made unfit for further play, so that comparatively few are used for more than three or four games. They vary in price from 25 cents to 75 cents, the popular ball being that at the middle price. The average amateur spends about 75 cents a week on balls, though many are known to spend $5. But, averaging on the minimum, the golfers of the world fritter away the sum of $38,125,000 on balls.

## A FINE EXAMPLE

A fine example of the position a ball player of intelligence and good habits can attain is the career of Charley Nichols, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, who this season enters upon his nineteenth consecutive year as a professional pitcher. For twelve years Nichols was the mainstay of the Boston Nationals, and, perhaps, did more than any other one man to help them in their long series of success in the '80s, including the three straight years in which they won the National league pennant. During the eighteen years of his professional career Nichols has never pitched less than thirty-five games a season, and he always won a majority of them. Last summer, his eighteenth, he worked in thirty-nine full games. "To what do you attribute your success?" he was asked at New York the other day.

"Well," replied the old leaguer, "a man has to have several qualities to stay in the game actively as long as I have, but I think the principal thing is that I have never been afraid to let the batter hit the ball. I always remembered the fact that a good batter cannot put more than one in three safe, a poor batter one in four, or even less.

"I never, or seldom, anyway, throw my arm off trying to strike a man out. It's mighty hard to fan a good hitter, and it doesn't pay to try it on a good one. I let them hit it, but try to keep them from hitting it safe, never forgetting that I have eight men behind me just as eager as I am to retire the opposing batter.

"Years ago I practiced and developed a high, jump ball—one that passes over the plate at a man's shoulder and changes its course ever so slightly as it passes him. It's a hard ball to hit safe. To make a hard hit the batter must meet the ball squarely on the center, and my aim has always been to keep him from doing that. If he hits under it the result is a fly that can almost surely be gobbled up by one of the fielders. If he hits it on top, a grounder goes to one of the infielders. While this jump ball has been my most effective argument, I never worked it to death. My policy has always been to keep the batter guessing. A good hitter may strike well at the first one, but if you give him another in exactly the same place, he is quite likely to have it sized up and slam it out of the lot. Don't let him know where the next one is coming. A high fast one with a jump, followed by a low, slow teaser, will keep him guessing. I very seldom throw two balls in succession exactly alike, unless the batter is known to have a very serious weakness on a certain kind of ball or curve. Another thing that I never believed in is throwing wide balls on purpose. A good many pitchers think it is policy to waste one or two occasionally. Not for me. I never could see the advisability of it. What's the use of deliberately throwing a ball that only wastes your strength and puts you in the hole? My object is to make the batter hit at the first one, and the second one, and the third one. By that time he is out or he has made a hit, and the chances are 3 to 1 that it is the former. Of course, I give bases on balls and pitch many wide ones, but it is never intentional. Study the batter; keep him guessing, make him hit, but keep him from hitting it safe if you can; don't be afraid; keep in good condition. Those are my rules, and I am pitching yet in the big league, though I started nineteen years ago."

## "SPEEDS" OF PITCHERS

William Phelan, of the Chicago Journal has collected interviews with noted pitchers regarding their new curves. Here they are:

A few of the noted pitchers have sent details of their new curves to the Journal. Among them may be noted the following:

**Rube Waddell.**—I have devised a terror called the tooth-curler. It is a high ball, which revolves with such speed that it sends a fearful gust of wind full in the mouth of the batsman. The sting of the air upon his teeth will make him drop his bat and grab his jaw, and the umpire will call the strikes in quick succession.

**Bob Wicker.**—My invention is called the W. ball. I can throw it either fast or slow, and it is a beauty. It goes toward the plate, sinks at a sharp slant, then rises at an acute angle, and just as the man hits at it it sinks again. After passing the plate it completes the W by rising into the catcher's glove.

**Chief Frazer.**—I have discovered the cannon-ball shoot. It is only a straight ball, but I rely upon its incalculable speed. It is thrown with both hands. Placing the arms upon each other and holding the ball clasped between my palms I raise the arms over my head, then swing them downward with great force. The ball rushes out exactly like a bullet, and with such terrible speed that it will go through a six-inch beam.

**Jesse Tannehill.**—I shall pin my faith upon the horseshoe swing. It is a ball which travels outward the moment it leaves my hand, makes a circuit of the batsman and returns to me with little reduction of speed. The beauty of this curve lies in the fact that you don't need any catcher and can use the backstop as an extra fielder.

**Jack Taylor.**—I will use the pictorial ball. When going upon the field I will carry two rubber stamps, one engraved with the face of James A. Hart, the other with the visage of Garry Herrmann. As each new ball is given to me, I will stamp it with those faces. Then I will toss the ball in gently, let the batters smash the face off it and trust to my fielders to catch the mangled remains.

To hear them tell about it, there will be no hitting in New York this year but no-hit games. Chesbro will work his "spit" ball on the Highlands, while McGinnity and Ames will take respective stands for the giants with the "raise" ball and the "stop" ball.

## CADDY JACK CROSS A SAINT?

The men of baldom are split in hostile camps. Something has happened to make twain where once was but one. 'Tis not the Taylor case, nor yet the foul strike rule that has become the bone of contention. This is it:

"Can Pop Anson catch the spit ball, and hit it a mile at will?" as per his inventory of accomplishments, lately issued.

Chicago is wrought up to a fury of anticipation. Detroit players are just about ready to carry the case to a settlement by the code duello. Boston judiciously awaits the evidence before a decision, while New York wonders who this Anson person is, and presumes that he is a frenzied orator, and nothing more.

Michael Kittredge, Detroit, opines that Anse is the best hitter baseball ever saw, barring not even Lajoie Rex. Kitt has plenty of company in this contention, yet Chesbro is not without his backers.

Players in the American league seem almost unanimous in their opinion that Anse is about ripe for the surprise of his life, while many of the Nationals incline to pooh-pooh the new delivery. Some of them want to get a piece of the bets that the principals in the contention want to wager.

## HERE'S TO THE SPITBALL

Boston claims the world's championship team in the veteran baseball team of the country. Nine of the men are more than 30 years of age. Young and Farrell are each 38; Lachance and Burkett, 35; Freeman, Selbach and Criger, 33; Collins and Stahl, 32; Dineen and Tannehill are each 29 years of age.

That long-discussed new Yale baseball cage will probably be at last built. It is proposed to roof over the space between the Yale gymnasium and the "gym" lot, where the present cage now stands, making a one-story large cage, nearly as big as any field baseball diamond, with skylights and iron girders sustaining the structure. It would cost, perhaps, $35,000 to construct a cage of this kind.

Up in the Yukon country the miners went wild last summer over baseball and many of the games were attended by 5,000 and 6,000 people. The games all begin at 8 at night. Yukon is about the only place in the world where baseball can be played around midnight. Three fast teams were in Yukon last season, and the Yukon territory authorities have appropriated $12,000 toward fitting up a baseball park.

President Harry Pulliam, if he is quoted correctly, gives the batters of the National league a hard rap: "Why not allow the pitchers to be popular?" says Pulliam. "The public likes to make idols of pitchers. Many people wait until they know who is going to pitch before going to a game, but did you ever hear of them waiting to see who was going to hit? The pitcher is the central figure in a baseball game, and always will be."

## DEVEREUX PRAISED FOR HIS WORK IN THE SADDLE

Harry Lehr has a rival. Frank Bowerman, the New York catcher, recently gave a muskrat supper.

It is hard to see what use jiu-jitsu would be on the football field. It aims only to maim and not to kill.

Louisville gets the next bowling convention. That's the way they go—from the beer to the old stuff.

Teddy Murphy, who until recently managed Battling Nelson, is looking for a man to beat the Dane.

Sprinter Duffy is being timed with about as much regularity in Australia as Jockey Sloan is losing races here.

Sullivan's offer to fight Corbett would indicate that the old man has been violating his life-long rule against cigarettes.

"Bill" Reid is to get $3,500 in salary and his expenses paid for coaching Harvard next year. Many a degree-decorated professor will regret that he didn't cut out the books and stick to the gridiron.

If you ask a race horse player what he knows and he tells you what he thinks and you play the figures then you wonder what he means, and for the answer you should ask him what he has heard. St. Louis Star.

Russian students have a yell something like this:

Rip-ski! Smash-ski!
Sis! Bomb! Bomb!
Blow-o-vitch! Shoot-o-vitch!
Kill-ski! Tomb!

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# News of Colorado City

## WEEK CHARACTERIZED BY MANY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Simms entertained a number of friends at their spacious residence on Lincoln avenue Friday. The house was decorated with spring blossoms and ferns. Delicious refreshments were served. The prize winners at the card tables, at which 32 guests were seated, were: First, Mrs. Janes and Mr. Sherman; second, Mrs. Weston and Mr. Epperson. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Epperson, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Scholles, Mr. and Mrs. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bott, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Corporan, Mr. and Mrs. England, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Woodman and Mr. Hinley.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Simms invited a number to spend the afternoon with her, those invited being called to meet Mrs. Ada Johnson of Denver, formerly of this city. Those present were: Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Jordon, Mrs. Burwell, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Oren, Mrs. McNider, Mrs. Newlan, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Janes, Mrs. Scholles, Mrs. Holton, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ridenour, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. C. F. Birdsall, Mrs. T. Stark, and Mrs. Gurnsey.

Mrs. C. F. Birdsall entertained a number of friends Thursday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. Will Drew, Mrs. C. E. Corporan, Mrs. J. F. Morgan, Mrs. E. England, Mrs. Charteres.

Mrs. Ernest Bishop entertained at cards Friday afternoon. Mrs. C. D. Taylor won first prize and Mrs. Ammerman second. Those present were: Mrs. Tiger, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Kissell, Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Ammerman and Mrs. Taylor.

Misses Edith and Mabel Rankin entertained in their usual charming manner a few of their friends Thursday afternoon at their pretty home, 206 Lincoln avenue, with a chaffing dish party. Carnations and ferns lent their beauty to the occasion. Those present were: Misses Saffell, Mrs. McFarlan, Misses Williams, Miss Guretzky, and Miss Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Tollitson entertained the members of the Christian Endeavorers Friday evening, the guest of honor being A. E. Ott, who is visiting old friends here. Games and music passed the hours pleasantly.

Friday was the fifth anniversary of Miss Ella Bates and was celebrated by inviting a number of friends to spend the afternoon at the Bates residence on Lincoln avenue. Games were played and daintiest of cakes and ices served. The huge birthday cake was presided over by the wee hostess. Many pretty gifts were given by the visitors. Those present were: Misses Eva Tlucken, Letha Gurnsey, Irene Gurnsey, Florence Hemenway, Lucile Roberts, Dorothy English, Doritt Sawyer, Ruth Borst, Ruth Cunningham, Rae Bell, Francis Musser, and Masters Earl Ellenwood, Raymond Walters, Clarence Hemenway, Kenneth Sheetz, Wallace England, R. Watts, Leroy Ellenwood, Lewis Bates and Eugene Baker. Mrs. Bates was assisted in serving the little people by Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. W. G. Bell.

## TELEPHONE COMPANY'S REORGANIZED

The El Paso Telephone company was re-organized last week. N. B. Hames, president, resigned and C. D. Pickett, of Wray, Colo., was elected president instead. C. D. Taylor resigned as treasurer and director, and E. A. Handy of Colorado Springs, was electetd to fill the vacancy.

The work of hanging the cable has begun. The switchboard and phones will arrive this week and it is expected that the new system will be in full working order by the end of the month.

Mr. Pickett, the new president, is the postmaster at Wray and was associated with M. H. Spere, manager of the El Paso Telephone company, in building the Wray and Washington county lines. Mr. Handy is a well known merchant of Colorado Springs.

## SURPRISE PARTY

**Mrs. William Johnson's Birthday Celebrated by Host of Her Friends on Friday Evening.**

The birthday of Mrs. William Johnson was the signal for the Yeomen and their wives to take her home by storm Friday evening. A jolly time was enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Trout, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. Buehler, Mr. and Miss Sonnickson, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Serev, Mrs. Kile, Mrs. Wallance, M. Sonnickson, Harry Martin, B. Martin, Mrs. Kimberline, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Pert, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Nostrum, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Quimby and Mr. Nelson.

## BASEBALL TEAM IS ORGANIZED

Bott's park will be put in order this week for the Colorado City baseball team which will play there this summer. The team is now fully organized with the following members: Will Reilly, Leo Clark, Will Brown, George Ross, Ralph Moore, Joe Tunney, Mike Reilly, Leon Fowler, Charles Hill, L. Moats, Ed Sheldon, Ed Buckles, Louis Townsend, Fred Smith and E. Miller.

Evans and Fuller have assigned their stock of groceries to J. P. Jackson for the benefit of creditors. The indebtedness will be prorated.


# Curse of DRINK

DRUNKENNESS CURED BY

**White Ribbon Remedy**

**No taste. No odor. Any woman can give it in a glass of water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge.**

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for all alcoholic drinks, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker of drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. It has made many thousands of permanent cures, and in addition restores the victim to normal health, steadying the nerves, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation. Write Dr. W. R. Brown, 218 Tremont St., Boston, for trial package and letter of advice free in plain sealed envelope. All letters confidential and destroyed soon as answered. White Ribbon Remedy sold by druggists everywhere, also sent by mail in plain package, price $1.00. Sold and recommended by special agent in Colorado Springs, MILLER-BUTCHER DRUG CO., Cor. Pike's Peak and Nevada Avenues.


## MUSICALE FOR BENEFIT OF THE WOMAN'S GUILD

A tea and musicale will be given by Mrs. W. S. MacNider and Mrs. T. D. Armstrong at the home of the latter, 902 Lincoln avenue, Tuesday afternoon and evening. The musical program which will be rendered by a quartet from Manitou under the direction of the Rev. B. W. Bonell will begin at 8 p. m. Refreshments will be served all evening and the proceeds will go to the funds of the Woman's Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

### SHOULDER DISLOCATED IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

The delivery team belonging to the Star Grocery, ran away yesterday evening, throwing Lee Corporan, the driver, to the ground and dislocating his shoulder. The team ran to Fourth street where the horses struck an iron sign post, breaking the wagon tongue and stopping them.

### COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES.

O. Enos is moving into the Templeton building.

Mrs. J. Armstrong will give a guild tea Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Smith, of Florissant, is in the city for a few days.

W. H. Gibbons is visiting friends in Divide, Colo., this week.

Mrs. C. Cobourn, who has been very ill, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. D. W. Phelan has gone to Cripple Creek for a few days' visit.

J. W. Archer left for Evansville, Ind., yesterday on a business trip.

Wm. Depew and Wm. Britzman are spending the week in Denver.

The Merry-Go-Round will be entertained by Mrs. Cotton the coming week.

A large choir with violin accompaniment at the First Baptist church tonight.

Fifty miles of 85-pound rails will be purchased by the Midland railroad this week.

N. B. Hames has been dangerously ill for the last few days but is now improving.

Miss Kittie Guth has returned from a three months' visit to friends in Riverside, Calif.

Mrs. H. N. Allen will leave this week for a few days' visit to friends in Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Scevey entertained the Epworth League Friday evening at his home, 408 North Fourth street.

Dan W. Phelan left yesterday for New London, Mo., on account of the serious illness of his father.

Mrs. Hayes, of Denver, will speak of the "Rescue Work of Girls," at the First Baptist church tonight.

The Colorado Midland railroad has ordered three new dining cars which will be used on their lines this season.

John Hardy, B. F. Noble and Charles Phillips were each fined $5 in police court yesterday for being intoxicated.

The young people of the Baptist church had a pleasant social at the home of Mrs. J. J. Guth Friday evening.

John Ellsworth fell in front of the postoffice yesterday in an epileptic fit and fought the officers who were trying to aid him.

Miss Sadie Headley, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Erwin Beyle, left for her home in Fort Worth, Texas, yesterday.

The Eastern Stars entertained Thursday evening at cards, the first prize being won by Mrs. Mamie Carol and Mr. E. Rice.

The local veterans of the civil war will give an entertainment March 13 in K. of P. hall for the benefit of their cemetery improvements.

Crystal Temple of the Rathbone Sisters had a very pleasant time last evening. A number of candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order and as the Manitou lodge, Fidelity temple, had been invited to assist at this function, a social time was spent after the session was over.

Mrs. William Davis and daughter left yesterday for Florissant.

H. C. Kinsman yesterday made the sale of a four-room house, 11 South Fourth street, from Mrs. C. B. Love to S. A. Harris; consideration $650.

Mrs. Kissell and Mrs. B. F. Clark gave a pink tea Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church. A neat sum was realized.

### MRS. LOUGH DISCHARGED.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CANON CITY, March 4.—Mrs. Ada Lough, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of complicity in the kidnaping of Violet Tresseider, was this morning given a hearing before Justice Logan and discharged for lack of evidence.

### STUDENTS RUSTICATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Imperial censure has been administered to the University of St. Petersburg in consequence of the disturbance of February 20, when Emperor Nicholas' portrait was destroyed. The rector has been reprimanded and all the students have been rusticated but they were granted permission to petition for readmission.

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

**Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.**

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any other ordinary charcoal tablets."

## MANITOU SOCIETY ENJOYED A WEEK OF ENTERTAINMENTS

The coming Lenten season is affecting the local social world inasmuch as every one wishes to entertain before the advent of the six weeks devoted to church work.

Last week has been devoted to lodge and club entertainments. Tuesday evening 40 members of Naomi Rebekah lodge No. 50, of Colorado City, visited the Navajo Rebekahs of this place and very pleasantly surprised them at their lodge rooms, this being their regular evening for meeting.

The self-invited guests came well provided for a sumptuous feast. The evening was pleasantly spent in various games and a general social time.

Wednesday afternoon the Twentieth Century card club enjoyed a pleasant afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Grafton.

Thursday evening was thrown open to the lovers of music and one of the best selected programs of the season was given.

The supper given by the Rebekahs the same evening was well attended and was a social as well as financial success.

The Eastern Star had a social dance at their banquet hall last evening.

The O. N. O. club had one of the pleasantest meetings of the week, being entertained by Mr. Sherman Phiefer, assisted by Miss Clara Patterson.

A number of Colorado Springs people pleasantly surprised Mrs. Charles Dickens at her home Thursday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

Friday afternoon was pleasantly passed at the home of Mrs. A. Green by a number of ladies at an afternoon tea. Flinch was the principal amusement. Delicious refreshments were served during the afternoon by the hostess.

Mrs. Frank McArthur and Mrs. William Pray entertained a number of the Rathbone Sisters Friday evening. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time spent. Those present were Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. B. Reynolds, Mrs. T. Leibold, Mrs. E. Leibold, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Pray, Mr. McArthur and Mr. Price.

Friday evening R. Robertson was surprised by a number of his friends. The hours were spent at cards and dancing. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hume, Mr. and Mrs. John Fanchier, Mr. and Mrs. L. LeRoy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Miss Walker and Messrs. Pray, Walker, Fanchier and Stewart.

The P. E. O. chapter K entertained at the home of Mrs. H. H. Grafton yesterday afternoon from 2 until 5 o'clock. Each member of the chapter invited five friends and the result was about 60 ladies spent the afternoon with their embroidery in the Grafton parlors. Each hostess was recognized by the colors of the order which they wore, yellow and white, the same being carried out in the dining room. At the dining table Mrs. C. Louis Smith poured the tea while Mrs. William Paulson, Jr., and Mrs. William Gillis assisted in serving. Those present were Mrs. J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Mrs. Price, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. B. W. Bonell, Mrs. W. Paulson, Sr., Mrs. Brockhurst, Mrs. Farrier, Miss West, Miss Boss, Miss McBride, Miss Kelso, Miss Reno, Miss Wieman, Miss Ann Hulburt, Mrs. Hulburt, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. George Reubendale, Mrs. Carl Tompson, Mrs. Anson Boynton, Mrs. England, Mrs. Yount, Mrs. C. A. Pollen, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dunnaway, Mrs. J. N. Porter, Mrs. Ellenwood, the Misses Farrier, the Misses Davis, Miss Annett Smith, Mrs. Clara Phiefer, Miss Dorothy Paulson, Miss Margaret Durward, Mrs. William Lennon, Mrs. F. D. Fox, Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Schreiber.

## WERE WEDDED AT CHEYENNE

The marriage of Miss Dora Ricken and Mr. Harvey Longwell occurred last week at Cheyenne, Wyo. The bride has lived all her life near Woodland Park and has many friends in that section of the country. The groom is a well-known cattleman of El Paso county. The couple will reside on the Longwell ranch which is near Green Mountain Falls.

### WILL PRESENT PLAY FOR BENEFIT OF ORGAN FUND

The Wednesday club will give a play, "The Gentle Jury," tomorrow evening at the Mansions hotel, after which there will be dancing. The club will give the proceeds to the St. Agnes guild to swell the organ fund for the new St. Andrew's guild.

### MANITOU NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. C. Sherwood is on the sick list.

Walter Scott is taking a trip in New Mexico and Arizona.

H. J. Anstle, of Cripple Creek, was down for a brief stay this week.

Father Callanan will go to Denver for a few days tomorrow morning.

St. Andrew's Guild will meet with Mrs. B. W. Bonell Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Fred Lowther entertained her Sabbath school class at her home Tuesday evening.

Father Nix, who has been at the sanatorium for some time, is in Cripple Creek for a few days.

Herman Reese will erect a modern cottage on his property which he recently purchased on Canon avenue.

Miss Georgie Le Rolle, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reese for some time, has gone to Goldfield, Nev.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Isabell Reed will occur this morning at 9 o'clock. Interment in Crystal Valley cemetery.

Mr. C. Conliff, who has been on a trip in the eastern states, has returned to join his wife at the Jones cottage on Ruxton avenue.

The Chautauqua circle will meet with Mrs. Fred Lowther this month. At the meeting each member is to suggest something to beautify Manitou.

Hutchinson and Sawin livery and feed stables will be known as Hutchinson and Columbia hereafter, as Mr. Sawin has sold his interests in this well-known firm.

Miss Clara Hecht, who has been bookkeeper at the Cliff for a number of seasons, is due in Manitou March 11, having spent the winter at her home in St. Louis.

The services at the Catholic church Ash Wednesday will be: mass, 8 a. m.; evening services at 7:30 o'clock, and during Lent, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church has completed arrangements for an entertainment to be given in the High school auditorium next Thursday evening. A number of well known musicians will be on the program.

Mayor E. E. Nichols, Jr., returns from New York tomorrow where he has been spending the past few weeks. The Cliff is being rapidly placed in order for the opening, which will be the seventeenth of this month, when a Whitcomb-Raymond excursion is booked for this house.

Services at St. Andrew's Episcopal church "Ash Wednesday:" Holy Eucharist, 7:45 a. m.; morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30; during Lent daily service at 4:00 p. m. except on Wednesdays. Wednesday evening services at 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7:45 in oratory at rectory.

Sickly Women, Nervous Women, ought to take the Bitters at once. It is especially adapted to your particular case. For over 50 years it has been used with great satisfaction by hundreds of women. It always cures Cramps, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colds or La Grippe.

**Ready Money. Easy Money.**

Plenty of it to loan on your note. Business confidential.

**THE STAR LOAN CO.**

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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THE EXPERT PLUMBER.

He Stoppeth All Leaks.

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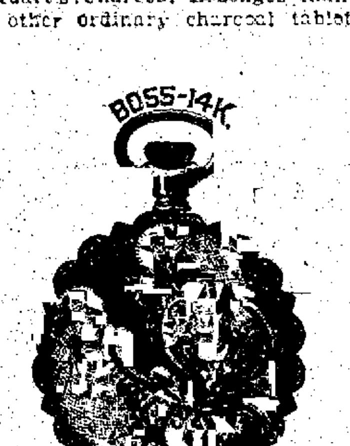
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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**NELSON, THE JEWELER.**

Every job warranted one year. Remember the Place,

**425 COLORADO AVENUE.**

**Opera House**

**Monday, March 6**

Afternoon and Evening.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS OF LONDON

Will present the XV CENTURY MORALITY,

**Everyman**

As given by this company 150 times in New York City, besides all the leading Universities of the English-speaking world.

Matinee prices.............25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

Evening prices.............50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

Reserved seats on sale at the Santa Fe Ticket Office.

**The Empire**

**Modern Vaudeville**

PRICES 10c AND 20c.

Performances 3:00, 7:30, 8:45 p. m.

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Direct Private Wires to All Principal Cities of United States.

THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Corner Tejon and Kiowa Streets. Four per cent. interest paid on deposits. Loans made upon most favorable terms.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Edgar T. Ensign, President; Ira Harris, Vice President; Louis W. Cunningham; Wm. F. Richards, Treasurer; Willis R. Armstrong, Secretary.

**THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK**

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital and Surplus .......................... $ 300,000.00

Deposits .......................... $3,100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

A. G. SHARP, Prest. J. R. M'KINNIE, Vice Prest. W. R. BARNES, Vice Prest. S. J. GILES, Cashier. C. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Cashier. WILLIAM LENNOX. W. S. NICHOLS. D. H. RICE. E. W. GIDDINGS. FRANK F. CASTELLO. A. S. HOLBROOK. VERNER Z. REED.

**THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK**

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital .................. $50,000 | Surplus .................. $10,000

General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—E. J. EATON, Pres.; N. S. GANDY, Vice Pres.; F. P. EVANS, Cashier; W. S. NICHOLS, S. D. M'CRACKEN, O. H. SHOUP, JOHN CURR, F. F. CASTELLO, B. F. LOWELL.

**THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY**

CAPITAL $300,000. SURPLUS $50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, H. G. Lunt, E. P. Shove, L. E. Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Stehr; Assistant Secretary, F. M. McMahon—J. G. Shields, C. M. MacNeill, F. G. Peck, P. B. Stewart, I. W. Bonbright, R. P. Davis, Henry Hine, Spencer Penrose, D. B. Fairley, H. C. Hall, E. J. Ullrich, C. P. Dodge.

**EL PASO NATIONAL BANK.**

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital.......................................$200,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits.......................... 100,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres., C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres., C. C. Hemming, Cashier; Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, E. P. Shove, H. M. Blackmer, C. H. White, O. L. Godfrey, E. J. Eaton, Henry LeB. Wills, Thos. J. Fisher, S. B. Mansfield, O. E. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.................. $475,000.00

Travelers' Checks and Letters of Credit. Safety Deposit.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

J. A. Hayes, President; Irving Howbert, Vice President; A. Sutton, Cashier; A. H. Hunt, Asst. Cashier; Wm. A. Otis, John G. Shields, H. G. Lunt, Chas. M. MacNeill, Frank G. Peck.

**William P. Bonbright & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Colorado Springs, Colorado. 24 Broad Street, New York. 15 George Street, London, E. C.

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**THE ... INVESTMENT CO.**

Bonds, Mortgage Loans and Colorado Securities.

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**SHOVE, ... & CO.** BANKERS, BROKERS

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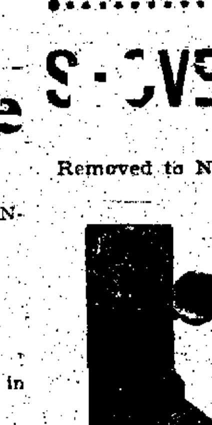

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Actually saves you their cost in car fares. Saves time as well. Low rates.

**THE ... TELEPHONE CO.**

R. F. MORRIS, Mgr. Tele. Main No. 2. 120 E. Kiowa Street.

CHAS. W. DAVIS, Pres. J. S. McCUAN, Sec'y

**The Davis-McCuan ... Co.**

Members Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

WESTERN BONDS. 76 to 79 Hagerman Bldg., Phone 2. FIRE INSURANCE.

# They Run On Time

Colorado Midland Route Railway

Fast trains and fine equipment make the Cripple Creek service via Midland Route

## The Popular Way

Between Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs and Denver, you save time by using the Midland - Rio Grande Route.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Colorado Springs | 10:35 a. m. | Lv. Colorado Springs | 7:10 p. m. |
| Ar. Victor | 12:57 p. m. | Ar. Victor | 2:30 p. m. |
| Ar. Cripple Creek | 1:15 p. m. | Ar. Cripple Creek | 9:50 p. m. |
| Lv. Cripple Creek | 8:00 a. m. | Lv. Cripple Creek | 3:50 p. m. |
| Lv. Victor | 8:15 a. m. | Lv. Victor | 4:05 p. m. |
| Ar. Colorado Springs | 10:22 a. m. | Ar. Colorado Springs | 6:20 p. m. |

All Cripple Creek trains arrive at and depart from the D. & R. G. depot at Colorado Springs.

R. ... DUNAWAY, C. P. A., 3 Pike's Peak Avenue


NewspaperARCHIVE®

## WANTED—
### Help.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN in Colorado and other railroads. Young men, age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn $65 to $100 monthly, become engineers and earn $125 to $175 monthly. Brakemen earn $60 to $75 monthly, become conductors and earn $100 to $140 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Dept. 191, Charles Bldg.

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $626 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 232 La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Reliable man, manage branch office for large manufacturer. Salary to start, $1,800 per year and extra commissions. Applicant must have good reference and $2,000 cash, capital secure. Experience unnecessary. Address Supt., 708 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

HOME WORK—$9 to $15, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly working evenings, experience unnecessary, enclose stamp for instructions, sample, etc. Address, B. Wilson & Co., 603 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home. Material sent free everywhere. Send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. Eastern Co., 817 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES $7 to $10 weekly earned doing plain sewing at home. Material sent free everywhere prepaid. Stamped addressed envelope brings particulars. Union Company, 1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE WANT your next job printing. Nothing too small, nothing too large. The Telegraph Job Rooms, same old stand, 119 East Pike's Peak, next to postoffice block. 'Phone 79 for our man.

COOKS (no washing), second girls, two butlers for private families, laundress, nurse for baby, man for lawn and horses, woman cook for mining camp, waitress. Mrs. Rhind, 23 Bank Bldg.

$50 A MONTH salary and all expenses to men with rig to introduce our guaranteed poultry remedies. Year's contract. G. R. Bigler Co., X. 774, Springfield, Ill.

$5.00 to $25.00 A WEEK. Write us at once. Our agents call it the lucky box, because every one buys it. Osmic Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

LADIES.—Earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope for particulars. Ideal Mfg. Co., Cassopolis, Mich.

WANTED—Men and women to homestead 1,600 farms of 160 acres each, free. Send 25 cents for information. Uintah Colony Co., Box 498, Denver, Colo.

WOMAN to do one day's work each week. Part in rent of house, close in, not modern. Apply, Mrs. Hill, 216 N. Cascade ave.

WANTED—Men to distribute sample, tack signs, $3.00 daily. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago.

INVESTIGATE prices and equipment at the Central Business college before entering elsewhere. Phone, Red-961.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.

WANTED—Clerks in the Confectionery stores to tell their customers to chew CHICLETS.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. No washing. Apply forenoons. 1723 N. Nevada.

WANTED—You to know that Henager's Business college guarantees positions to its graduates.

WANTED—Every man in town to chew CHICLETS while riding on his wheel.

DELIVERY boy with bicycle at Tamm's drug store.

## WANTED—
### Situations.

WE CAN'T HELP but give you satisfaction on any kind of printing, in price, quality and promptness. Try us, anyhow. The Telegraph Job Rooms, same old place, 119 East Pike's Peak. 'Phone 79.

MAN, 35, bad case catarrh, no evil habits, wants light work for small wages or room and board. J-22 Telegraph.

NURSES' COLLEGE, Pueblo, Colo.; six-weeks' course; diplomas. Opens April 1. Unexcelled.

YOUNG MAN wishes position on cattle ranch; no wages. Address, J. 1042, Telegraph.

GIRL for house work. 319 N. Beacon st., Roswell.

BIG boy. Work at anything. 520 E. Bijou.

## WANTED
### Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a nice cottage on easy terms. Must be modern and well located. Will not pay any outrageous price. State what you have and name lowest price if you have a genuine bargain. J. 1079, Telegraph.

## WANTED
### Rooms and Board.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms and board for three people. No children. Must be within walking distance, north, and in new, modern house. Address, J-1029, Telegraph.

### CHANGES IN SANTA FE TRAINS

Some changes take place in Santa Fe trains March 1st. The California limited leaves at 6:25 p. m. instead of 6:35 and Denver train formerly at 6:45 now leaves at 6:25 p. m. and arrives at Denver at 8:20 p. m.

THE RIO GRANDE has eight daily trains to Denver and Pueblo.

### COLONIST RATES.
### DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

MARCH 1 TO MAY 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego | $25.00 |
| Portland, Seattle, Tacoma | 25.00 |
| Spokane and intermediate points | 22.50 |
| Butte, Helena, Anaconda | 20.00 |

Daily through tourist car to California.

Daily chair car to Portland.

Ticket office, 16 N. Tejon street.

## WANTED—
### Miscellaneous.

WHEN IT COMES to printing, we are "Johnny on the Spot." We are always busy. Good printing does it. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak 'Phone 79.

WANTED—The people to know that M. K. Myers has the only licensed loan office in the county. 29 E. Huerfano.

REPAIRS for any stove or range; water fronts furnished and put in stove. W. S. Russell, 106 E. Huerfano. Phone 1252-B.

WANTED—The people to know that M. K. Myers buys and loans money on all valuables. 29 E. Huerfano.

WANTED—By competent seamstress sewing. Address, Miss Martin, 1301 Prospect street.

WANTED—To give piano lessons for washing by piece. Post Office Box 112.

PEOPLE to try our home-cooked meals, 20c. Chicago Bakery, 109 S. Tejon.

HAVE you gents' clothing to sell. Send postal 13¼ E. Huerfano.

## FOR RENT—
### Rooms—Furnished.

LARGE sunny rooms, close to business, modern in every way, reasonable rates. Opposite main entrance to court house. 218 South Tejon street.

FOR RENT—Furnished four rooms for housekeeping. 26 E. Pike's Peak, upstairs.

FOR RENT—Well-furnished, 3-room cottage, separate yard. 903 E. Cucharas.

TWO nicely furnished rooms. One block north North park. 115 E. Boulder.

THREE nice rooms, $9. Apply, 321 West Kiowa street.

2 ROOMS, modern, for light housekeeping, $9. 830 E. Platte avenue.

## FOR RENT—
### Houses Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFUL new fully modern 10-room house on car line, in Ivywild; low rent for a one-year lease. Call C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak avenue.

5-ROOM houses at $3 per month, south side, Colorado City. Call at 1411 Colorado ave.

2 ROOMS, 18 South Weber, in rear, water inside, $5. Owner, 306 E. Cucharas, Unfurnished.

4-ROOM cottage, water in kitchen, $10.00 month. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak.

FURNITURE of 25-room house for sale. Property for rent. 316 S. Tejon.

MODERN furnished rooms, $5 per month. 1020 North Wahsatch.

FOUR room house, modern, 211 East Jefferson street.

FIVE-ROOM cottage, $8 per month. 607 East Dale.

## BOARD AND ROOMS—

LARGE sunny rooms with board. 223 S. Nevada avenue.

ROOMS, with or without board. McGregor Inn, 802 N. Tejon.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunn, 117 North Nevada.

ROOMS and board. 631 North Weber.

MISS WOMACK, 432 N. Nevada. Rooms and board. Table board.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

$2,000 CASH will buy the best paying business in the state. Long established in this city. Lady or gentleman can handle same, no experience necessary. Address P. O. Box 1323.

FOR SALE—Store and stock. Also $15,000 of other clear real estate by owner. C. H. Heighton, 725 S. Sierra Madre.

BARGAIN—Small business for sale. 520 Colorado avenue, Colorado City.

## MINES AND MINING

UNLISTED STOCKS—We are headquarters for these and handle large blocks of them every day. Just now we are in the market for Virginia M., Comanche Plume, Little Jean, Bull Hill and Straub Mt., Astor, Echo, Dorothy, Bonnie Nell, Copper Mt., Josephine, Mountain Boy, odd blocks of Independence Cons., Mutual, Navajo, Trenton, Twin Sisters and many others. If you have any of the above or any other unlisted stocks, see us. If you wish to buy, we are almost certain to be able to meet your wants. Write us. See us. Telephone us.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., 26 and 27 Exchange Bank Block. Telephone 744-B.

## FOR SALE—
### Furniture.

SOME good pieces of furniture, pictures and draperies. Call Sunday. 23 E. Jefferson street.

HOUSEHOLD goods for sale by piece, cheap. Apply south door. 409 N. Nevada.

## POULTRY
### And Pet Stock.

POULTRY SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Green Bone Cutter | $5.00 |
| 1 U. S. Standard Incubator | $5.50 |
| 1 "Old Trusty" Incubator | $10.00 |
| 1 pair Golden Seabright Bantams | $4.00 |
| American Red Cockerels | $2.00 |
| Rhode Island Red Cockerels | $3.00 |
| Buff Leghorn Cockerels | 2.00 |
| Brown Leghorn Cockerels | $1.00 |
| Brown Leghorn Eggs, per 100 | $5.00 |

Phone, Black 791. HILL, 1807 S. Tejon St.

POULTRYMEN and pet stock fanciers will find it advantageous to advertise under the above heading in the Telegraph. Rates only 5 cents per line. Ask about free tickets to the Empire.

FOR SALE—Fancy silver Wyandotte cockerels, $3 each. Eggs from prize-winners, $3 for 15. S. Britton, 1012 North Walnut.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for setting. Also a few Cockerels. 1328 North Corona or 25 E. Huerfano.

WHITE Plymouth Rock and S. C. Buff Leghorn eggs $1.50 for 15. 1306 Irvine Pl.

SINGLE comb black Minorca eggs for setting. 1725 Midland ave., Colo. Spgs.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for hatching, $1.00 per setting. 718 S. Tejon.

## MONEY TO LOAN—

SALARY LOANS AT THE WEEKLY PAYMENT LOAN CO.

If you have a permanent position, you can borrow money on your personal note. No mortgages or endorsers required.

| Amt. of Loan. | Mthly. | Semi-M. | Wkly. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50.00 repay | $12.35 | $6.20 | $3.10 |
| $30.00 repay | $7.40 | $3.70 | $1.85 |
| $15.00 repay | $3.70 | $1.85 | $.90 |

All business strictly confidential.

CHATTEL LOANS on easy weekly payments at much lower rates than you can get elsewhere. Room 406, De Graff Bldg. Phone, Black 161.

THE STAR LOAN COMPANY. 'Phone Main 578. 21 Bank Bldg.

SALARY LOANS. After investigating the cheap money of other concerns get our rates and easy system of loans extended to salaried employes that gets you out of debt instead of plunging you in deeper. Payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Most liberal terms offered in the city. Chattel loans, 1 per cent and up.

### TO LOAN

Money at 6 and 7 per cent on Real Estate. No delay.

W. W. WILLIAMSON.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

Tel. 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

TO LOAN—$25 to $500 to place on upright pianos, household and office furniture, dairy cattle or any good security. Money ready, no delay, no commission; pay back monthly and interest stops on what you pay. 55 Bank Bldg.

MONEY to loan on mining stocks at reasonable rates. C. A. Jacobs, Room 43, P. O. block.

## EDUCATIONAL—

FRENCH, Spanish. Chatelain school, 109 North Tejon. Terms moderate.

## FOR SALE—
### Miscellaneous.

PRINTING of any description, reasonable prices, good work, right treatment. Can we sell you the next job? The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak, next to postoffice. 'Phone 79.

CAMPING wagon complete with bedding and cooking utensils for three or more people. Almost new. Double harness also. Apply 127 E. Huerfano St.

PLATE-GLASS modern store front, 25 feet. Bargain if taken at once. John Hill, 25 E. Bijou.

FOR SALE—A few choice young dairy cows, one bull, and one draft horse. O. S. Loomis, Fountain.

140 INCUBATOR, almost new. Everything complete. Call soon. 321 Victoria avenue.

SINGLE combs black Minorca eggs for setting. 1725 Midland ave., Colo. Spgs.

CHICAGO PORTABLE HOUSE CO. Tel. 600-B. 604 W. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—One safe, 27x33, also 1 derrick, very cheap. 435 East Bijou street.

## RESTAURANTS—

MEALS, 20c; HOME-COOKED FOOD. Chicago Bakery, 109 S. Tejon street.

## LOST—

DON'T GET LOST in the shuffle when you have printing to give out. 'Phone 79 for our job man. He will lose no time in giving you estimates. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak; the same old spot—next to the postoffice.

LOST—A young dark yellow collie (shepherd) dog without collar; $10 reward for information as to his whereabouts. C. Mellen, El Paso club.

GOLD rimmed spectacles on way to Town and Gown club. Return to Alamo.

LOST—A game of tennis by a young man who does not chew CHICLETS.

## FOUND

WANTED. We have cash customers for modern 6 and 7-room houses, in the North End; do not want to pay over $3,000; might pay a little more if a bargain. C. E. TYLER & CO.

IF YOU FIND your stationery is getting low, find time to 'phone 79 and we will find time to find you. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak avenue.

## INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Written in Strong Companies. ANCHOR, NORTH RIVER, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL. Can cover any risks, quickly and safely. YATES & M'CLAIN, THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Bldg. Phone 774-A.

TRY US on printing drafts, checks and receipts—not exactly our specialty, but they're dead easy for rush orders. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak (upstairs for a short time, but we give downstairs prices).

## FOR RENT—
### Offices.

DESK room for rent. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

## MUSICAL

UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL OF MUSIC. Pupils given a new instrument free, mandolin, violin or guitar. Room 8, Exchange Bank Block. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

## LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE. The partnership of Hiner & Herrington is this day mutually dissolved, L. Hiner retiring and C. L. Herrington continuing. All collections and settlements of the firm will be made by C. L. Herrington. Thanking our patrons for past favors, we solicit a continuance for the new firm. L. HINER. C. L. HERRINGTON.

## PERSONAL—

WILL the successful physician kindly allow his fever patient to try CHICLETS to keep the mouth moist?

## FOR SALE—
### Real Estate.

TWO clear lots 1900 block N. Tejon, $1,500. S. J. Britton, 1012 N. Walnut.

## FARMS—
### And Garden Tracts.

GARDEN TRACTS.

$750 BUYS 10-ACRE GARDEN TRACT.

$1,500 BUYS 20-ACRE GARDEN TRACT.

$3,000 BUYS 40-ACRE GARDEN TRACT.

$10 PER ACRE BUYS GRAZING LAND. ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE 1, 2 AND 3 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT.

THIS GROUND IS A RICH LOAM AND WILL PRODUCE ABUNDANTLY; PLENTY OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGES; DOMESTIC WATER FOUND AT REASONABLE DEPTH (SOFT, NO ALKALI); 40 MINUTES DRIVE. COME IN AND WE WILL BE GLAD TO "SHOW YOU."

MORSE, BLACK & SMITH, 116 E. PIKE'S PEAK. PHONE 343.

LAND. FARMS. LAND. Are you interested in land for homes or for investment? We are making a specialty of lands in the Arkansas valley in western Kansas. Our land lays mostly in Finney county, from three to twelve miles from Garden City, the county seat. Unimproved land from $3 to $10 per acre under irrigation. Improved farms surrounding this are worth $40 to $50 and are selling. We can convince you that no better investment opportunity exists than we can offer you in this land as these farms are in demand by eastern farmers right now, and will be more so before the year 1905 is out. We can sell this land on very liberal terms to home-seekers and can exchange a few pieces for good Colorado Springs property. If interested let us tell you about it and if you care to investigate can take you down at anytime. M'CLEARY BROS., 30 S. Tejon St.

## FOR SALE
### Ranches.

RANCH LANDS.

160-acre alfalfa farm at Rocky Ford, well improved with first class water right. Will trade for Colorado Springs property.

We have a fine restaurant, doing good business, with all fixtures, in good location, for sale at a bargain.

For sale, a fine lot, close in. Must be sold quick. A great bargain at $300. Terms, $50 down, balance on time.

1040-acre alfalfa ranch, 10 miles south of Colorado Springs. This is a bargain at $10,500.

1000-acre alfalfa ranch, 10 miles south of town and a good thing at $9,000.

336-acre farm in eastern Kansas to trade for good property in Colorado Springs. The price is $20 per acre.

145-acre ranch, 17 miles north of Colorado Springs; this is well improved; has good house and one of the best barns in the county, is ¼ mile from railway station and school, is well watered and has fine hay land. Price is $3,500.

$4,000 stock of new groceries in a good town and doing a good business and making money, like smoke, for sale or trade for good land, must be good.

Also a new, up-to-date stock of groceries, will invoice about $3,500. This is in the city of Colorado Springs, in a fine location and has a fine trade. Will sell or trade for good clear residence property in this city.

6-room fully modern residence, close in, to rent, or will sell on very easy terms with small payment down.

And also a 7-room fully modern house on car line north, to rent or will sell on easy monthly payments.

Also a large, new and elegantly appointed 8-room modern house on car line, and finely located; a fine view of the city, to rent, $30 per month.

We have ranches near Colorado Springs and residence property in Colorado Springs for sale, to trade and to rent. When ready to do business come in and see us. It is no trouble to show property.

GWILLIM & JACKSON, 24 POST OFFICE BLDG.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES

WE HAVE two rubber-tire runabouts, second hand, good condition; two road wagons, good condition, newly painted; several second-hand wagon gears and one second-hand top buggy. These vehicles are to be sold at once at a very low price. Hemenway & Co., 31 So. Cascade.

EGGS from thoroughbred Barred Rocks, $6 per 100. At the last show a pen from our yards scored higher than those exhibited by any other breeder in this city of county. Visitors welcome. Circular free. The Verona Heights Poultry yards, 824 N. Hancock. Phone, Black 1124. Institute cars.

EXPRESS, surrey, heavy draught horse, young mules. Will trade for cattle, hay or grain; 510 Cheyenne road.

FOR SALE—One good heavy team, harness and coal wagon. H. A. Robinson Grain Co.

WANT to buy 2,000-lb. team with or without harness and wagon. J 1044, Telegraph.

FOR SALE—Young horses, city broke to ride or drive. H. F. Crouch, Fountain, Colo.

FINE 5-year-old horse; also buggy and harness for sale or trade. Kentucky Livery.

WANTED—Good driving horse. The El Paso Lumber company.

I WANT to buy a first class saddle horse for lady. W. H. Bacon.

WANTED—Saddle pony 14½ hands or over. Address, J 1038 Telegraph.

## CLAIRVOYANT—

MRS. SAMPSON—Psychic readings. Daily meetings Thursday and Sunday evenings. 26 E. Pikes Peak. Hours 9 to 9.

MRS. THOMPSON, Clairvoyant. Ladies 50c. Gents $1.00. Hours 9 to [illegible] 109 S. Nevada.

## FOR SALE
### Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

$8,500 buys a 12-room modern house, with one bath, two toilets, hot water heat, electric and gas lights, two grates and mantels, coal and gas ranges, full basement. Lot 50x190. This property is first class in every particular. On North Tejon street.

$6,000—11-room modern house on North Tejon street, with six bedrooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets, furnace heat, electric lights, coal and gas ranges, facing east.

$2,750—7-room house, South Nevada, with bath, range, electric lights, lot 46x190, close in.

$3,250—6-room modern house, on the West Side, with 3 bedrooms, bath, toilet, hot water heat, electric and gas lights, full basement, barn, lot 50x150. A-1 condition.

$1,600—5-room modern brick house, except heat, on the West Side.

$200 buys a lot VERY close in on the West Side. See this if you want a bargain in a cheap lot.

RANCH IN BIJOU BASIN.

$1,600—It consists of 160 acres, fenced and cross-fenced, with three room house 16x32, two-story barn, work shop, chicken house, granary, sheds, ice house, cellar, good well, reservoir stocked with fish, good alfalfa field, 36 acres under cultivation. This will make you a nice little home.

If you are after bargains, North, East, South or West, see our list before buying.

We have money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent.

COHEN & TERRILL, 23½ N. Tejon St.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

$500—A first-class vacant lot in a good location on the west side, size 50x150 feet. Could take a good horse as part pay.

$950—A full lot on car line, 10 blocks north.

$300—Corner lot, 100-foot frontage, west side.

$1,600—A good 5-room cottage, close to car line, west; good barn, large lot, other attractive improvements; can make reasonable terms.

$1,600—New 5-room cottage, north end, south front lot. A good bargain in a moderate sized cottage home.

$4,000—9-room dwelling with modern improvements, full corner lot, good barn, on car line north.

Good eastern farms to trade for Colorado Springs homes.

Money to Loan.

C. E. TYLER & CO., 17 N. Tejon St. Phone 485-A.

J. L. SCHAEFER, Real Estate, Investments, Rents, Loans and Insurance. Rooms 11 and 12, No. 110 E. Pike's Peak. Phone Red 1542. Colorado Springs, Colo.

$18,000—1,800 acres, 6-room house, large fine barn, sheds, running water, fine reservoir sites, 1,000 acres can be brought under irrigation.

$12,000—4,000 acres deeded, 2,000 acres leased at five cents per acre, fine spring, good barn and improvements, two houses, an ideal stock ranch, good soil.

$3,000—320 acres, 220 under ditch, opens to unlimited range, will trade for Colorado Springs property.

$8,000—800 acres, 7-room house, stables for 100 head of cattle, 40 head of cattle, 3 horses. Will take small property in the Springs and mortgage for the balance.

$2,100—Two small houses, nearly new, lot 50x190, close in, income $16 per month.

$600—Lot 45x90, with small house, close in. List your property to trade and for sale.

RANCHES.

THE TIME IS SHORT.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A RANCH THIS SEASON, YOU WILL SOON HAVE TO BE AT WORK.

IF YOU HAVE NOT WHAT YOU WANT IN THE WAY OF A RANCH WE CAN CERTAINLY INTEREST YOU IF YOU WILL COME IN.

WE HAVE A FEW PIECES TO EXCHANGE FOR SPRINGS IMPROVED PROPERTY.

J. F. HAWECH & CO., 55 P. O. BLDG.

$2,500—$100 DOWN, $15 per month, new 8-room, modern pressed brick, porch, large attic, open fireplace, mantel with large beveled plate glass mirror, polished floors, mahogany finish in dining and front room, rest in natural pine; kitchen and pantry have maple floors, white tile wainscoting, range, electric lights, bath, [illegible] plumbing, porcelain tub, [illegible] enamel wainscot, medicine closet with beveled mirror, 2 closets, doors and windows beveled leaded glass, cement cellar and sidewalk. Heavy cut stone foundation. [illegible] good barn. Lots in part payment. J. A. W[illegible] a block west of Institute. Fine location.

Have some very desirable vacant lots for sale in various parts of the city. Have nice corner lot, south front, east side, upon which the OWNER WANTS OFFER, as he must sell. It's worth [illegible]. Many other good building sites for third their value. Have a good new modern, 6-room house, West Side, for [illegible].

ADAMS & WILLIAMS, 113½ N. Tejon Street.

FOR SALE—Fine suburban property, on Cheyenne road; lot 100x400 feet; two dwelling houses and barn, chicken house and house, 150 forest trees grown with irrigation; front house ten rooms, fully modern, fine finish, basement under house; rear house 5 rooms and bath. Inquire on the [illegible] T. A. Manila, at office 43 P. O. Blk.

FOR SALE.

Choice new, modern, 8-room residence, with full lot on North Tejon street; this property was built one year ago for a home and is an attractive proposition. You can buy it today at much less than cost as the owner is leaving the city. THE DAVIS REALTY CO., 25 East Pike's Peak Ave.

SMALL payments down and $15.00 per month buys a handsome cottage of five rooms, reception hall, bath and cellar. This cottage is nearly new, has large porches, china closets, best open nickel plumbing, pantry is fitted with drawers, flour bins, etc. Large lot, soil fenced. Price only $2,000. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

$50 CASH, $10.00 per month, for cottage of four rooms, cellar, electric lights, large lot, well fenced, fine lawn and trees. Price $1,425. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co.

ACREAGE in Ivywild in lots of ¼ to 1½ acres, small monthly payments. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 North Tejon.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

YATES AND M'CLAIN,

SELLERS AND EXCHANGERS OF REAL ESTATE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

IN THESE DAYS OF RAPID PROGRESS YOU MUST KEEP UP WITH THE BAND TO HEAR THE MUSIC. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR QUICK RESULTS.

A NICE, FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, GOOD LOT, NICE LOCATION. PRICE, ONLY $575. $20 DOWN AND $5.50 PER MONTH. SEE THIS, THE BIGGEST SNAP IN THE CITY.

A NICE THREE-ROOM COTTAGE, FOR SALE FOR ONLY $550, $25 DOWN AND $5.50 A MONTH.

HERE IS A SPLENDID PROPOSITION, AND THERE IS A SALARY GOES WITH IT OF $75 PER MONTH. IT CONSISTS OF $8,000 WORTH OF INCORPORATED STOCK IN A MISSOURI TOWN OF 5,000 PEOPLE. THE STOCK PAYS 14 PER CENT ANNUALLY. THE OWNER WISHES TO EXCHANGE THIS FOR COLORADO PROPERTY. IF YOU PREFER, WE CAN INCLUDE IN THE SAME TOWN A CLASSY $4,000 RESIDENCE WITH THIS OR A GOOD SMALL FARM. LET US KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO MATCH THIS.

$30,000 WORTH OF GOOD KANSAS LAND AND MISSOURI PROPERTY, ALL FREE AND CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCE, TO EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO PROPERTY.

A 110-ACRE FARM, WELL IMPROVED, A LITTLE SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY, MO., $50 PER ACRE, TO EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS PROPERTY.

TO EXCHANGE FOR LARGER PROPERTY AND WILL PAY CASH DIFFERENCE. A NICE SIX-ROOM RESIDENCE, WELL LOCATED. PRICE $4,500. WILL EXCHANGE FOR A 10-ROOM HOUSE NORTH, AND WILL PAY THE DIFFERENCE IN CASH. WHAT HAVE YOU TO MATCH THIS?

640 ACRES OF CLEAR LAND, EAST OF COLORADO SPRINGS, TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY AND WILL PAY CASH DIFFERENCE.

SOME GOOD SMALL RANCHES EAST OF COLORADO SPRINGS, TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

ONE ACRE OF GROUND, FINE PLACE FOR CHICKEN RANCH, FENCED, AND THERE'S PLENTY [illegible] ALL AROUND, IN NORTHWEST PART OF CITY. PRICE ONLY $1,000. EASY PAYMENTS.

A SPLENDID LITTLE HOME, CLOSE IN, ON THE WEST SIDE, NICE BLUE GRASS LAWN, LOTS OF TREES, WELL FENCED, WORTH $2,000. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS FOR $1,800.

640 ACRES OF GOOD, SMOOTH FARM LAND, EAST OF THE CITY, TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

YATES & M'CLAIN, THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ EL PASO BLDG. PHONE 774-A.

## MISCELLANEOUS

SWEET PEA seed (No. [illegible]) for sale. McMillian grocery. 117 N. Weber.

## TO TRADE

PRINTING [illegible] any day. We can [illegible] you. [illegible] trade. The Telegraph Job Rooms, 119 East Pike's Peak, upstairs for a short time [illegible] 'Phone 79.

WANTED—Stone masons and carpenters to trade work for lots. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

TO TRADE—Stock of clothing for vacant lots. [illegible] 128 W. [illegible]

TO TRADE—City [illegible] for horses or cattle. H. Quisby, Colo. City.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One large ware and [illegible] horses. Wolf's [illegible]

## OSTEOPATHY—

DR. O. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's College, Kirksville, Mo. [illegible] Graff bldg., 14 N. Tejon. Phone [illegible] equipped office. [illegible]

## SPECIAL NOTICES

SHA[illegible] Scott, practical plu[illegible] 14, Exchange Place. Phone Red-1141.

## PERSONAL

LADIES when in need, send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Relief quick [illegible]

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

HEWITT & RAMSAY, REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. PHONE RED 1653. OVER 15 N. TEJON ST.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 380 acres near Ordway, Colo., all under four-wire fence, new 6-room brick house, good barn, windmill and tank, 150 acres in cultivation, 100 acres in alfalfa. Water right for 200 acres, also 90-acre reservoir on place. On public road. This is an elegant stock farm. Price and terms reasonable.

240 acres, 5 miles from Fountain. All fenced, 90 acres in cultivation, small house, good barn. Plenty of spring water. Want Colorado Springs property.

1,500 acres, 5 miles southeast of Peyton, 160 acres in cultivation, 5-room house, about 12 miles of fence, creek runs through farm. This is a fine stock ranch and price and terms are [illegible].

880 acres, 16 miles from Colorado Springs, 6-room house, barn for 35 head of stock, 100 acres in cultivation, all fenced, 125 acres meadow, plenty water and timber. Call and tell us what you want to trade for this ranch.

480 acres, one mile from Eaton, one 5-room house and one 7-room house, barn, 51 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in meadow. Want city property.

1,900 acres, 2 miles from Fountain, 5-room house and two tenant houses, barn 40x80, plenty water, 400 acres in cultivation, all under fence, hog houses, corrals, cellar for six carloads potatoes. This is a splendid, well improved ranch and we offer it at a bargain. Will take merchandise or city property.

255-acre farm in Missouri; this is a river bottom farm, adjoining a county seat town, 165 acres in cultivation, 230 acres tillable, good timber, 40 acres in timothy and clover. The owner wants to come west and would take part in city property.

523-acre Missouri farm, 180 acres in cultivation, 6-room house and tenant house, plenty good water and timber, bottom land, 2 miles from town, 7 miles from railroad, 500 acres tillable. Will take income property in Colorado Springs. This is a snap and a chance for a fortune.

160 acres oil land in the Florence oil district. This land is surrounded by oil producers but owner has other business and can not develop it, so will sell at a bargain. Investigate this.

1,300 acres, 5 miles north of Palmer Lake, 9-room house, modern, lighted with new process gas, double cellar, also 5-room tenement house, good barn and outbuildings. All fenced and cross-fenced, 230 acres plow land, 150 acres under and at head of ditch, also owns one-half interest in ditch, creek runs through land. Also 150 head of thoroughbred cattle, 10 head horses, wagons, buggies and farm implements, put up 100 tons hay and threshed 4,000 bushels of grain last year. This is a fine and well-improved ranch and a beautiful country home. Will take one-half in city income property. Price, $35,000.

One 6-room house, bath, cellar and good barn, large lot, in good shape, and one 7-room house, bath, cellar, [illegible] lot 50x[illegible]; these are well built, nicely located and are close in. Will exchange for ranch. Prefer ranch down the Fountain.

3-room house, with barn and 3 lots, [illegible] in Cripple Creek City, to trade for equity in Colorado Springs. Price, $1,[illegible]

We also have a number of small farms in [illegible] for sale or exchange for city property.

Four 3-room [illegible] furnished and bringing in a good rental to exchange for ranch.

74 acres near [illegible], no improvements [illegible]. Will exchange for city property.

We have property in all parts of the city for sale or exchange.

We can sell you irrigated land in the Arkansas valley [illegible] county, in tracts to suit, from 30 acres to 7,000 acres. You can pay for the land with two crops of beets.

If you have anything you want to trade come and see us. We will [illegible] you; no difference what it is or where it is, as we have correspondents in every county in the United States.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER, AND CALL EARLY.

HEWITT & RAMSAY, PHONE RED 1653, OVER 15 N. TEJON ST.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

## M. E. CONFERENCE

**Will Meet Next Year in Oklahoma—Considerable Business was Transacted Yesterday.**

The most important work of yesterday's session of the annual Lincoln conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, colored, which is being held at the People's M. E. church, was the choosing of the meeting place of the next annual conference. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the next conference at Warren chapel, Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Other business transacted at yesterday's conference was the transfer of the Rev. W. McDonald from the Little Rock conference to the Lincoln conference, the recognizing of the orders of the Rev. J. A. Gallan, the Rev. E. W. Wiggins, the Rev. E. T. Carrington, the Rev. J. R. Pinkney, the Rev. E. J. Ross and the Rev. G. D. Thompson; and the appointing of S. R. Gipson to assist the book agent in his collection of book accounts.

## MRS. ISABEL A. REED HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Isabel A. Reed, one of Manitou's oldest and most respected women, died of pneumonia at 6:30 o'clock last night after a lingering illness. Mrs. Reed came to Manitou 16 years ago and had lived there since that time. She was 62 years of age and the only living member of her family was a daughter whose home is in Indiana but who was with her mother at the time of her death. The remains were brought to the undertaking parlors of Fairley Brothers & Law last night and funeral announcement will be made today.

### MOTHERS' CLUB DISCUSSED QUESTIONS OF REVERENCE

"Reverence" was the topic discussed at the parents' meeting of the Bristol School Mothers' club Thursday evening. Among the questions discussed were the following: Is it true that the Average American is devoid of reverence to a marked degree? Is the comparison of the American youth of today with the American youth of yesterday and with the youth of other countries favorable to the present-day American youth? What are the dangers of irreverence? How can we teach boys and girls more reverence for sacred things? Patriotism; More respect for not fear of, the law; more reverence for parents and elders.

Mrs. A. C. Harwood is president and Mrs. F. C. Paige is secretary of the club.

Mrs. W. P. Kinney, Mrs. M. H. Smith and Miss Louise Miller comprise the committee on arrangements.


$25.00 to California; $41.50 to Tonopah via Colorado Midland. Tickets on sale March 1 to May 15. Daily tourist car service. City ticket office, No. 3 East Pike's Peak avenue.

IN A HURRY?
TAKE RIO GRANDE NO. 8 TO DENVER; LEAVES 9:07 A. M.; ARRIVES 11:05 A. M.
7 OTHER FAST TRAINS 7

Classified Ads
5 CENTS A LINE A DAY.
NO TRANSACTIONS LESS THAN TWO LINES.


## POPULAR WANTS

### WANTED—SITUATIONS.

DOMESTIC work in home or boarding house; 326 East Huerfano.

### WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—More furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Are turning away people every day. Williamson, No. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO RENT—A modern 6 room house, in good location. Give full description and state rental. Box 322, city.

### WANTED ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—Two furnished rooms and board for three people. No children. M[illegible] be within walking distance, north, and in new, modern house. Address, J. 1029, Telegraph.

### WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EVERYBODY to buy Austin [illegible] Coal, FROM HOUCK-DAVIDSON C. & T. CO. 17 W. Vermijo. Phone 473-B.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY—
Notes secured by trust deed.
Stock of the Denver Water company.
Stock of the Colorado Telephone Co.
THOS. C. PEASE, 109 East Kiowa St.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

WE BUY cast off clothing and shoes. Phone Red 913. 3 West Huerfano.

**DIAMOND ¾ to 1¼ karats, 12 N. Tejon St.** Also old gold and silver.

### TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

SIX rooms in modern cottage, very close in, north; furnished for housekeeping. Address, E-124 Gazette.

LIGHT housekeeping, two large sunny rooms on first floor; modern; close in; 329 E. Bijou.

LOVELY room, full house-keeping privileges; bath, gas, electricity. 1004 N. Wahsatch.

NICELY [illegible] rooms, with board, choice [illegible] in Ivywild. E-117 Gazette.

THREE furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. 518 S. Weber.

WELL furnished rooms; 724 North Corona, on car line. Use of piano.

FURNISHED room; large, sunny front room; modern; 329 E. Bijou.

WARM rooms, modern, the La Clede, 222½ East Pike's Peak avenue.

TWO or four housekeeping rooms, first floor, close in; 427 E. Platte.

LIGHT housekeeping rooms, cheap, 914 S. Cascade avenue.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

FOR RENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four rooms, modern except heat | $12.50 |
| Six rooms | $19.50 |
| Four rooms | $8.00 |
| Five rooms | $16.00 |
| Five rooms, modern | $15.00 |
| Three rooms, furnished | $20.00 |
| Four rooms, furnished | $20.00 |
| Five rooms furnished | $25.00 |
| Six rooms furnished | $30.00 |
| Four rooms, modern | $15.00 |
| Four rooms | $12.00 |

A. J. LAWTON,
27 East Pike's Peak Ave. Phone [illegible]

**WE have the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses, for rent; all prices. We have photos in our office of all these houses, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone.**
YATES & McCLAIN,
THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM,
15, 16, 17 EL PASO BLDG. PHONE 771-A.

BEAUTIFUL, new, fully modern, 10-room house on car line, in Ivywild. Low rent for one year lease. Call C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak avenue.

MODERN five room cottage, East Jefferson street. Long lease to right party. L. L. Johnson, 1216 Nevada Ave.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR RENT WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

FOUR-ROOM cottage, water in kitchen; $[illegible] month. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak.

FOUR large rooms, eight dollars; 120 West Del Norte. Inquire 1819 N. Tejon.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR RENT—4-room furnished cottage, complete for housekeeping; 296 N. Chestnut.

30 EAST COLUMBIA for rent furnished. Six rooms. Apply at once.

TWO-room house-keeping tent, fully furnished, shed, closet. 1004 N. Wahsatch.

A NICE clean 5-room modern furnished house, good location. 520 N. Institute.

$35.00—Well furnished 7 rooms and bath. Call mornings; 218 N. Cascade.

STOP PAYING RENT—Buy a home on rent payments. Owner, E 135.

4-ROOM furnished cottage for rent, bath, piano. 227 N. Corona.

THREE room house. 728 South Tejon.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### TO RENT—UNFUR ROOMS

FOR RENT—4 rooms unfurnished; 502 S. Nevada.

TWO rooms bath, lights, stove, water, private entrance. 327 S. Wahsatch.

### PERSONAL.

**WILL the successful physician kindly allow his fever patient to try CHICLETS to keep the mouth moist?**

## POPULAR WANTS

### WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—First class gardner to take care of private place; call at 420 North Cascade avenue between 1 and 2 o'clock. References required.

**WANTED—500 people to buy all kinds of unredeemed watches, diamond rings, musical instruments and overcoats, Myers Loan Office. 29 E. Huerfano.**

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

**WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.**

**WANTED—YOU TO KNOW that Henager's Business college guarantees positions to its graduates.**

**SEE Mrs. Rhind for positions, the Employment Agent, 23 Bank Building. Phone Black 643.**

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No washing. Apply forenoons, 1723 N. Nevada.

WANTED Clerks in the confectionery stores to tell their customers to chew CHICLETS.

WANTED—Experienced ranch cook. Good place for right party. Broadmoor Dairy.

THOMAS ALLEN, house cleaner, phone Black 282. Office Temple theater, City.

WANTED—Strong, plain cook in suburbs. No washing. Apply 1006 N. Wahsatch.

GOOD DOMESTIC AND HOTEL HELP. MRS. FARRAR, De GRAFF BLDG.

FIRST-CLASS girl for general housework. Mrs. Emery, 1420 N. Nevada.

WANTED—Every man in town to chew CHICLETS while riding on his wheel.

MRS. E. MILLER; home cooking; best 25c meals in city; 17 E. Kiowa.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework; small; 1226 N. Tejon.

BRIGHT young man for office work. Address A. B. C., care Gazette.

DELIVERY boy with bicycle at Tamm's Drug store.

PERSON understanding sewing furs; 1700 North Cascade.

WANTED—Girl for general house work; call 1722 N. Nevada.

### BOARD AND ROOMS.

**TO RENT—Rooms with or without board, sleeping porches if required, Mrs. Hill, 216 N. Cascade.**

NICELY furnished modern rooms with or without board, 734 N. Nevada; phone Main 726-A.

MRS. FOUNTAIN has opened her house; 412 North Tejon St.

ROOMS and board, 25 W. Bijou, phone 16 Black. Mrs. Call.

**ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunan, 117 N. Nevada.**

### FOR RENT OFFICES.

DESK room for rent. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

### HORSES AND VEHICLES.

**CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.**

FOR SALE—Under value; stylish pair of chestnut mares about 15 hands high, well broken to drive double and single. D. V. Donaldson, 1123 N. Cascade Ave.

FOR SALE—Express, surrey, heavy draught horses, young mules. Will trade for cattle, hay or grain; 510 Cheyenne road.

NEW and second hand vehicles, painting, trimming and horseshoeing. 104 S. Cascade ave.

TEN span good young mules, four head driving horses. C. H. HANCOCK.

WANTED saddle pony 14½ hands or over. E 130, Gazette.

### POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

EGGS for hatching, thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns, 50c and $1.00 per 13. Call and see stock. 1422 N. Corona St.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred single comb white leghorn cockerels; 308 S. Weber St.

WANTED—200 or 300 Colorado hens. Phone Red, 1043 or P. O. Box 882, city.

RHODE Island Red cockerels; also eggs for hatching; 1224 North Tejon.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### TO TRADE.

WANTED—Stonemasons and carpenters to trade work for lots. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon.

NEW watch, with gold filled case and 17 jewel locomotive movement, to exchange for a good bicycle. Box 322, city.

IMPROVED ranch near Fountain. Good water right. Phone Red 1135.

### SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES cheap this week.
4 Standard machines at $10, $20, $30 and $35.
5 Singer machines at $2, $5, $20 and $27.50.
3 Domestic machines at $12, $18 and $35.
1 White machine at .......... $20.
Machines rented and repaired.
Hext Music Co., 19 N. Tejon Street.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVE MONEY—See Wm. Scott, plumber, 116 Exchange place. Phone Red 1541.**

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### OSTEOPATHS.

**DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 303-4 De Graff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phone, Red-1274. Best equipped office. Best services.**

### MINES AND MINING.

WANTED—Charge producing mine, Cripple Creek, by miner, 12 years experience; also assayer with outfit, will do assaying in connection. Reference. Address X, General Delivery, Cripple Creek.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

I BUY and sell all unlisted mining stocks. N. Leiphelmer, 31 P. O. Bldg.

### DRESSMAKING.

COME to Keister's Ladies' Tailoring college and make your spring garments.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFUL panorama views Colorado Springs, only 10c. 304 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—2 4½x9 Brunswick pool tables. 1802 Lincoln avenue.

HOUSEHOLD sewing machine cheap, at 536 E. Uintah, until Tuesday.

BOOKS and stationery at the Owl Book Store, 17½ N. Tejon.

MANURE for sale at the Jersey dairy.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### LOST.

LOST—A game of tennis by a young man who does not chew CHICLETS.

FEMALE pug dog, answers to name of Bettie. Call at 2424 North Tejon St.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### FOUND.

GREAT BICYCLE SALE.
NEW WHEELS. SECOND HAND WHEELS. BUY one of our well-known makes and ride THE BEST. COLUMBIAS, TRIBUNES, RAMBLERS.
W. I. LUCAS. 129 N. Tejon St.
Bicycle Sundries. Bicycle Repairing.

### CLAIRVOYANT.

MME. RADZEWILL
Tells your past, present and future through a glass of water and white of an egg. As an interpreter of things hidden Mme. Radzewill has no equal. Advice on business speculation, mining, love and domestic troubles. Tells you just what you want to know. Come and be convinced that this lady can help you in any way you may be in trouble. English and German reading. Room 3, Clinton Hotel, 133 East Huerfano.

MRS. SAMPSON, spiritual meetings, Thursday and Sunday evenings; 26 East Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant; hours 9 to 9; 198 S. Nevada.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON CEMENT WALKS.
SPECIAL RATE FOR NEXT 60 DAYS.
INTERSTATE ARTIFICIAL GRANITE COMPANY.
Phone, Black-1331.

OUR circulating library is popular this winter; all the late books at 5 cents a week. Owl Book Store, 17½ N. Tejon.

THE Colorado Mineral Water Co. have moved to 8 East Kiowa St.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Will sell furnishings of apartment house cheap and give long lease on property. A money maker. E. 129, Gazette.

ROOMING house hotel and ranch well located to exchange for Springs property. C. R. BOWKER, 611 Main, Pueblo, Colo.

CONFECTIONERY store for sale; bargain. Reason for selling, leaving town. E. 131.

### MUSIAL INSTRUMENTS.

$450 STERLING PIANO $250 cash; upright; beautiful quarter sawed golden oak case; used only six months. Certainly a bargain; call quick.
ALSO MAHOGANY ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER. $250. Only used short time. $150 cash.
BIRD PIANO CO., 15 E. Bijou St.

### FOR SALE—RANCHES.

ARE YOU PUTTING
Money where it makes more money? Union Pacific ranch lands at $1.75 the acre, 1-10 down, 10 years' credit. There's big money to be made. A. W. BARBOUR, 1625 17th St., Denver.

**HERBAL COMPOUND, a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

SMALL payments down and $15.00 per month buys a handsome cottage of five rooms, reception hall, bath and cellar. This cottage is nearly new, has large porches, china closets, best open nickel plumbing, pantry is fitted with drawers, flour bins, etc. Large lot, well fenced. Price only $2,000. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

For Sale
or
Will Trade for City Property.
60 acres of land joining city limits of Colorado Springs.
C. E. TYLER & CO.,
17 N. Tejon. Phone, 485-A.

$50 CASH; $10.00 per month for cottage of four rooms, cellar, electric lights, large lot, well fenced, fine lawn and trees. Price $1,425. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co.

ACREAGE in Ivywild in lots of ½ to 1½ acres. Small monthly payments. The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 North Tejon.

MODEL small home, five rooms, porcelain bath, ½ block from Tejon car line north; must sell, any terms. 25 E. Bijou.

FOR SALE—Well improved poultry and gardening place with bearing fruit, cheap. L. A. Struble, 332 W. Cameron St.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

WHY PAY RENT—I can sell you a good cottage on small monthly payments. E 135.

### TO LOAN.

SALARY LOANS AT THE WEEKLY PAYMENT LOAN CO.
If you have a permanent position, you can borrow money on your personal note. No mortgages or endorsers required.

| Amt. of Loan. | Mthly. | Semi-M. | Wkly |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50.00 repay | $12.35 | $6.20 | $3.10 |
| $30.00 repay | $7.40 | $3.70 | $1.85 |
| $15.00 repay | $3.70 | $1.85 | $ .90 |

All business strictly confidential.

CHATTEL LOANS
on easy weekly payments at much lower rates than you can get elsewhere. Room 406, De Graff Bldg. Phone, Black 161.

THE STAR LOAN COMPANY.
Phone Main 578. 21 Bank Bldg.
SALARY LOANS.
After investigating the cheap money of other concerns get our rates and easy system of loans extended to salaried employes that gets you out of debt instead of plunging you in deeper. Payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Most liberal terms offered in the city. Chattel loans, 1 per cent and up.

TO LOAN.
**Money at 6 and 7 per cent on real estate; no delay.**
**W. W. WILLIAMSON,**
**Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.**
**Tel., 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.**

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS, TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. WOLFE & BELL, ROOM 6, P. O. BLDG.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST, NO DELAY. J. J. FRANKLIN & CO., 27½ N. TEJON ST.

MONEY to loan on mining stocks at reasonable rates. C. A. Jacobs, Room 43, P. O. Block.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. CARDELL. Room 1, Midland Block.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HEWITT & RAMSEY.
Phone Red 1653. Over 15 N. Tejon.

List your real estate with us for sale.

If your house is not rented list it with us. We will get you tenants.

If you want to sell or exchange your property, no difference where it is, call and list it with us. We will find purchaser.

For sale or exchange—8-room modern house, lot 44x110 north. Want small house or farm.

We have houses for sale in all parts of the city, and ranches all over, which we can sell or exchange at right prices and easy terms.

HEWITT & RAMSEY,
Phone Red 1653. 15 North Tejon St.

TRADE REAL ESTATE, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED, CALL OR WRITE J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.


# This is Your Opportunity

The Gazette Want Page is read by all the people in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

5 Cents a Line a Day

**If you have money to loan the Want Page is it.**

**If you have a house to rent the Want Page is it.**

**If you want a situation or need help the Want Page is it.**

**If you have lost anything the Want Page will find it for you.**

**If you need anything, no matter what, a little ad on this page will surely bring it to you.**

5 CENTS A LINE A DAY


### LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders of The Western Sugar and Land company will be held on Wednesday, March 8, 1905, at two o'clock p. m., at the office of said corporation, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the purpose of considering, voting upon and determining whether or not the stockholders of the corporation shall authorize an issue of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) par value, of the second mortgage six per cent gold bonds of the company, to mature concurrent with the first mortgage bond issue, and be secured by a mortgage upon all the properties and assets of the company.

Such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting, relating to the business of the company, will be considered and acted upon.

By Order of Board of Directors.
By R. P. DAVIE, President.
Attest: J. R. McKINNE, Secretary.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 24, 1905.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Suite 401 Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, A. D. 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 9, 1905, and re-open on Monday, March 13, 1905.
S. S. BERNARD, President.
J. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 20, 1905.

To the Stockholders of The Beacon Hill Ajax Gold Mining Company:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Beacon Hill Aajx Gold Mining company will convene at the office of said company, No. 30 Postoffice building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at eleven o'clock a. m., on Saturday, March 25, 1905, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the action of the board of directors of said company in disposing of the Ajax Lode Mining claim, survey No. 8379, for a consideration of $67,335.30, being six cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of your company, such action having been taken by your board of directors at a meeting duly held at the office of said company in this city, on Thursday, February 16, 1905.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 23, 1905.
Signed, C. W. HAYS, President.
GEORGE STURGISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THERESA GOLD MINING COMPANY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of The Theresa Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, at room 4, Giddings block, Colorado Springs, Colo., at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, March 6, 1905, for the purpose of electing a board of directirs, and to transact such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stoch will be closed on Wednesday, March 1, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until after the final adjournment of said meeting.
FRANCIS J. HOBBS, President.
HORACE H. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Date of first publication Feb. 24, 1905.
Date of last publication March 6, 1905.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mexican National Construction company, to elect directors and transact such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, April 3, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed March 15, 1905, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Secretary.
Dated March 3, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Alamo Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.
A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Fuente Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.
A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Coahuila Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.
A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Coahuila and Durango Development company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.
A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of THE REQUA-SAVAGE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, rooms 211-212 Mining Exchange Building, city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, also to consider and by vote determine whether or not the capital stock of this company shall be increased to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares of one dollar each and for the transaction of any other business that may be properly brought before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., on March 11, 1905, and remain closed until the final adjournment of this stockholders meeting.
R. B. TAYLOR, Secretary. FRANK FINEGAN, President.

### TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON typewriters and others, also supplies, at 23 E. Kiowa St. Tel. [illegible]

### DOG KENNELS.

**A MODEL home for dogs, "The Park Kennels," one block west of Boulevard park. Dogs boarded and cared for by an experienced dogman from New York. Please call and inspect. 'Phone Main 860.**

### AUCTIONEERS.

**HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.**

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS, linens, ladies and gents wearing apparel; easy payments. Polants, 9 East Kiowa.

### MACFADDEN FOODS.

**MACFADDEN'S uncooked foods for sale. Max Kahn, 1 Exchange Bank Bldg.**

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

**DENVER & RIO GRANDE.**
Corrected December 4.

NORTH BOUND FOR DENVER.

| No. | | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | From Ouray, Gunnison and Salida and Leadville | 4:32 a.m. |
| 6 | From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast | 8:30 a.m. |
| 8 | From Pueblo | 9:07 a.m. |
| 12 | From St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo | 10:20 a.m. |
| 2 | From St. Louis and Pacific Coast | 1:47 p.m. |
| 10 | From Pueblo and Canon City | 3:35 p.m. |
| 14 | From Trinidad and Pueblo | 6:25 p.m. |
| 4 | From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast | 7:57 p.m. |

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.

| No. | | Leaves |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida and Leadville | 10:13 a.m. |
| 5 | For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast | 10:30 a.m. |
| 1 | For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast | 12:06 p.m. |
| 13 | For Pueblo | 2:37 p.m. |
| 9 | For Canon City and Pueblo | 3:58 p.m. |
| 7 | For Pueblo | 6:00 p.m. |
| 11 | For Kansas City and St. Louis | 7:05 p.m. |
| 3 | For Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast | 11:07 p.m. |

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

| No. | Lv. Colo. Spgs. | No. | Lv. Manitou. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 7:50 a.m. | 44 | 8:30 a.m. |
| 45 | 10:45 a.m. | 46 | 11:20 a.m. |
| 47 | 5:00 p.m. | 48 | 5.25 p.m. |

**COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY.**
**(THE SHORT LINE.)**

Daily. WEST BOUND.
No. 5—Lv. Colorado Springs...... 10:35 a.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek...... 1:10 p.m.
No. 7—Lv. Colorado Springs...... 6:30 p.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek...... 9:05 p.m.
Daily. EAST BOUND.
No. 8—Lv. Cripple Creek...... 8:00 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs...... 10:30 a.m.
No. 14—Lv. Cripple Creek...... 3:45 p.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs...... 6:20 p.m.

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the Colorado & Southern Ry. to and from Colorado Springs.

Short Line trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe Station, Colorado Springs. City ticket office, 119 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

**SANTA FE ROUTE.**
Union Station, E. Pike's Peak Ave.
March 1, 1905.

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.
Kansas City and Chicago...... 6:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo...... 10:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo...... 2:30 p.m.
California Ltd., Kan. City, Chicago...... 6:25 p.m.
Chicago, vestibuled...... 10:30 p.m.
Denver to Colorado Springs...... 11:20 p.m.

NORTH BOUND TO DENVER.
Chicago, K. C. and California...... 6.55 a.m.
Kansas City to Denver...... 10:35 a.m.
Pueblo to Denver...... 1:00 p.m.
Limited from California...... 3:30 p.m.
Pueblo to Denver...... 6:25 p.m.
From C. M. Ry...... 7:30 p.m.

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent, 18 North Tejon street. A. E. Ford, Depot Agent, Colorado Springs.

**MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Arrive. Depart.
10:25 a.m.—St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Springs, Ark., daily...... 7:05 p.m.
1:42 p.m.—"Fast Mail," St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily...... 12:06 noon

**COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.**
Taking effect March 1.

WEST BOUND.

| No. | | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express | 10:35 a.m. |
| 5 | Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited | 11:05 a.m. |
| 11 | Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express | 7:[illegible] p.m. |
| 3 | Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited | 11:30 p.m. |

EAST BOUND.

| No. | | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast | 6:35 a.m. |
| 8 | From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass | 10:23 a.m. |
| 12 | From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass | 6:20 p.m. |
| 4 | From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast | 7:30 p.m. |

All trains to and from Cripple Creek district leave from and arrive at D. & R. G. depot. Other trains leave from and arrive at Santa Fe depot.

**Ticket office, No. 3 E. Pike's Peak Ave.**
**R. T. DUNAWAY, C. P. and F. A.**

**ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM**

LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 | Rocky Mountain Limited to Chicago | 11:45 am |
| 6 | Vestibuled Limited for Chicago via Omaha | 10:00 pm |
| 10 | Colorado Flyer, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis | 2:30 pm |
| 16 | For Kansas City and St. Louis | 8:05 pm |
| 5 | Limited to Pueblo | 8:30 am |
| 9 | Limited to Pueblo | 11:50 am |

ARRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Vestibuled Limited from Chicago | 7:50 am |
| 15 | From St. Louis and Kansas City | 8:15 am |
| 9 | Colorado Flyer from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis | 11:25 am |
| 41 | Rocky Mountain Limited | 9:35 pm |

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.

**THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.**
**MIDLAND TERMINAL RY.**

**Via Colorado Midland Out of Colorado Springs.**
EFFECTIVE MARCH 1.
WEST BOUND.
No. 109—Lv. Colorado Springs...... 10:35 a.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek...... 1:16 p.m.
No. 111—Lv. Colorado Springs...... 7:10 p.m.
Ar. Cripple Creek...... 9:50 p.m.
EAST BOUND.
No. 108—Lv. Cripple Creek...... 8:00 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs...... 10:32 a.m.
No. 110—Lv. [illegible]


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NewspaperARCHIVE®

## TO LOAN.

SALARY LOANS AT THE WEEKLY PAYMENT LOAN CO.

If you have a permanent position, you can borrow money on your personal note, no mortgages or endorsers required.

| Amt. of Loan. | Mthly. | Semi-M. | Wkly |
|---|---|---|---|
| $50.00 repay | $12.25 | $6.20 | $3.10 |
| $30.00 repay | $ 7.40 | $3.70 | $1.85 |
| $15.00 repay | $ 3.70 | $1.85 | $ .90 |

All business strictly confidential.

CHATTEL LOANS

on easy weekly payments at much lower rates than you can get elsewhere. Room 406, De Graff Bldg. Phone, Black 161.

THE STAR LOAN COMPANY.

Phone Main 578. 21 Bank Bldg.

SALARY LOANS.

After investigating the cheap money of other concerns get our rates and easy system of loans extended to salaried employes that gets you out of debt instead of plunging you in deeper. Payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Most liberal terms offered in the city. Chattel loans, 1 per cent and up.

TO LOAN.

Money at 6 and 7 per cent on real estate; no delay.

W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel., 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS. TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. WOLFE & BELL, ROOM 6, P. O. BLDG.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST. NO DELAY. J. I. FRANKLIN & CO., 27½ N. TEJON ST.

MONEY to loan; no commission; no charge for drawing papers; fair treatment. J. T. White, 302 Colorado Bldg.

MONEY to loan on mining stocks at reasonable rates. C. A. Jacobs, Room 43, P. O. Block.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. CARDELL, Room 1, Midland Block.

## CLAIRVOYANT.

—JUST ARRIVED—
—MADAME LE CLAIR—

The greatest Clairvoyant and Palmist has located here to demonstrate to the people her wonderful powers of predicting the past, present and future in all matters of Love, Courtship, Marriage and Divorce. Reunites the separated, restores lost affection and tells how to win the man or woman you love. She can render you assistance and give you advice in any way that will bring success in business transactions. Call and see what she can do for you. Readings by mail, $1.00. Inclose 2c stamp and date of birth for reply.

MADAME LE CLAIR,
110 N. Nevada Ave.
Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Ladies, 50c. Men, $1.00.

MRS. SAMPSON, spiritual meetings, Thursday and Sunday evenings, 26 East Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant; hours 9 to 9; 108 S. Nevada.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

## AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS.

DO YOU WANT A JOB?

| | |
|---|---|
| Grocery stores from | $200 to $3,000 |
| Rooming houses from | $150 to $2,500 |
| Billiard and pool halls from | $200 to $3,500 |
| Barber shops from | $350 to $1,600 |
| Fruit and confectionery stores from | $300 to $3,000 |
| Restaurants from | $250 to $4,000 |

We are also headquarters for bargains in real estate, trades and houses, furnished and unfurnished for rent.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone Red 1562. 110 E. Huerfano St.

## POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

EGGS for hatching, thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns, 50c and $1.00 per 13. Call and see stock. 1422 N. Corona St.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Eggs and Pullets
for sale.
Come and see my stock.
C. J. STRUBLE, 332 W. Cameron St.

LOST—Check No. 1944 of the Pike's Peak Hydro-Electric Co., for $5.68, dated Jan. 31, 1905. Return to 320 Monroe, Colo. City.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred single comb white leghorn cockerels; 308 S. Weber St.

WANTED—200 or 300 Colorado hens. Phone Red, 1043 or P. O. Box 882, city.

RHODE Island Red cockerels; also eggs for hatching; 1224 North Tejon.

BLACK Langshans, Brown Leghorns, cockerels. 211 E. Second, Ivywild.

HERBAL COMPOUND, a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES cheap this week. 4 Standard machines at $10, $20, $30 and $35. 5 Singer machines at $2, $5, $20 and $27.50. 3 Domestic machines at $12, $18 and $35. 1 White machine at ..... $20. Machines rented and repaired. Hext Music Co., 19 N. Tejon Street.

SINGER machine, sews like new one; perfect with all attachments for $9.50. Also Domestic very cheap. Call at 419 E. Kiowa, Monday afternoon or Tuesday from 3 to 6.

## PERSONAL.

"GUIDE TO MARRIAGE." My book of valuable advice and specific information sent to young ladies considering possible marriage upon receipt of 10c. Mrs. H. Ernst, Suite 46, 163 Randolph St., Chicago.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and sure. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

VERY wealthy young woman will correspond. Object matrimony. No objection to poor man if honest. Lock Box B, Blue Island, Ill.

WILL the tall gentleman who complained of heart-burn, kindly try CHICLETS after smoking?

## TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON typewriters and others, also supplies, at 23 E. Kiowa St. Tel. Red 386. Zimmerman Supply Co.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS, linens, ladies and gents wearing apparel, easy payments. Polants, 9 East Kiowa.

## MACFADDEN FOODS.

MACFADDEN'S uncooked foods for sale. Max Kahn, 1 Exchange Bank Bldg.

## STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

10-room, fully modern house,

for six months,

North End—N. Nevada Ave.

THE SCHOLZ & EVE REALTY CO.,

12 East Pike's Peak Ave.

## BICYCLE REPAIRING.

SAVE MONEY. Buy a $40 bicycle for $27.50, Rugby, LeRoy and N. S. Special. Good second-hand wheels at low prices. We sell tires direct to you at factory prices and fix punctures free as long as they last. Good guaranteed tires $2.25 up; tires loaded (Puncturine), 25 cents; new rim and spokes, $1.75; New Departure coaster brake, with new rim and spokes, $5.50. THE BICYCLE SUPPLY CO., No. 8 E. Kiowa street. Four doors from Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 583-A.

## MUSIAL INSTRUMENTS.

$450 STERLING PIANO $250 cash; upright; beautiful quarter sawed golden oak case; used only six months. Certainly a bargain; call quick.

ALSO MAHOGANY ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER $250. Only used short time. $150 cash.

BIRD PIANO CO., 15 E. Bijou St.

## WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A girl.
117 E. Jefferson street.

## FOR RENT—FUR. HOUSES.

THREE-room cottage, modern. 1029 Washington ave. 420 E. Pike's Peak.

## FOR RENT UNFUR. HOUSES.

SIX-room cottage, modern, 1018 Washington ave. 420 E. Pike's Peak.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of The Western Sugar and Land company will be held on Wednesday, March 8, 1905, at two o'clock p. m., at the office of said corporation, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the purpose of considering, voting upon and determining whether or not the stockholders of the corporation shall authorize an issue of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) par value, of the second mortgage six per cent gold bonds of the company, to mature concurrent with the first mortgage bond issue, and be secured by a mortgage upon all the properties and assets of the company.

Such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting, relating to the business of the company, will be considered and acted upon.

By Order of Board of Directors.

By R. P. DAVIE,
President.

Attest: J. R. M'KINNE, Secretary.
Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 24, 1905.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Suite 401 Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, A. D. 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 9, 1905, and re-open on Monday, March 13, 1905.

S. S. BERNARD, President.
J. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colorado,
February 20, 1905.

To the Stockholders of The Beacon Hill Ajax Gold Mining Company:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Beacon Hill Aajx Gold Mining company will convene at the office of said company, No. 30 Postoffice building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, at eleven o'clock a. m., on Saturday, March 25, 1905, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the action of the board of directors of said company in disposing of the Ajax Lode Mining claim, survey No. 8379, for a consideration of $67,325.30, being six cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of your company, such action having been taken by your board of directors at a meeting duly held at the office of said company in this city, on Thursday, February 16, 1905.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 23, 1905.

Signed, C. W. HAYS,
President.
GEORGE STURGISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THERESA GOLD MINING COMPANY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of The Theresa Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, at room 4, Giddings block, Colorado Springs, Colo., at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, March 6, 1905, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, and to transact such other and further business as may property come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed on Wednesday, March 1, 1905, at 4 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until after the final adjournment of said meeting.

FRANCIS J. HOBBS,
President.
HORACE H. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Date of first publication Feb. 24, 1905.
Date of last publication March 6, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Fuente Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transacting of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Coahuila Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

A. H. MACKIE,
Secretary.

## FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

THREE nice rooms on first floor, furnished for housekeeping. Outside entrance. Water inside. Electric lights; 117 South Corona St.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for housekeeping. 830 East High street.

SAXON QUEEN NOT READY TO GIVE UP ZEMSKY ZOBOR

(Copyright by Hearst News Syndicate.)
Cable to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Countess Montignoso, who still remains in this city says that she has not yet given up all hope of a reconciliation with her former husband, the King of Saxony. The reason she says is that the king has time and again shown that he still loves her and recently severely reproached Dr. Koerner for having behaved too rudely to her when he was in this city representing the king.

"You should never for one moment have forgotten," said the king, "that the unhappy woman to me always remains the mother of my children, and I can never forget that she until the time when she erred always was the best of mothers and the kindest wife."

CZAR SAID TO INTEND TO SAVE ZEMSKY ZOBOR

(Copyright by Hearst News Syndicate.)
Cable to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—It is reported here on very good authority that the czar has now taken the advice of Count Tolstoy's oldest son Leo, and will summon zemsky zobor.

He expects that these representatives of the Russian people will endorse his resolution to continue the war and in spite of the many reverses to the Russian arms during the last week he feels as confident as ever that Russia will win in the end.

The czar sometime ago expressed the wish to have the old Count Tolstoy visit him here but since the massacres the count has absolutely refused.

GERMAN ART BRIDES FEAR J. P. MORGAN

(Copyright by Hearst News Syndicate.)
Cable to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

BERLIN, March 4.—The scare which was caused by J. Pierpont Morgan's becoming the controlling power of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, so far from having died out, is rather on the increase, and art lovers all over Germany are racking their brains to prevent the all-powerful Yankee dollar from depriving the country of its most cherished works.

The first definite step in this direction has now been taken by the founding of a National Museum association, with headquarters in Berlin and branch associations in Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden and Munich.

The beginning was made at Bremen, where a number of art lovers, men and women, formed an association for the purpose of buying German works of art for the local museum, which might otherwise fall into the hands of Americans.

The idea caught on, and the incorporation of the National association followed.

One of the purposes of the association is to agitate for the passage of a law similar to the one in power in Italy, forbidding the export of recognized art treasures to other countries.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mexican National Construction company, to elect directors and transact such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, April 3, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed March 13, 1905, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

WALTER HINCHMAN,
Secretary.

Dated March 3, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Alamo Coal company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

A. H. MACKIE,
Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Coahuila and Durango Development company will be held at the office of J. E. Lundstrom, Room 11, Out West building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before said meeting.

A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of THE REQUASAVAGE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, rooms 211-212 Mining Exchange Building, city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, 1905, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, also to consider and by vote determine whether or not the capital stock of this company shall be increased to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares of one dollar each and for the transaction of any other business that may be properly brought before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., on March 11, 1905, and remain closed until the final adjournment of this stockholders meeting.

R. B. TAYLOR, President.
FRANK FINEGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The partnership of Hiner & Herrington is this day mutually dissolved, L. Hiner retiring and C. L. Herrington continuing. All collections and settlements of the firm will be made by C. L. Herrington.

Thanking our patrons for past favors, we solicit a continuance for the new firm.

L. HINER.
C. L. HERRINGTON.

## THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

SANTA FE.

East Bound and California.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kansas City and Chicago | 6:40 am |
| Denver to Pueblo | 10:40 am |
| Denver to Pueblo | 2:30 pm |
| Calif. Lim. Kan. City & Chicago | 6:25 pm |
| Chicago, vestibuled, elec. lighted | 10:30 pm |
| Denver to Colorado Springs | 11:20 pm |

North Bound for Denver.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Chicago, Kas. City & Calif. | 6:55 am |
| Kansas City to Denver | 10:35 am |
| Pueblo to Denver | 1:00 pm |
| Limited from California | 3:30 pm |
| Pueblo to Denver | 6:25 pm |
| From Colorado Midland Ry | 7:30 pm |

C. C. HOYT,
City Passenger Agt., 18 N. Tejon St.
A. E. FORD, Depot Agent.

THE SHORT LINE.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY CO.

West Bound.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Lv. Colorado Springs | 10:35 am |
| | Ar. Cripple Creek | 1:10 pm |
| 7 | Lv. Colorado Springs | 6:30 pm |
| | Ar. Cripple Creek | 9:05 pm |

East Bound.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Lv. Cripple Creek | 8:00 am |
| | Ar. Colorado Springs | 10:30 am |
| 14 | Lv. Cripple Creek | 3:45 pm |
| | Ar. Colorado Springs | 6:20 pm |

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the Colorado & Southern railway to and from Colorado Springs.

The Short Line trains arrive at and depart from Santa Fe station, Colorado Springs. City Ticket Office, 719 East Pike's Peak avenue.

## COLORADO MIDLAND.

Taking Effect March 1st.

West Bound.

| No. | | Leaves |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Colo., Utah and Pacific Coast Limited | 11:30 pm |
| 9 | Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express | 10:35 am |
| 5 | Colo., Utah and Pacific Coast Limited | 11:05 am |
| 11 | Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express | 7:10 pm |

East Bound.

| No. | | Arrives |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | From Pacific Coast, Utah and Colorado | 6:35 am |
| 8 | From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass points | 10:22 am |
| 12 | From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass points | 6:20 pm |
| 4 | From Pacific Coast, Utah and Colorado | 7:10 pm |

All Cripple Creek trains Nos. 8, 9, 11 and 12 arrive and depart from D. & R. G. depot.

Other trains arrive at and depart from Santa Fe depot.

Ticket office, No. 3 East Pike's Peak avenue.

R. T. DUNAWAY, C. F. & P. A.

## ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

Leave Colorado Springs.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 42 | Rocky Mountain Limited to Chicago | 11:45 am |
| 6 | Vestibuled Limited for Chicago, via Omaha | 10:00 pm |
| 10 | Colorado Flyer, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis | 2:20 pm |
| 16 | For Kansas City and St. Louis | 8:05 pm |
| 5 | Limited to Pueblo | 8:30 am |
| 3 | Limited to Pueblo | 11:50 am |

Arrive Colorado Springs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Vestibuled Limited from Chicago | 7:50 am |
| 15 | From St. Louis and Kansas City | 8:15 am |
| 9 | Colorado Flyer from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis | 11:25 am |
| 41 | Rocky Mountain Limited | 9:35 pm |

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.

## THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Railway.

Via Colorado Midland out of Colo. Spgs.

West Bound.

| No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 108 | Lv. Colorado Springs | 10:45 am |
| | Ar. Cripple Creek | 1:25 pm |
| 111 | Lv. Colorado Springs | 6:45 pm |
| | Ar. Cripple Creek | 9:25 pm |

East Bound.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 109 | Lv. Cripple Creek | 8:00 am |
| | Ar. Colorado Springs | 10:35 am |
| 112 | Lv. Cripple Creek | 4:00 pm |
| | Ar. Colorado Springs | 6:40 pm |

## DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

North Bound for Denver.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | From Ouray and Gunnison | 4:32 am |
| 6 | From Salt Lake and Pacific Coast | 8:30 am |
| 12 | From Kansas City and St. Louis | 10:25 am |
| 8 | From Pueblo & Cripple Ck. | 9:07 am |
| 2 | From St. Louis and Pacific Coast | 1:47 pm |
| 10 | From Pueblo and Canon City | 3:35 pm |
| 14 | From Trinidad and Pueblo | 6:25 pm |
| 4 | From Salt Lake and Pacific Coast | 7:57 pm |

South and West from Denver.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | For Ouray and Gunnison | 12:13 am |
| 5 | For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast | 10:30 am |
| 1 | For Salt Lake and St. Louis | 12:06 pm |
| 13 | For Pueblo | 2:37 pm |
| 7 | For Pueblo | 5:00 pm |
| 9 | For Canon City and Pueblo | 3:58 pm |
| 11 | For Kansas City & St. Louis | 7:05 pm |
| 3 | For Salt Lake and Pacific | 11:07 pm |

## MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Arrive Colorado Springs.

St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Spgs., Ark., daily ..... 10:25 am

"Fast Mail," St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily ..... 1:42 pm

Leave Colorado Springs.

"Fast Mail," St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily ..... 12 noon

St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Spgs., Ark., daily ..... 7:05 pm

## PAGE MILL BURNED.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

FLORENCE, March 4.—The plant of the Florence Reduction works, better known as the old Page mill, was totally destroyed by fire this morning entailing a loss of $75,000, insured for $50,000. The fire it is thought originated in the electrical department as a short time before a fuse had burned out there, and after being replaced the torch was left which overturned and set fire to the building.

CASTORIA.
Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

Gold Dollar was the feature of the call on the mining stock exchange yesterday. Closing Friday at 9⅞, it opened yesterday at 10½ and progressed to 11½ on sales of 35,000 shares. Gold Sovereign was another strong stock, opening at 12¼ and selling up to 12⅝ with aggregate sales of 22,000 shares.

MINES.

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 11⅛ | 11¼ |
| Anaconda | 18 | 19 |
| Black Belle | 08 | 09 |
| C. C. Cons. | 12 | 12¼ |
| C. K. & N. | | 13½ |
| Dante | 05⅝ | 06½ |
| Doctor J. P. | 03¼ | 03½ |
| Elkton | 47½ | |
| El Paso | 1.35 | 1.96 |
| Fanny Rawlings | | 02 |
| Findley | 81½ | |
| Gold Dollar | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| Gold Sovereign | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| Isabella | 32½ | 32¾ |
| Jack Pot | | 06¾ |
| Last Dollar | 12 | 25 |
| Lexington | 07 | 07½ |
| Mollie Gibson | 04 | 06 |
| Mom Anchor | 06⅞ | 07 |
| Old Gold | 06½ | 07 |
| Pharmacist | 05 | 06½ |
| Pinnacle | 04½ | 04¾ |
| Portland | 1.55 | 2.00 |
| Prince Albert | 03½ | 03¾ |
| Vindicator | 85 | 89 |
| Work | 15⅞ | 16 |

UNLISTED.

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 39 | 40 |
| Golden Cycle | 50 | |
| Jennie Sample | 05 | 05⅝ |
| Jerry Johnson | 11 | 15 |
| United Gold Mines | 27½ | 29 |

PROSPECTS.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Agnes | 02⅞ | 03 |
| Alamo | 03 | 03¼ |
| American Cons. | 03⅝ | 04 |
| Anchor | 01½ | 01¾ |
| Adla | 01¼ | 01⅞ |
| Banner Gold | 03¼ | 03⅜ |
| Ben Hur | 02¼ | 02⅜ |
| Black Wonder | 02¼ | 02⅝ |
| Blue Bell | 06 | 06½ |
| Bob Lee | 01½ | 02 |
| Buckhorn | 02 | 02¼ |
| C. C. & M. | 01½ | 02 |
| Champion | | 02 |
| Constantine | 01¼ | 01⅜ |
| Coriolanus | 02 | 06 |
| C. & C. C. | | 06 |
| Dead Shot | 01¼ | 01⅜ |
| Des Moines | 02½ | 03 |
| Dillon | | 10 |
| Flower of the West | 01½ | 02 |
| Gold Bond | 05⅝ | 06⅛ |
| Gold Knob | 02 | 02⅜ |
| Gould | 03½ | 03⅝ |
| Greater Gold Belt | 0096 | 01⅜ |
| Hart | 02¼ | |
| Ida May | 06 | 06½ |
| Jolly Jane | 00¾ | 01½ |
| Keystone | 06 | 06¼ |
| Kimberly | 01¾ | 02 |
| Kitty Gold | 0075 | 01½ |
| Little Bessie | 02½ | 03 |
| Little Nell | 03 | |
| Little Puck | 04½ | 04¾ |
| Magnet Rock | | 03 |
| Malta A. | 009 | 01½ |
| Mariposa | 02⅞ | 03½ |
| Marquette | 01¾ | 02 |
| Mary Nevin | 05½ | 05⅝ |
| McKinney | 04⅝ | 04¾ |
| Merrimac | | 03⅝ |
| Midway | 03½ | 03¾ |
| Missouri | 03 | 05¼ |
| Nellie V. | | 02 |
| New Haven | 04⅛ | 04⅝ |
| O. K. | 01⅞ | 01⅝ |
| Oriole | 01 | 01¼ |
| Pilgrim Cons. | 04¾ | |
| Pointer | 01⅝ | 02 |
| Princess | 02¼ | 02½ |
| Progress | 01½ | 02 |
| Pythias | 01 | 02 |
| Rattler | 02¾ | 03 |
| Red Spruce | 01 | 01¼ |
| Republic | 02⅝ | 02⅞ |
| Robert Burns | 01¼ | 01¾ |
| Rose Maud | 05⅛ | 05¼ |
| Rose Nigel | 04½ | 05 |
| St. Thomas | 02⅞ | 02¾ |
| Sunset-Eclipse | 02¼ | 02⅝ |
| Uncle Sam | | 01⅝ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Blanche | 01⅛ | 01⅝ |
| Cable | 008 | |
| Cadillac | 005 | 01 |
| C. C. Bullion | | 01 |
| Easter Bell | 008 | 0085 |
| Fauntleroy | 0025 | |
| Favorite | 0065 | 009 |
| Forenaugh | | 0075 |
| Free Gold | 006 | 01¼ |
| Golden Age | | 01⅛ |
| Golden Eagle | 01¼ | 01⅜ |
| Golden Terry | 02 | 02 |
| Goldfield | 003 | |
| Gold Hill | 0075 | 0085 |
| Goldstone | 006 | 009 |
| Grace | 0055 | 01 |
| Harden | 0085 | 008 |
| Ironclad | 0055 | 007 |
| Kaffirs | 005 | 01 |
| Key West | 004 | 0055 |
| Lucrative | 0055 | |
| Madeline | 01 | 03 |
| Magic | 0015 | |
| Margaret | 003 | |
| M. J. T. | 005 | |
| Montreal | | 02 |
| Olive Branch | 01⅝ | 02 |
| Palace | | 008 |
| Pride Setl | 004 | 006 |
| Silver | 003 | 004 |
| Spar | 006 | 0075 |
| Texas Girl | 01¼ | 01⅝ |
| Volcano | 006 | 008 |
| Wide Awake | 008 | |
| Zoe | 01¼ | 01⅝ |

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Acacia, 12,000 at 11¼, 1000 at 11⅜; C. C. Con., 4000 at 12¼; Elkton, 500 at 67½; Findley, 2000 at 81½, 150 at 90; Gold Dollar Cons., 4700 at 10½, 4350 at 11, 8000 at 11¼, 6000 at 11¼, 17,500 at 11½; Gold Sovereign, 5000 at 12½, 11,000 at 12⅝, 7000 at 12⅝; Isabella, 500 at 32¼, 1500 at 32½; Lexington, 2000 at 7⅛; Mom Anchor, 4000 at 7; Old Gold, 1000 at 7; Pharmacist, 1000 at 5⅛; Pinnacle, 2000 at 4¼; Portland, 100 at $1.55, 500 at $1.96; Prince Albert, 3000 at 3¼; Vindicator, 500 at 87; Work, 3000 at 16.

UNLISTED.—Jennie Sample, 1000 at 5⅛.

PROSPECTS.—Anchor, 5000 at 1¾, 20,000 at 1⅝; Adla, 3000 at 1¾, 2000 at 1⅞; Banner Gold, 1000 at 3⅜; Ben Hur, 3000 at 2¼; Black Wonder, 2000 at 2½; C. C. & M., 1000 at 1⅞; Gold Bond, 1000 at 5⅝; Gold Knob, 4000 at 2⅜; Keystone, 1000 at 6; Mariposa, 800 at 2¾, 5000 at 2½; McKinney, 5000 at 4½; Nellie V., 1000 at 1⅞; Pilgrim Cons., 1000 at 4⅝; Red Spruce, 5000 at 1⅛ Magnet Rock, 2000 at 3; Rose Maud, 6500 at 6¼; Kimberly, 1000 at 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hayden, 5000 at 007; Kaffirs, 3035 at 1; Silver, 5000 at 003; Texas Girl, 1000 at 1¼; Zoe, 4000 at 1½.

## CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 4.—On the exchange today considerable business was transacted with the following results: Agnes, 1,000 at 3; Anaconda, 2,000 at 18½, 1,000 at 19, 1,000 at 19⅛; Amalgamated, 1000 at 002, 500 at 001; Comanche Plume, 5,000 at 004, 5,000 at 0035; Cable Cons., 5,000 at 0055; Gold Dollar, 1,000 at 11⅝, 1,000 at 11¾; Gold Bond, 6,000 at 5⅝; German American, 1,000 at 001; Hart, 1,000 at 2½; Kimberly, 5,000 at 1⅞; Lexington, 1,000 at 7; Little Puck, 2,000 at 4⅛, 3,000 at 4¼; Magnet Rock, 6,000 at 3; McKinney Extension, 3,000 at 4⅝; Princess, 2,000 at 4⅝; 6,000 at 2⅛; Prince Albert, 5,000 at 3¼; Rattler, 4,000 at 2⅞; Republic, 3,000 at 2⅜, 2,000 at 2⅛; Rocky Mountain, 5,000 at 3⅛; Sunset Eclipse, 2,000 at 2½; Wazee, 5,000 at 0055; Work, 2,000 at 15⅞, 1,000 at 16. Making a total of $6,500, while during the same day of February the total shares sales amounted to 79,000 shares.

## SPRINGER LEASES THE ORO FROM SPRINGS MEN.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 4.—The Oro owned by Colorado Springs people has been leased. C. F. Springer of Denver, a well known mining man of the state has secured the middle and south blocks and is now sinking a shaft on the junction of three veins that with a little more depth should break into a good ore shoot.

On the north block of the claim Williamson and associates have secured a lease and are now making preparations for the installation of a large plant of machinery which will be installed over an old shaft that was sunk to a depth of 95 feet.

### Incredible Brutality.

It would have been incredible brutality if Chas. F. Lemberger, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "cut a fearful gash over his eye, so I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye." Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at all druggists.

To California without change in Pullman tourist sleeper via Colorado Midland. Colonist rates to Pacific coast points March 1 to May 15. City ticket office, No. 3 East Pike's Peak avenue.

THE RIO GRANDE has eight daily trains to Denver and Pueblo.

## To the Owners of Stock of The German-American Gold Mining Company:

It has come to our notice that a large number of shares of The German-American Gold Mining Company are owned by parties who failed to have the same transferred to their respective names and consequently did not receive our circular letter of January 30th, 1905, addressed as above. We therefore wish to state that such circulars can be had by applying at our office, and further, that the time during which we are authorized to supply stock of The Retriever Gold Mines Company under the terms of that circular, has been extended to March 10th, 1905, inclusive.

We are especially requested by the owners of The Retriever Gold Mines Company stock offered as above to state definitely that no extension of time beyond March 11th will be granted.

The Colorado Title and Trust Company.

## EASTERN MARKETS

Stocks and Bonds — Grain and Provisions

SILVER ..... LEAD .....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DREW BROKERS HEAVY IN SEAT

ATTRACTION AT WASHINGTON MADE BUSINESS LIGHT ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSE FIRM AND ACTIVE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Not much importance was attached to today's stock market. Dealings were not large and the tone was hesitating until the resisting power of the market was demonstrated. In the final dealings the demand took on some animation and New York Central and Union Pacific rose strongly. This evidence of the culmination of reaction in those important stocks had a cheering effect on the whole market and the closing was firm and quite active. The attraction of the presidential inauguration accounted for a number of absentees from the floor of the exchange and had its effect on the shrinkage of business. But there is perceptible also a growing conservatism in the views as to advisability of a further rise in prices from the level now current. The reflected influence from foreign markets was brighter this morning and there seemed less apprehension over the immediate outlook in Russia.

The traditional view of the expiration of a congress, especially where measures viewed with disquietude have been under consideration, was of some effect in the minds of professional traders.

Total sales of bonds, par value, $2,235,000.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

| | Open | High. | Low. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 146⅝ | 148⅛ | 146⅝ | 147¾ |
| Am. Smelter | 91¼ | 91½ | 91⅛ | 91½ |
| do pfd | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| Atchison | 88⅞ | 89¼ | 88⅝ | 89¼ |
| Amal. Copper | 77⅛ | 77⅞ | 77⅛ | 77⅞ |
| B. R. T. | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66 | 66⅜ |
| B. & Ohio | 109 | 109¾ | 108⅝ | 109¾ |
| C. M. & St. Paul | 177¼ | 178⅝ | 177⅛ | 178⅝ |
| C. R. I. & P. | 35 | 35 | 34⅞ | 35 |
| do pfd | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Colo. So. 1st pfd | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| do 2nd pfd | 36⅝ | 37 | 36⅝ | 37 |
| C. F. & I. | 50½ | 51⅛ | 50½ | 51 |
| Erie | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 47⅛ | 47½ |
| Gen. Electric | 187¼ | 188 | 187 | 187¾ |
| L. & N. | 143 | 143¼ | 142½ | 142¾ |
| Met. St. Ry. | 123¼ | 123½ | 122¾ | 123⅝ |
| Mo. Pacific | 108½ | 109⅜ | 108 | 109⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 156¼ | 158 | 155⅝ | 157¼ |
| N. Y. Con. Gas | 211¾ | 212¼ | 211½ | 212 |
| Peoples Gas | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109¼ | 109⅜ |
| Pennsylvania | 142⅝ | 143 | 142¾ | 143 |
| Reading | 94¾ | 95¼ | 94½ | 95¼ |
| Rep. I. & S. | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 18 | 18¾ |
| do pfd | 76 | 77½ | 76⅛ | 76⅞ |
| So. Pacific | 69 | 69⅞ | 69 | 69⅞ |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 88 | 89 | 87¼ | 88¾ |
| Union Pacific | 132¼ | 133¾ | 132⅛ | 133⅝ |
| do pfd | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. Steel | 35¾ | 36¼ | 35½ | 36¼ |
| do pfd | 95½ | 96⅝ | 95⅝ | 96⅝ |

Total sales, 375,300.

CHICAGO, March 4.—After opening easier in sympathy with lower prices at Liverpool the wheat market here soon developed firmness, the strength increasing as the session advanced. The weakness of foreign wheat markets was largely due to heavy shipments from Australia. Opening quotations here showed slight losses. At the start the May option was in fair demand but distant deliveries were bought sparingly. The activity in May was caused by large outside buying. The option was made more bullish by decreased receipts in the northwest. Shorts were the principal buyers of the May option here. The close was strong with May at 115⅜@⅞ and July at 99.

Several prominent commission houses were fairly active buyers of corn today, giving the market a firm tone. May closed at 48¼.

A steady demand for cash grain and strength of corn imparted firmness to speculation in oats.

## BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

### DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature at 6 a. m. | 41 |
| Temperature at 12 m. | 58 |
| Temperature at 6 p. m. | 52 |
| Maximum temperature | 59 |
| Minimum temperature | 35 |
| Mean temperature | 46 |
| Max. bar. pres., inches, 12 m. | 24.11 |
| Min. bar. pres., inches, 6 p. m. | 24.09 |
| Mean velocity of wind per hour | 7 |
| Max. vel. of wind per hour, 11 a. m. | 18 |
| Mean relative humidity | 42 |
| Mean dew point | 27 |
| Precipitation in inches | 0 |

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

FINELY furnished rooms at Y. M. C. A.

St. JOHN & BARNES. Prompt Plumbers. 'Phone 12.

ALAMO CAFE—Open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Moderate prices.

WILL MEET—The Women of Woodcraft will meet in Odd Fellows' hall tonight.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. D. W. MacLeod, of 847 East Kiowa street, yesterday, a son.

VIOLETS—Single and double, $1.50 per hundred at Crump's. Phone 500. 509 E. Columbia street.

DIXIE JUBILEE SINGERS Saturday night, Perkins hall. Y. M. C. A. Star course. Seats at Lauterman's. 50 cents.

BOWLING ALLEYS—The name of the Crescent bowling alleys has been changed to the Alta Vista bowling alleys.

DON'T FORGET the chicken pie dinner and supper to be served in the new parish house of Grace church today from 12 to 2 and 6 to 8.

DON'T FAIL to attend the chicken pie dinner today at the Grace church parish house from 12 to 2. Supper will also be served at 6 o'clcok.

GUN CLUB SHOOT—The members of the Colorado Springs Gun club will hold a shoot on their grounds at Broadmoor at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the E. W. Genter trophy.

SANTA FE-COLORADO SOUTHERN STATION, Colorado Springs, is where you go to take the Short Line trains to Cripple Creek, leaving daily at 10:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

POSTPONED—The preliminary contest to pick the eight High School boys for the final declamation contest, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, was postponed until next Friday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. It will be held behind closed doors.

DO NOT OVERLOOK THE FACT that Short Line trains for Cripple Creek start from the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs, leaving daily at 10:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

ELKS—All members of Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E., are requested to meet at the Elks club at 11:30 o'clock this morning to march to the train and pay last respects to the memory of the late Fletcher Howard, of Des Moines, Iowa.

BASEBALL GAME — The baseball nines from the Deaf and Blind institute and the High school will play a practice game on the High school grounds, north of the Columbia school, this afternoon. This will be the first game of the season for the two teams.

WILL PREACH — Bishop Henry White Warren, of Denver, will preach at the First M. E. church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Attendants at the Lincoln conference of colored ministers will be present in a body and the Colored choir will sing. Everybody is invited.

DEATH—Frank E. Norton, the eldest son of Mrs. H. D. Norton, of Pasadena, Cal., died early yesterday morning at the Glockner sanatorium of tuberculosis. Mr. Norton was 36 years of age. Funeral services will be private and interment will be at Burlington, Wis.

MAY SUE—Howard Masterson, who was secretary of the Millionaires for several years prior to his lining up with J. F. Burns in the Portland company, has threatened to sue Magnate Thomas F. Burns for $2,500 back salary. The latter says that Masterson has been paid.

COLORADO MIDLAND TRAINS to Cripple Creek district will, on and after March 1st, leave from D. & R. G. depot, Colorado Springs. Other Midland passenger trains will leave from Santa Fe depot as heretofore.

Wanted.—All stockholders of the Anne Gold Mining Co. to call and see me, I have good news for you.
C. A. JACOBS,
Room 43, P. O. Block, City.

THEY ARE NOW RUNNING to and from the Santa Fe-Colorado & Southern station at Colorado Springs—meaning the Short Line trains to and from Cripple Creek district. Two daily trains to the Gold Camp, at 10:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Mothers send their boys to us for the little things they want from the Drug Store, because what they get is right and at the right price. There is no reason why women and children should not frequent our store.

**The Miller-Butcher Drug Co.**
NO LIQUORS. Cor. Opp. P. O.
The People Who Sell Kodaks in Winter.

That's what you'll say when you try some of our

**Imported Frankfurt Sausage.**

Fresh blended meat, seasoned to a "Queen's taste." They have that wholesome, appetizing, satisfactory taste found in no other sausage. Want some today?

**W. N. BURGESS,**
Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods.
Telephone 83 and 85.
112 N. Tejon St.

# It's

True, baby does need a lot of things, doesn't he?
Pure powder, pure soap, soft sponges and brushes, delicate perfume—maybe nipples and bottles and prepared foods, if he's that kind of a baby.
Whatever he needs, you can get from.

**[illegible] & CO.**
Temperance Pharmacy.
Corner Tejon and Bijou Sts.
Phones 311 and 331.

**There's Nothing**

In which delay is so dangerous as in Eye trouble; when you consider that you can get along fairly well without any sense except sight, you will understand how important it is to take no chances with it.

Our business is to tell you when you need glasses.

We have the proper means of finding out.

**R. ASHBY.**
The Optical Jeweler. 21 N. Tejon.
AMETHYST—the February Birthstone mounted in ring or pin to order.

**E. D. DUNSCOMB, M. D.**
University of New York, 1863.
SPECIALIST.
Diseases peculiar to Women and men; stomach, nervous and skin diseases; nasal catarrh; cancer, goitre and uterine tumors removed by medicine alone.
Rooms 305 and 306 DeGraff Block, 118 North Tejon St.

**A WAY** 25 CENTS

Established (with the town) 1871.

HENRY LeB. WILLS.
ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.
HERBERT SKINNER.
EDWARD W. KENT.

Out West Building

# HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

# FOR SALE
# [illegible] Street, [illegible]
# [illegible]

# KEYSTONE
2 S. Tejon St. Phone 33.

# Good Things for Saturday

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Hams, per lb. ......12c | Tomatoes, 3 cans ..........25c |
| Bacon, by the side, per lb...12c | Corn, 3 cans ............25c |
| Flank Beef, 7 lbs. .........25c | Peas, 3 cans ............25c |
| Mutton Stew, 6 lbs. ........25c | Cabbage, 15 lbs. .........25c |
| Veal Stew, per lb. .........12½c | Carrots, 15 lbs. .........25c |
| Veal Roasts, per lb. .........15c and 20c | Parsnips, 15 lbs. .........25c |
| Fresh Tongues, lb. ..........15c | Turnips, 15 lbs. .........25c |
| Fresh Beef Liver, lb. ....... 5c | Beets, 15 lbs. ...........25c |

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| | |
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| 1 pint bottle Mixed Pickles | 9c |
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There are indigo and cadet blues in neat patterns for spring and summer wear.........6c

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The Dutch "B" calico, 32 inches wide. New patterns and an excellent quality, yard.........10c

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A pretty line of new cheviots for shirts and boys' waists, a splendid wearing quality, yard.........15c

**Linen Lawn 40c**
New linen lawn with neat polka dots or figures for nobby waists, dresses, etc., yard.........40c

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Another new shipment of natty neckwear for spring. Fine tailor-made and embroidered stocks. Dainty effects to wear with shirt waists and shirt waist suits at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c and $1.00.
Charming effects in fancy stocks; silk, linen or lawn from 25c up to $3.00.

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Giddings Bros. special—a fine quality, fast black hose, selling at 25c a pair. These are put up 6 pairs in a box, for only...$1.35

**Fancy Hosiery**
Stunning ideas for spring and summer in the plain colors and embroidered effects. There's the new tan, white, champagne, blues, pinks, reds, etc. Plain lace or lace and embroidered hose. Positively the largest line of fancy hosiery we have ever shown. The prices range at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and up to $6.00.

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We want to establish a trade on box hosiery. It's to your advantage, especially when buying stockings for the healthy, active boys and girls.
Black Cat 25c stockings, put up 6 pairs in a box and on special sale at, box.........$1.35
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**Seamless Stockings**
Children's seamless stockings selling regularly for 25c a pair, put up 6 pairs in a box for.....$1.35
Children's seamless stockings selling regularly for 35c a pair, put up 6 pairs in a box for $1.90

**Men's Half Hose**
Plain black or fancy half hose, in cotton, lisle thread or silk. Neat lace or lace and embroidered ideas for spring and summer. A wide variety of styles embracing an exceedingly wide range of prices.

**The Belgrain & Meyer 3-A Colored Taffeta for 50c a Yard.**

This special price will be in force for a limited time. There's every new shade for spring as well as all the staple colors. This is an excellent wearing quality, retains its stiffness and gives utmost satisfaction in every way. Women who have given this silk a trial, heartily endorse it as a superior quality, low price silk. In brief, it is a Giddings' silk at a matchless price.

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# Half a Million to Be Spent by Germany on Marriage of Her Future Emperor

**Result, however, will be a pageant of uncommon splendor—in preparations for wedding of his eldest son to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on May 22, Kaiser is indulging to the full in his love of pomp and display wedding ceremony itself will cost $50,000, bride's trousseau $250,000, while wedding presents from public corporations in Germany will represent $250,000 more. Twenty reigning monarchs and twenty other royal personages will witness wedding ceremony, which will be performed by Kaiser's court chaplain.**

Copyright, 1905, by Curtis Brown.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—It is going to cost Germany more than half a million dollars to get her future emperor married, but in return for their money the folk of the Fatherland will have a show of pomp and ceremony such as seldom has been seen in modern Europe. In the preparations for his eldest son's wedding to the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is now set for Monday, May 22, the kaiser is giving full rein to his love of imperial splendor and display.

On the marriage ceremony itself, which will take place in the magnificent new cathedral in Berlin in the presence of an exalted company whose like never has gathered under one roof, $50,000 will be spent. The presents which will be given to the young couple by municipalities and public corporations will amount to a total of at least $250,000, while a similar sum is being spent on the bride's trousseau. On her wedding day the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will be 19, all but four months, while her young husband will have attained the age of 23 years and two weeks.

No part of the elaborate ceremonial in connection with her wedding will be more impressive than the Duchess Cecilie's journey from her home in Schwerin to Berlin, which will take place a few days before her marriage. From the palace of her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with whom she has lived up to now, to the Schwerin railway station the duchess will be escorted by the grand duke himself, by the ministers of state of the grand duchy, by the high officers of the garrison at Schwerin, and by a deputation of noblemen and noblewomen representing the leading families of the Mecklenburg aristocracy. Surrounded by a magnificent company Duchess Cecilie will drive in an open carriage from her home to the railway, where a special train will be waiting to convey her to Berlin. This train will consist of cars painted in blue and gold. The locomotive will be gayly decorated with flowers and a wreath of myrtle will be hung around the stack.

## A TRULY ROYAL PROGRESS.

THE grand duke and the grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as well as a magnificent suite, consisting of over 50 persons, will escort Duchess Cecilie to Berlin, a journey of about three hours. A guard of honor will be drawn up on the platform of the station at Schwerin, and at the moment the train begins to glide away on its journey these troops will present arms, a roll will be beaten on the drums, and a blast of trumpets will proclaim the departure of the crown prince's bride. At the same moment the guns of the fortress of Schwerin will boom out a salute of 33 guns, and there will be cheers from the children of the public schools of the little capital, drawn up on the platform.

There are twenty stations between Berlin and Schwerin, and although the special train will not stop at any one of them steps will be taken to show respect to Duchess Cecilie at every place on the route. On the platform of each station there will be a guard of honor consisting of a detachment of troops from the nearest garrison and as the special train passes through each station the men will present arms to the accompaniment of a roll of drums and the sound of bugles. On the platform of each station there will also be assembled the mayors, the principal administrative officials, the chiefs of police, and other local dignitaries arrayed in their uniforms and wearing their swords of office. As the special train goes by they will stand at salute. As at Schwerin, the school children of each district will also be admitted to the platforms; the girls will all be clothed in white and the boys will be supplied with blue sashes for the occasion.

Duchess Cecilie will take her place near the windows of the saloon car and the train will reduce its speed when passing through the stations in order that she may be clearly visible to those assembled to do her honor. All the military fortresses in the vicinity of the railway will fire artillery salutes as the train passes.

## KAISER WILL GREET HER.

THE arrival in Berlin will be a still more impressive affair. On the platform the German emperor, the crown prince, the five younger sons of the kaiser, the emperor's brother, Prince Henry, and four other royal princes of the Hohenzollern family will be waiting to greet Duchess Cecilie. The moment the train stops the bride-elect will descend the steps of the saloon car and will be embraced and kissed first by the emperor, and then by the crown prince, who probably will secretly resent the rigid rules of court etiquette which gives his imperial father the right of precedence on this occasion. Duchess Cecilie will shake hands with the other royal princes while the usual military honors are being paid to her.

The royal party will then enter open carriages to drive to the imperial castle, situated in the heart of the city of Berlin. The emperor and the Duchess Cecilie will ride side by side in the first carriage, the crown prince sitting opposite to them, with his back to the coachman. The other royal princes and the various suites will follow in other carriages, of which there will be about thirty in the procession.

The state carriage conveying the emperor, crown prince and Duchess Cecilie will be drawn by six white horses, and will be preceded and followed by a squadron of cavalry guards as an escort. The streets through which the procession of the carriages will pass will be lined with spectators, who will accord their future empress a warm popular reception. The German empress will be waiting on the threshold of the imperial castle, where she will embrace and kiss her future daughter-in-law. Duchess Cecilie will remain in residence at the imperial castle, but the crown prince will continue to reside in the palace at Potsdam, coming to Berlin each morning by train and returning each evening, for etiquette provides that he shall not sleep under the same roof as his bride during the few nights preceding the wedding. The last day or two will be fully occupied with the completion of all the necessary arrangements.

## TWENTY MONARCHS WILL SEE WEDDING.

THE wedding ceremony will be solemnized in the new cathedral which the German emperor has erected on the open space in front of the imperial castle in Berlin. The distance from the imperial castle to the cathedral is only two or three hundred yards and the wedding party will pass from one building to the other on foot. They will proceed in three different parties.

First of all the crown prince, accompanied by his five brothers and by his own suite, will leave the imperial castle to proceed to the cathedral. The crown prince will wear the uniform of the First regiment of the Guards, consisting of a long blue coat, blue trousers and gaiters extending to the knees; he will wear a helmet, with white plumes, and his breast will be decorated with the ribbons of all the exalted orders to which he belongs.

After the crown prince has taken up his stand in the cathedral in front of the altar the German emperor will leave the imperial castle, accompanied by the empress, the other members of the Prussian royal family and all the royal guests, who will be present as representatives of the reigning families of Europe. These will include the king of Spain, the czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, the successor to the Austrian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand; the Duke of Aosta, representing Italy, and the Prince of Wales, representing England.

Including the rulers of the smaller German states, there will be 20 reigning monarchs and 30 royal princes and princesses, making a total of over 50 royal personages present at the wedding. These royalties, with their suites of gorgeously uniformed officers, will form a company of unprecedented brilliancy.

## A $25,000 WEDDING DRESS.

AFTER the members of this party have entered the cathedral and have taken their allotted seats the bride will leave the imperial castle to proceed to the ceremony. She will wear a white dress adorned with the costliest lace, for which her dressmaker will receive a check for $25,000; a long white veil and a small wreath of myrtle on her head. She will be escorted by a bodyguard of twelve young Mecklenburg noblemen and attended by twelve young girls belonging to the Mecklenburg aristocracy. Her train will be borne by twelve pages, ranging in age from 8 to 12 years, and clad in suits of black velvet with red sashes. Each of these pages will also belong to some family of the Mecklenburg aristocracy. As Duchess Cecilie, leaning on the arm of her brother, Grand Duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, passes up the aisle of the cathedral the whole congregation will stand and the organ will play a military march.

The wedding service will be conducted by the court chaplain, assisted by other clergymen. During part of the service the crown prince and Duchess Cecilie will stand side by side, the bride being on the right hand of the bridegroom. During part of the ceremony they will kneel side by side. At the actual moment when the officiating clergyman joins them in holy matrimony they will clasp each other's right hand and continue to stand hand in hand until the benediction has been pronounced on their union.

The royal bride and bridegroom will then exchange rings, the crown prince placing a ring on the third finger of the right hand of his bride, after which she will place a ring on the third finger of his right hand. The ceremony will last rather more than half an hour, and as soon as it is finished the organ will strike up a wedding march, while the guns of the forts round Berlin will fire a salute of 101 guns. The emperor will advance toward the crown princess, kiss her on both cheeks and offer her his congratulations, after which he will kiss the crown prince on both cheeks and will wish him lifelong happiness.

Wholesale kissing will then ensue. All the royal ladies present will kiss the bride's cheek and the royal men will kiss her hand. The crown prince and the crown princess will then sign the register, and all the ruling monarchs and royal princes present will affix their signatures as witnesses, that of the kaiser coming first on the list.

## GREAT BANQUET WILL FOLLOW.

THE imperial and royal parties will then leave the cathedral in one long procession headed by the crown prince and the crown princess, escorted by a magnificent suite of noblemen and attended by a group of noble ladies. The emperor and empress, the grand duke and the grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and all the other grand dukes and grand duchesses, dukes and duchesses, princes and princesses will follow in couples, attended by their suites, while after these will come the distinguished assembly of state dignitaries and officers of the army and navy, and diplomats, who will secure admission to the wedding service.

As the crown prince and the crown princess leave the cathedral the troops drawn up outside will present arms, drums will be beaten, and the buglers will blow a blast on their trumpets. There will be quite ten thousand spectators of the scene and a ringing cheer is sure to be given as the young imperial couple become visible to the onlookers.

A magnificent state banquet will then be given in the imperial castle, at which covers will be laid for 500 guests. The crown prince and the crown princess will sit side by side at one end of the central table, with the emperor and the empress opposite them at the other end. The emperor will propose the toast of the young couple, and he is expected to make a speech in which he will refer to the high destiny in store for his son when he is called upon to ascend the imperial throne of Germany.

The wedding presents, which will number many hundreds, will be piled in heaps on tables in one of the big halls of the castle, and will be inspected by the guests of the wedding party. Later in the day the crown prince and his bride will leave Berlin to spend their honeymoon at the crown prince's estate in Silesia.

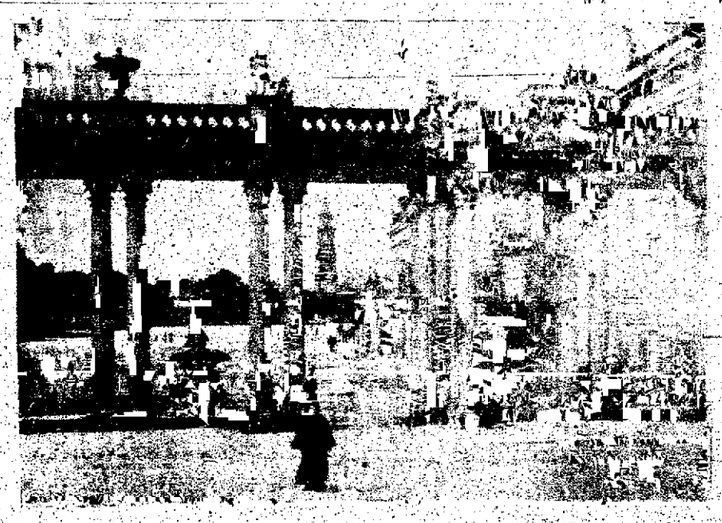
After their return from the honeymoon their principal residence will be at the old palace built by Frederick the Great in Potsdam, but one of the smaller royal palaces in Berlin, which has been unoccupied for several years, also will be fitted up and placed at their disposal. The distinguished pair will possess a stable of 200 horses, some for riding and some for driving. The bride's wedding trousseau will consist of hundreds of dresses, hundreds of petticoats and hundreds of linen articles.

It is expected that the presents given to the imperial couple by royal personages throughout Europe will amount to a total of at least $250,000.

GEORGE WEST

THE KAISER IN UNIFORM OF THE DEATH'S HEAD HUSSARS.

THE CROWN PRINCE.



STADT SCHLOSS, THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT POTSDAM.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN BERLIN WHERE THE CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING WILL TAKE PLACE

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# The World of Books

### HOW "BEN-HUR" CAME TO THE HARPERS.

The death of General Lew Wallace recalls the circumstances of his first visit to Franklin Square, with the MS of Ben-Hur under his arm. He was personally unknown to the Harpers at that time, and after introducing himself he explained to Mr. J Henry Harper that he had written a book which dealt with the life of Christ Mr Harper asked him if Christ actually appeared in the story, and General Wallace replied that He did. Mr. Harper then remarked that this subject was a delicate one to treat in a novel, and General Wallace answered that if there were anything in the story which could offend a fellow Christian, he would rather cut off his right hand than publish it. He then explained to Mr. Harper that the book had resulted from a spirited controversy he had held with Robert G. Ingersoll on the subject of religion, in which Ingersoll had defeated him in argument. General Wallace went away from the discussion with a troubled mind For some time he contemplated writing a theological work which would strengthen religious faith at the point of Ingersoll's brilliant attack. But he decided that theologians could do that work much better than he, and, besides, his desire was to reach and help the masses. He lay awake by night pondering the question which had taken possession of his mind, and eventually decided to write a religious novel in which he could embody his understanding of religious truth Ben-Hur was the result. When General Wallace had told these interesting facts to Mr. Harper he left the MS., expressing the hope that his own estimate of the work would be endorsed by the house The MS was read in the usual way by the readers of the firm, and was promptly accepted. General Wallace told Mr. Harper later on that he had written the book in all sorts of out-of-the-way places,—on boats, railroads in carriages, wherever he had an opportunity, afterward correcting and revising with the utmost patience and care It seems astonishing that he had never been to the holy land when he wrote Ben-Hur, but worked out the minute topography of the country, as it is presented in the story, entirely from maps and reading. He once said to Mr Harper that when eventually he did visit Palestine he was himself surprised at the absolute accuracy of his descriptions, which tallied exactly with the facts, and he was fond of telling how he found the very stone which he had imagined as a resting-place for Ben-Hur at a certain point of the story. The book was published on November 12, 1880, and for the first year the sales hung fire; it showed no signs of general popularity. Then it began to grow, year by year Translations were made in language after language The sales still increased, and everybody read it. It has now sold well on to a million copies, and, what is more striking, shows no sign of abatement. Its yearly sales are greater now, 24 years after its first appearance, then they have ever been Another distinguishing feature of its success is the fact that it has never been issued in an edition cheaper than the regular $1.50 form in which it was originally published. On the other hand 14 luxurious editions of it have been issued from time to time by the Harpers, and its career conclusively shows that the public has accepted the book as decisively as the publishers did, and has set the stamp of its approval upon its manifest sincerity and worth.

### A LOVER OF SCOTT.

I cannot help taking fire at anything said in disparagement of Walter Scott, says Goldwin Smith I feel that I have got from his writings, not only immense pleasure, but some good. He was a truly noble-hearted gentleman, a model of that class, and his character is impressed on all the works of his pen A type, he seems to me, of social chivalry. In all his writings, too, there is the buoyancy of perfect health. In reading them you breathe the air of the Scotch hills. I can conceive no better mental febrifuge, no better antidote to depression, no more sovereign remedy for dull ear. . . .

Scott, like Homer, Virgil, Tasso, and Milton, is a narrative poet, and must be judged by the interest of his story and by his poetic skill in telling it. Is not the story of Marmion interesting? Is not great poetic skill shown in telling it? Is not the character of Marmion one that you never forget? Is not the judgment scene in Holy Isle supremely tragical? Can anything be much brighter than the picture of Edinburgh and the Scottish camp? Has anything in English literature more of Homeric spirit than the battle scene of Flodden? Are we not carried along through the whole poem, as it were by a sea breeze fresh and strong? Are there not ever and anon charming little touches, such as the lines at the end of Marmion telling us how the woodman took the place of the Baron in the Baron's sumptuous tomb?

One must, no doubt, have something of the boy left in one to read Marmion again with delight But he who reads Marmion wholly without delight cannot have much left in him of the boy. . . .

However, one might almost as well try to argue a man into or out of love for a woman as into or out of taste for a poet. Boys will be boys, and will persist in venerating Browning and loving Scott.

### TURNED DOWN HIS OWN MS.

Mr. Karl Edwin Harriman, author of the successful book of stories, "Ann Arbor Tales," enjoyed not long since an experience that but seldom, fortunately, falls to the lot of the occupant of an editorial position. Mr. Harriman is associate editor of The Pilgrim. Just before leaving the Detroit Journal to become such he was asked by a certain monthly magazine to write an article on a technical subject, that the editor thought would prove interesting to the readers of his publication. The article was prepared, but through a misapprehension of a date it reached the office too late for the use to which it was to have been put. The article was paid for, however, but was at once placed in the hands of a literary agent for sale Mr. Harriman had not been examining manuscripts for The Pilgrim more than two weeks when the office received a parcel from an agent with which it had frequently done business. The parcel was turned over to Mr. Harriman and proved to contain his article Humorous as the situation was, it became more so when Mr Harriman was compelled to return the MS. to the broker as unsalable. It was not at all suited to The Pilgrim This is believed to be the only case where a writer was compelled to refuse the publication of his own article.

## BOOK NOTES

Mr. Jack London, whose recent novel, "The Sea-Wolf," is one of the most popular books in the United States, has sent to The Macmillan company the manuscript of his new book, "The War of the Classes."

Messrs. Henry Holt and company will issue shortly "A Harvest of Chaff," by Owen Seaman, whose "Borrowed Plumes" and "Battle of the Bays" have placed him in the front rank of living parodists Kipling, Richard Wagner, Austin, Wordsworth, Browning, Byron and Morris are among his victims in this new book.

Though it has not yet been on the market three months, Messrs. Henry Holt and company have just had to send Burton E. Stevenson's "Marathon Mystery" to press for the fifth time This is not only a remarkably ingenious detective story, but the excellence of its style has been praised in high quarters.

"The Secret Woman," Mr. Eden Phillpotts's new novel, has gone promptly into its second edition, and is already one of the best selling books in England and America. In England it leads in popularity all other books of the present year, and the reviews on both sides of the water vie with each other in the warmest praise for this simple, direct, elemental story, and for its power and passion.

A new series which promises to be of peculiarly practical interest and especial importance is to be begun shortly by A S Barnes & Co. It will present books by men of such distinction as the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, the Rev. Dr William C Bitting and the Rev. Dr Wm Douglas Mackenzie, president of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

A Conan Doyle, whose new Sherlock Holmes stories are just being brought out in book form by McClure-Phillips, under the title, "The Return of Sherlock Holmes," has been stricken with the same malady that has so seriously affected Kipling and a number of other writers in recent years. He has gone automobile mad His frenzy is not, however, likely to prove fatal, to himself or to others, because of the good care he is having during the first paroxysms of the disease, from his mother Mrs Doyle is a quiet little woman, who has been passing a sweet and peaceful old age in a vine-covered cottage in Yorkshire. She has a fathomless admiration for her famous son The successes of "Arthur" are her life, the bread and meat of her daily conversation.

There is great interest in this country in the English novel "Belchamber," by Howard Overing Sturgis. Already, some two weeks before publication, the Putnams report the sale of half of the first edition. "Belchamber" tells a story of very fashionable English society. The background is rich and attractive, and the characters themselves are real living men and women, changing and developing under the influences which surround them, and not without some of the faults and frailties to which all flesh is heir.

De Profundis, by the late Oscar Wilde, was written while its unhappy author was serving his sentence in Reading Gaol, and it contains what is probably the most sincere and personal expression of his peculiarly artificial and sensitive nature. He records his bitterness towards society on his downfall, his abject grief during the first months of prison discipline, and then the gradual growth of a repentant spirit, and a courageous resolve to go out into the world and complete his artistic career. "De Profundis" will be published in America by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Mysterious Mr Sabin," the central character in E. Phillips Oppenheim's most recently published novel, is an expert golfer, as well as an intriguing diplomat, Golf is Mr. Oppenheim's favorite game. We find "Mr. Sabin" on the links at Norfolk—the summer home of Mr. Oppenheim—and later in the book "Mr. Sabin" reaches the fashionable western Massachusetts town of Lenox, where he astonishes the Scotchman, who looked after some private links there, by establishing a new record of 54 for 15 holes. Mr. Oppenheim visited this country last year and played golf at Lenox.

One of the most widely discussed addresses given by Dr Felix Adler before the Ethical Culture Society was that on "Marriage and Divorce," delivered a few months ago It was a finely spiritual talk, lifting the subject—one admittedly the most important in American social life today—out of the realm of sordid personal interest and personal feeling, to a nobler plane. The widespread interest in this address has led McClure-Phillips to bring it out separately in book form, in brown boards, uniform with their "Letters of a Chinese Official"

Warwick Deeping, whose new novel, "The Slanderers," is just published by Harper & Brothers, is one of the most promising of the younger English novelists Mr Deeping is 28 years old, and was graduated in arts and medicine from Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1895 Attention was first drawn to him by the publication of his beautiful story of Uther and Igraine, a "tapestry" romance in medieval fashion This work was dedicated to the lady who became his wife a few months ago, Miss Maude Merrill It was followed by Love Among the Ruins, so that "The Slanderers" is Mr Deeping's third published book Though his career began in the romantic legendary atmosphere he is now enamored of modern work, and "The Slanderers" is his first novel to deal with the present day. As might be expected a characteristically rich vein of romance winds through this story of provincial England Mr Deeping lives in the little village of Sedlescombe Sussex.

## MAGAZINE NOTES.

Gaillard Hunt has written of "The First Inauguration Ball" for the March Century The story should make interesting reading just at this time, especially when compared with the coming record of 1905's inaugural function.

The Burlington Magazine of London, England, now published in America by Robert Grier Cooke, has won for itself the distinction of being the foremost art publication in the English language. Appealing as it does to connoisseurs and collectors, its scholarly articles are always welcomed in an art lover's library. Amongst the noted authorities on its editorial consultative committee appears the name of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, who has succeeded the late General di Cesnola as director of the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Fiction nowadays often masks a serious intent. Who would imagine, for instant, that "Mrs. Protheroe," Booth Tarkington's delightful story in the current McClure's, was the product of the author-legislator's desire to deal with the problems of civics? He intended at first to make a series of essays out of what his political experience made him burn to say. Then recognizing that his power lay in the medium of fiction, he wisely modified his purpose, and the short stories of political life are the result.

Hamlin Garland's new novel, "The Tyranny of the Dark," which is running serially in Harper's Weekly, is written on lines new not only in Mr. Garland's own work, but in fiction generally. It is a story of which the central motive deals with occult mysteries and influences, as they concern a charming young girl who is the involuntary subject of them. How these influences involve the fortunes and love-affairs of the girl and her two suitors is told by Mr. Garland with vivid and dramatic effect.

If any magazine in the world can be characterized as up-to-date, it's the American Monthly Review of Reviews. Take the March number, for example: The frontispiece is a portrait of the murdered Grand Duke Sergius of Russia. The principal contributed article is a graphic account of the most recent developments in Russia, entitled "The Doom of the Russian Autocracy," by Dr E J. Dillon, who wrote from St Petersburg several days after the tragic events of Sunday, January 22, of which he was an eye-witness. Another important contribution to this month's Review is Prof John Bassett Moore's exhaustive survey of the relations between the United States and Santo Domingo, which are just now under discussion in the senate Apropos of the inauguration on March 4, there are three articles on phases of the Roosevelt regime in Washington.

The Smart Set has fairly outdone itself in the March number, which marks the beginning of the sixth year of its existence The complete novel is "The Princess Elopes," by Harold MacGrath, an author whose immense popularity is due to the fact that he is a born story-teller. Mr. MacGrath is at his very best in this charming tale of a European princess and a young American medical student. It is a delightful blending of romance and delicate humor, touched everywhere with the deft hand of an author who has mastered his craft Nothing better of its kind has appeared in a magazine in many a month.

Everybody's Magazine for March comes out with a blow at the beef trust—timed to a nicety with the recent decision of the supreme court. Mr. Charles Edward Russell, one of the best known and most forceful of our writers, shows, in his second instalment of "The Greatest Trust in the World," the source of the trust in the refrigerator car: "The Bandit of Commerce," as he calls it. He exposes in logical, virile style the system of mileage and icing charges by which the beef trust has driven every competitor from the commercial field. Mr. Russell's story is clear as crystal. The reader sees as through plate glass the marvelous workings of the greedy monopoly.

A wide range of topics of immediate interest, both national and international, marks the issue of The World Today for March. The illustrations in this great ten-cent magazine are again fascinating. Of special current importance is the article on "The Problem of the Panama Canal," by John F Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal commission. What he has to say regarding his alleged statements concerning a sea level canal, should be read by everybody The notoriety attained by the state of Colorado renders timely the account of the election frauds and the revolt against "Big Mitt" rule, by Arthur Chapman. Governor Adams and ex-Governor Peabody each make a statement as to their election status.

The March issue of "Success Magazine" contains among other interesting matters the second installment of Mr Cleveland Moffett's "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth" This time Mr Moffett deals with "The Real Race Suicide" He emphasizes his subject with a number of important facts which bear out the value of his series. Aside from this important article Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis writes on "Mr. Roosevelt's New Policies," in which he quotes the president on some of the great matters that will occupy his administration the next four years. James Hunnewell has contributed an interesting article on "Grand Opera as the Public Hears It" Governor John A. Johnson, the chief executive of Minnesota is the subject of a life sketch by W B. Hennessy.

"Old Gramercy" is the opening article in the Four-Track News for March, and is an interesting story by Charles B Wells, of that section of New York in which centers so much of human interest "A Rowboat Journey" on the Thames by Oliver Clark Kingsley, "The Appian Way" by Frank Veigh "The Americanization of Paris," by Alexander Hume Ford "The Taj Mahal," by Austin Cook, "Ethan Allen, the Man," by John Davis Anderson, and "Capri," by N W Metcalfe, are admirable descriptive articles whose titles are self-explanatory. "Belfry Voices," by S Harry Ferris, is an account of Boston's famous chimes. "The River of the Pines," by James Henry Thompson, tells the story of an obscure corner of Pennsylvania in the very heart of civilization

Scarcely ten years ago Luther Burbank was denounced as an enemy to all true scientific progress, a misleading prophet of a new order of things that could never come to pass. Today he has become the foremost man in the world in the production of new and interesting forms of fruits, trees, flowers, vegetables, grasses, and nuts. California's pride in him is growing and manifesting itself. He is acknowledged abroad as a genius of high rank Carnegie institution has appropriated for his work one hundred thousand dollars, available in sums of ten thousand dollars each year for ten years. This remarkable man and his unique work in creating new forms of plant life will be the subject of two authoritative papers by William S Harwood in The Century, the first article appearing in the March issue.

The March Atlantic opens with the initial chapters of Margaret Sherwood's serial, "The Coming of the Tide, which enlists attention and awakens interest from the very outset.

Golwin Smith recalls the old Atlantic days when July was reviewed by September with his paper entitled "Scott's Poetry Again," in which he harks back to Arthur Symon's November article, and challenges his dictum, avowing himself a lover and admirer of Scott, as a poet.

The Atlantic series of "Letters to Literary Statesmen begins with a sardonic epistle from "Alciphron," addressed to President Roosevelt.

Frank Foxcroft discusses "The Drift Away from Prohibition," as shown in later state legislation with its apparent resultant increase in drunkenness under recent extensions of license latitude.

The March number of Scribner's Magazine opens with a series of reproductions in tint of very remarkable portraits of Indians, selected from the work of many years of Mr. E. S. Curtis, of Seattle, who is a professional photographer, with an artistic appreciation of his subjects. He has visited many tribes, and pictures the Indian as he was in primitive conditions, so that the collection will be a most valuable ethnological record. George Bird Grinnell, who writes the article, says that he has "never seen pictures relating to Indians which for fidelity to nature, combined with artistic feeling, can compare with these pictures by Curtis"

Mme Waddington's "Italian Recollections" are continued with some interesting anecdotes of the visit of the then crown princess of Germany (afterwards the Empress Frederick) to Rome, in 1880 There are also accounts of dinners in the circle of the Cardinals".


Seven years of fright, suffering from Eczema Cured by 4 bottles of D. D. D. Prescription.

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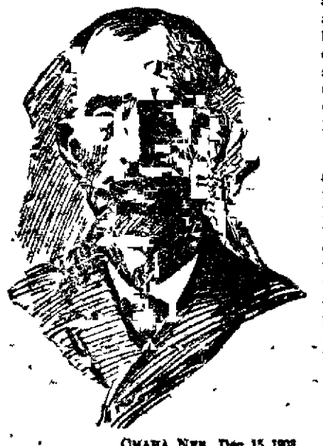

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 15, 1903.

After giving every well-known remedy a thorough trial and taking treatment from different physicians without receiving any relief, I had almost given up hope when through the recommendation of the drug firm, Sherman & McConnell I tried a bottle of the D D D It gave me instant relief. Have used four bottles and think I am cured after suffering for the last six or seven years with the worst of all skin diseases, the eczema.

W. E. OWENS, The Omaha Panel Post Co.

Don't be fooled into thinking that skin troubles come from blood impurities and don't ruin your stomach with purges and blood remedies.

Eczema and all skin diseases are caused by little germs that attack the skin externally. D. D. D. Prescription kills these germs and leaves the skin clear, soft and healthy. Its work seems almost miraculous. If you are skeptical go to the druggist whose name appears below and he will show you photos and proof positive that D. D. D. will actually cure any and all skin diseases.

D. D. D. costs but $1.00 per bottle [illegible] guaranteed to cure any skin disease or [illegible] money back. For sale and guaranteed by

ROBINSON DRUG CO.
The Busy Corner.



# WINTER ECZEMA

Gentlemen:—I suffered with Eczema on the hands and face for over a year It was not only annoying and painful, but very unsightly, and I disliked to go out in the streets. I tried at least a dozen soaps and salves, which did me absolutely no good, and became very much discouraged, until I read in the papers of the cures performed through the use of S. S. S., and determined to give it a month's trial at least. I am pleased to state that I soon noticed a slight improvement, sufficient to decide me to keep it up. After the use of six bottles my skin was as soft and smooth as an infant's. This was a year ago, and I have never had any trouble since. MISS GENEVA BRIGGS.
216 S. Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

I tried doctor's medicines, salves, washes and all kinds of local applications, treating Eczema of long standing, but with only temporary relief. The itching and burning from Eczema was more than I can describe Many nights I was unable to sleep on account of the awful itching. Seeing S S. S. advertised I began its use, and after taking it for some time the dry eczematous eruptions disappeared and I was entirely relieved of this awful itching and burning. It is a boon to Eczema sufferers and I can conscientiously recommend it to them, believing confidently that a permanent cure will be effected in all such cases where it is taken according to directions.

Urbana, Ohio, R. F. D. No. 1. C. OTTO.

All skin diseases have their seasons; some are active in the summer, while others lie dormant until cold weather, when the first breath of winter brings them to life and they remain to torment us until spring. Though the long hot months Winter Eczema sleeps in the system, and when cold weather begins it breaks out The head, hands and feet are the parts usually attacked, but other parts of the body may be affected by this "flesh fire." The skin becomes feverish, hard and dry, cracks open and often bleeds, and the itching is terrible. While the trouble shows on the skin the cause is far deeper. This eruption is but nature's way of telling that the fountain of all health—the blood—is diseased and must have relief. It is filled with uric acid and other poisons which are forced through the pores, causing the natural oils, which should keep the skin soft and pliable, to dry up. These acids are constantly forming in the system to be absorbed by the blood, and thus the trouble is kept up. The treatment of this disease with local applications, such as washes, salves, powders, etc., is useless in effecting a cure, because they cannot get to the seat or beginning of the trouble. The best they can do is to give the patient relief for a little while. The blood must be cleansed of all acids and poisons and the system toned and built up before a cure can be had. S. S. S. cures by going into the blood, searching out all foreign matter, and making it strong and healthy again. S S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, and therefore cures this disease safely as well as surely, and from a condition of torture the patient is brought to one of healthful pleasure Book on Skin Diseases mailed free, and our physicians will give advice, without charge, to all sufferers.

SSS

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Don't the Ground Hog Look Foolish

To crawl into his hole and miss some of the best weather we have had this winter.

It is quite as absurd for a business man not to advertise.

Put up a nice, attractive electric sign and take advantage of any good business weather that may come along.

We will be glad to give you figures on cost at any time. Just call us up.

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Telegraph Wants Always Win

# ARABIAN NIGHTS' STORIES OF CITY LIFE

## THE BOOK HELPER'S STORY

"THE MAN SITTING THERE WAS JOHN D. VAN BRUNT"

"STEP OUT, MY FINE BIRD, STEP OUT!"

"VAN BRUNT WAS A MISTAKE"

By J. W. MULLER.

(Copyrighted, 1905, by J. W. Muller.)

ON THE morning of June 12, 1900, when James Gordon kissed his wife and children and left his little $25 flat to go to his bookkeeping, as he had gone every working day for seven years, he walked straight into romance. But he did not know it for four years afterward, although he was an important figure in it all that time.

A man needs imagination and not the ordinary five senses, to perceive romance; and James Gordon was probably as unimaginative, matter-of-fact a person as there was in New York that morning.

He unlocked the door of the little suits of offices on the fourth floor of the big uptown office building as usual, made his neat entries in his neat books, filed the receipted bills from plumbers, janitors, gas companies and the rest who live on real estate owners, deposited the days checks and went home to his simple dinner and to bed.

On June 13, the second day of the romance, he performed exactly the same unexciting deeds. June 14 he went to bed with the romance three days old, and many men and many things in New York becoming concerned in it—newspaper reporters, police, courts—and all as ignorant of the romance as James Gordon was.

### DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. VAN BRUNT.

On June 7, the end of the week having approached, it became necessary for James Gordon to communicate with his employer, who rarely visited the office. A telephone message to his apartments was answered by his valet, who said that Mr. Van Brunt had gone fishing on June 10, and had not returned. As he often made short, lonely trips of the kind, the bookkeeper thought nothing more of it. So three days more elapsed. Then he became puzzled, and finally worried, and started out to hunt for his missing employer.

The valet, an old servant of the Van Brunt family, knew nothing except that his master had gone away after he had dressed himself in the "knock-about" suit that he always wore when he went fishing. A telegram to a favorite resort of Van Brunt on one of the Long Island bays brought the reply that he had arrived there on June 10 and left again in the late afternoon of June 11.

That was all. It was all that the police discovered, when they were called in at last. The Van Brunts, in the three centuries since the first fat Dutch Van Brunt arrived in New Amsterdam, had become dignifiedly commonplace in the civilized process of natural selection. A quiet, fairly good looking, brown-bearded man of 35, garbed in an ordinary suit of clothes, isn't so uncommon a person in New York that his description will startle people into remembering that they have seen him.

### DETECTIVES CALLED IN

The police and private detectives and all the other agencies that fairly unlimited means could set to work, discovered just what the bookkeeper had discovered with his first telegram. John D. Van Brunt had done what a few hundred New Yorkers do each year—"dropped out."

But a man who belongs to nine clubs, all of the most exclusive kind, and owns inherited Manhattan Island real estate that brings him $25,000 a year, and is a useful, if quiet, figure at dinners and charity balls, and has generations of Dutch Manhattan Islanders behind him, cannot drop out as a Brown or a Jones can. The nine clubs and the seven hundred odd general leaders of society and the four hundred odd kings and queens and even the rigidly exclusive thirty kings of kings, received the disappearance of a Van Brunt as a decided sensation.

The newspapers printed columns about it—and they would have kept it up if it had been possible to find out anything. But it wasn't.

Besides, there was a flood of interesting "society stuff" just then. A millionaire had lost $100,000 at poker. Another one had caught a burglar single-handed and turned him over to the police. These items submerged the disappearance of John D. Van Brunt. Before six months had passed people even forgot about the $20,000 reward that was offered for news of him.

### OLD ROUTINE RESUMED.

When the excitement of the search had passed, James Gordon dropped back into his old, regular routine. The two men who were the direct heirs to John D. Van Brunt's estate were far more wealthy than he had been; they agreed to leave the property untouched for a few years in the hope that their relative would turn up or the mystery of his disappearance be cleared away. In the meantime, they put James Gordon under bonds and bade him continue his management of the property—which management was practically a matter of good bookkeeping.

For a matter of eleven hundred and eighty odd times James Gordon conscientiously opened the little office, made his neat entries, carried the money to the bank and went home again. So came March 15, 1904.

### AN ODD MEETING IN PRISON.

On that day the business of the estate called the bookkeeper to Ossining. On the way he met a friend, who was bound to the state prison there to make a contract for supplies. He invited Gordon to accompany him after luncheon, and the bookkeeper, whose business was soon finished, assented eagerly, for a visit to a state prison appealed to him as a decided adventure.

The cheery, venerable old head keeper took them through and made the usual display of the mighty automatic bolts, the hideous tiers of oppressively clean cells, and the self-conscious "trustees." They passed cell after cell, till James Gordon began to wish that Mr. Connoughton's hospitality might soon find an end, when he happened to glance into a cell and saw, sitting on the cot, a figure that startled him so that he nearly cried out.

He rubbed his eyes and looked again, feeling that he had been wildly mistaken. But the second glance left no room for doubt. The man sitting there in convict's dress in a convict's cell was John D. Van Brunt.

### A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

The bookkeeper recovered himself in time, and managed to ask, casually about the prisoner. He was told that he was a convict No. ——, and that he was serving a term for burglary.

"May be you'll remember reading about it," said the keeper. "It made quite a story at the time. He broke into the house of the Dumonts, and Mr. Dumont caught him, covered him with a revolver, marched him out of the house, and turned him over to the police."

"And did he plead guilty?" asked the bookkeeper.

"Oh, yes! There wasn't any way out of it. He took his medicine."

James Gordon's brain swam. He escaped to his hotel and spent an hour thinking things out.

Then he returned to the prison and asked to see convict No.

The convict was brought into the little iron-barred visitors' cell. He made no sign of recognition, and James Gordon made none either. But convict No. knew that concealment was useless.

### THE CONVICT'S TALE.

This is the story of convict No. once Richard D. Van Brunt. It begins on June 11, 1900, when he came ashore from his fishing.

He went to the little room that he rented by the year in the boathouse on the shore, to put away his tackle. Then he struck a match to light a cigar. The match flared up and his beard and mustache caught fire. Half of his brown beard vanished before he knew it.

He got out his razor and shaved the rest of his beard and mustache off. Then he hurried to the station, because a train was due.

The burning of his beard was chance No. 1 in a strange chain. A flat car loaded with sand was chance No. 2. It broke down while trundling over the tracks of the Long Island railroad at Jamaica, and Van Brunt's train pulled into Long Island City two hours late.

He had an appointment—an appointment so overwhelmingly important to him as to be scared. It was with a person for whom he would have been willing to give not only all he had in life, but his life itself. He looked at his watch and gave up all hope of changing from his shabby clothes into evening dress. That was chance No. 3.

He jumped into a cab.

As the cab rattled toward Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, coming eastward toward it was chance No. 4—a delivery wagon with a drunken driver. At the corner they met. The delivery wagon smashed into the cab, breaking the window.

The shock of the collision threw Richard Van Brunt violently against the side of the cab, knocking his head so hard that he never realized that a piece of glass drew a long, ragged red scratch down the side of his face from cheekbone to chin.

The cab hurried on again in a few minutes, bound to the place of fate.

Fate was a woman—one of the best women in the land to Richard Van Brunt; and Richard Van Brunt's love for her did not deprive him. In all New York there was no purer, nobler woman than the one who was waiting for him.

It was a secret meeting, but not a guilty one. Mrs. Dumont was an honest wife to a husband whose habits and vices had made his name notorious in the city. She had dragged through four years of abject misery at his side and at last had agreed to yield to the importunities of her relatives and seek a divorce.

The object of Richard Van Brunt's visit to her this evening was to bid her farewell for a long time. He had decided to go to Europe and spend a year there in order to avoid the possibility of a breath of scandal clouding her name while she sought her divorce. Or his return he hoped to ask her to be his wife.

Chance No. 5 was on the steps of the house as he came up, in the prosaic shape of a messenger boy. Just as Van Brunt reached the door, the footman opened it and turned away to take the message to his mistress. Richard Van Brunt entered unobserved, without meaning to; and the next moment Mrs. Dumont entered. He advanced with his hand stretched out.

To his amazement, she stepped back with a little scream and exclaimed: "Who are you?"

Then Mr. Van Brunt remembered that he had shaved off his beard. And when he looked into the mirror and saw in addition the ugly red seam along his face, he was not surprised that she had not recognized him. He could not have recognized himself.

### MAN MEETS MAN.

It was nearly 1 o'clock in the morning when John D. Van Brunt, bidding farewell to his hostess in the library, heard the vestibule door open and knew that Mr. Dumont had returned. He was evidently drunk, for he lurched into a chair and knocked it down.

Mrs. Dumont, fearing a scene, hastily said "Good night" and flitted upstairs. Van Brunt remained undecided for a moment; then he made up his mind to remain where he was till Dumont had gone upstairs also, as he loathed the man too much to wish to meet him.

But Dumont staggered into the library instead. In the dim light of the draped library lamp he saw the figure of Van Brunt, and the surprise sobered him for a moment.

He whipped out a revolver, pointed it and said thickly: "Step out, my fine bird, step out. Let's see what you are—burglar or lover."

Van Brunt remained silent, and Dumont turned on an electric bulb.

"Ah," said he; "I'll apologize to the pretty hypocrite upstairs. Burglar it is. Don't move now, or I'll blow you to hell."

He backed carefully, reached toward the wall with his disengaged hand and pushed a burglar alarm.

In Van Brunt's brain the thoughts whirled dizzily. He realized with horror what a compromising situation had arisen; and he remained perfectly silent and motionless, trying to find some way out.

"Sit down," said Dumont, with drunken gravity. "Take it easy till they come to get you."

### PLAN OF ACTION FORMED.

There was no way out. He decided to keep his mouth shut and trust to luck. He had only a vague idea of what happened to men after being arrested. No Van Brunt had ever had any dealings with the police. He had clear consciousness of only one thing, and that was that at any cost he must shield the woman he loved from scandal. He blessed the accident that had made it impossible for Dumont to recognize him.

In twenty minutes, that seemed to him less than five, the doorbell rang, and Dumont bade his visitor march before him to the front door.

Two policemen were there. In another minute they were leading their prisoner down the stoop. And then Van Brunt, in his bewildered condition, made a mistake. He seized what he thought was an opportunity, tripped one of his captors and ran for it.

Almost instantly he went down. When he was lifted again it was only after fist and club had pounded his face till it was hideous.

The afternoon papers had a splendid morsel next day and "Murderous Burglar Caught by a Millionaire" made a fine headline. And then began the workings of chance No. 6 to keep all knowledge from the woman.

### DUMONTS LEAVE ON A CRUISE.

Dumont had figured in an episode singularly unsavory even for him, on the evening of the "capture;" and the tale of it was woven in with the tale of the burglar in every paper. The result was that Dumont hastily took his wife away on his steam yacht and kept the newspapers away from her. It was months afterward when she heard of the episode, and then no dates were mentioned. There came to her not the faintest reason for connecting the visit of John D. Van Brunt and the capture of a poor devil of a burglar.

Arraigned in a police court next morning, John D. Van Brunt, with a stitched and bandaged face and clothing clotted with blood, knew what a horrible mess he had made of it. He perceived clearly that if he told now who he was, the woman's good reputation would be blasted hopelessly. There was no way out, and as Robert Burns, John D. Van Brunt went to the New York states prison at Sing Sing.

### HE QUIETLY LEFT PRISON.

On a gray day last autumn a convict who had served his term got the prison-money he had earned, a suit of clothes, the usual advice for a better future, and his railroad ticket to New York. He rode down to the Grand Central station and disappeared in the roaring city.

In the closing days of last year the cable dispatches announced that John D. Van Brunt, who at one time was supposed to have disappeared, but who really had been touring the world, had married the divorced wife of "Biff" Dumont in Paris.

# Endowed Professorships

## Some Comparisons of American and Foreign Academic Positions—Only One-Third of Harvard's Professors in Endowed Chairs—None in Memory of Agassiz, Longfellow or Equally Famous Men.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—In the general discussion of Harvard finances following President Eliot's report and the immediately succeeding revelation of a plan, already on foot among Harvard alumni, to raise a fund of two and a half million dollars for the purpose of increasing college salaries, attention has been widely called to the large proportion of unendowed professorships at Harvard as one reason for the constant drain upon the unrestricted funds of the college. The distinction between endowed and unendowed professorships has undoubtedly aroused curiosity among persons unfamiliar with college administration, for there is surprisingly prevalent a misleading notion that the tuition fees are supposed to pay the costs of instruction. Such a condition, as a matter of fact, exists neither in this country nor in any other. In Germany, the state practically supports its university professors; in England, there have been royal grants and private endowments ever since the foundation of the first colleges; and in this country Harvard has grown almost entirely by private gifts restricted for the most part to special purposes.

Compared with the typical English college, moreover, Harvard represents a very different development and the present need of endowed professorships grows naturally out of this difference. The colleges that constitute the University of Oxford, for example, have no place in their courses of instruction for many of the subjects taught at Harvard such as political economy, government, architecture, landscape architecture, forestry, engineering and others not included in the accepted British notion of a college education. The American college thus stands in closer touch with the daily life and thought of the nation and must support not only a constantly growing force of teachers but also an extensive equipment of laboratories, apparatus, and special collections.

Funds given to the college for the endowment of existing professorships are therefore equivalent to an unrestricted gift, for while, on the one hand, the money is restricted to placing certain instruction on a permanently salaried basis, on the other it sets free the amount already being paid by the college for that particular salary. During the past year Harvard college paid in salaries for instruction $466,619.36 to do which, as a result of the deficit produced by other current expenses for maintaining the general equipment, it was necessary to draw upon the college capital. And the desirability of endowed professorships is therefore just now extremely evident not only to the corporation, but also to all other persons familiar with the reasons for this condition.

This present list of unendowed professorships includes 43 full professors—nearly two thirds of the professors in the faculty of arts and sciences—together with an even longer list of assistant professorships. What is perhaps even more remarkable, it numbers practically all the subjects that would seem most likely to have received the honor of an endowment long ago. And in college circles this matter of endowment is essentially something more than an assurance of an income; it is a special honor held in the highest regard by men to whom many of the prizes for which other men strive are matters of indifference and who have often devoted to pure science, to knowledge for its own sake, abilities that would unquestionably have given them goodly fortunes if applied to more money-making activities. Cases have been known, for example, where Harvard professors have preferred an endowed chair, in which the endowment income was comparatively small but stood as a memorial either to some college benefactor or to some worthy name in the branch of learning in which the incumbent was naturally most interested, to a chair less rich in tradition although carrying a larger monetary compensation.

The memorial character and traditions of an endowed professorship are therefore its really supreme distinction; although, so far, these memorials at Harvard have stood rather for college benefactors than for the famous names in art, science or education. The Asa Gray professorship of systematic botany is one of the few in which the name of a great scientist has been thus perpetuated, and is distinctly suggestive of the kind of endowed professorship for which every department of the college can fairly be said to offer an unclaimed opportunity. The Hollis professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy, founded in 1727, stands as a living reminder of one of Harvard's most generous friends in the early 18th century (whose name also remains in Hollis hall, one of the oldest existing dormitories) and the Hancock professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, founded by the Hon. Thomas Hancock in 1765, has the distinction of being the first chair established by any American in an American college.

Even more important, perhaps, than this original memorial character is the list of splendid men, longer or shorter according to the date when the professorship was founded, who have already occupied an endowed chair—the special character of the professorship giving an almost tangible reality to these figures of the past and making their latest successor very much alive to the honor of succeeding them. In the Smith professorship of French and Spanish languages and belles lettres one finds such names as George Ticknor, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell—to take three names immediately familiar—and there is certainly no endowed chair at Harvard a list of whose occupants does not include men of far-reaching national and scholastic importance. Yet so few are these endowed professorships, and so frequently expressive of the point of view of an earlier generation of benefactors, that it remains curiously true that of the present leaders of thought at this American college many of the best known and most widely respected are holders of unendowed professorships.

Among the present chairs perhaps the most striking is that occupied from 1875 to 1898 by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, now retired, who has probably stood, more than any other living man, for the culture and refinement of this country; who is the first living authority on Dante, the personal friend and correspondent of almost every great thinker and writer of England and America during the last half century, and an inspiring lecturer on the history of art to thousands of living Americans. The Charles Eliot Norton chair of art immediately suggests itself as one that would lend the same dignity to this department of Harvard as that conferred upon the Greek department by the Eliot professorship of Greek, or that inseparable, at Cambridge or Oxford, from the regius professorships. And in like fashion whoever knows the traditions of the college will immediately realize the appropriateness of establishing another endowed professorship in Greek in honor of Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles; in geology to the memory of Louis Agassiz; in Spanish to James Russell Lowell or in Italian to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. These names are but a few among the many important and worthy men who could be thus honored. In mathematics, for example, Harvard has had Benjamin Pierce; in chemistry, Josiah Parsons Cooke; in English, Francis James Child; in Latin, George Martin Lane; in political economy, Charles Franklin Dunbar; in history, Henry Warren Torrey; in philosophy, James Walker; in physics, Joseph Henry Lovering; in French, Ferdinand Bocher. Out of a total of over 40 unendowed professorships—among the present holders of them such men as William James, John Knowles Paine, Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, John Williams White, Josiah Royce, Hugo Münsterberg, Denman Waldo Ross, Barrett Wendell, Kuno Francke and George Lyman Kittredge—these are of course a mere handful of possibilities, a mere suggestion of perhaps the widest field of wise endowment that could be found. And what makes it seem likely that some of these endowments are not so very far distant is the fact that several men of wealth are known to be turning their philanthropic interests from the building of brick and mortar toward the raising of college salaries.

The inevitable outcome of such endowment would be the raising of Harvard salaries, and the movement has an even wider interest, for it will undoubtedly call attention much more broadly than has yet been done to the inadequate pay of teachers throughout the country, and to the fact that the remuneration for all forms of intellectual and spiritual work has lagged sadly behind the advance of pay during the last half century for industrial and commercial workers. Gifts of buildings, laboratories and other structures have made our colleges distinctly reflective of this phase of our national development; but without sooner or later a similar advance in the individual position of teachers it is fairly evident that the development [illegible] and only [illegible]

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All contributions to the Sunday social department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adams, 309 East Boulder street, telephone 697-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 215, not later than Friday.

## Social Calendar

### MONDAY.

"Everyman," Opera house, matinee and evening, auspices art and literature department, Woman's club.

"At Home," 4 to 6 p. m. Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Miss Etta Barnes, 317 East Kiowa street.

### TUESDAY

Tea, 4 to 6 p. m. Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, 1015 North Nevada avenue.

Fifth recital, 8 p. m. St. Stephen's church.

Jolly Twelve King High Five club, Mrs. S. L. Gregory, South Weber street.

Columbine Embroidery club, Mrs. George Fitzpatrick, 806 Colorado avenue.

### WEDNESDAY

Dance, Mystic club, Kinnikinnick.

Substitute Card club, Mrs. J. H. Gardiner, 517 North Nevada avenue.

### THURSDAY

Thursday High Five club, Mrs. Reuben M. Webb, 1514 North Weber street.

### FRIDAY.

Dance, Freshman class, High school, Kinnikinnick.

WITH the lenten season at hand it is to be expected that those who enter so largely into the annals of the social world will pause for a while and "see what their soul doth wear." However, with each recurring year, there certainly is less attention paid to the observance of a penitential period, so no decided decrease is likely to be apparent in the columns so eagerly scanned by the "fair" sex. (Of course, men never read society news; at least, they say they never do.)

Every one who can will attend the presentation of that famous fifteenth century play "Everyman" which occupies the boards at the Opera house tomorrow afternoon and evening. Again has the Woman's club of Colorado Springs made it possible for the citizens to witness a famous entertainment, for the Ben Greet company appears here under the auspices of the art and literature department. The performance will begin promptly at 8 o'clock in the evening, as the members of the company must leave the city at 16:40 o'clock; the play is just one hour and forty minutes in length.

* *

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. D. Bryant Turner, of Denver, Colonel Charles M. MacNeill gave an elaborate ball at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club last Friday night. The club house was profusely decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers, and a soft light was diffused through the many red-veiled electric bulbs and gaily tinted Japanese lanterns which entered into the decorative scheme.

The wide porches were enclosed with a quantity of expensive Turkish and Navajo rugs, and canopied with festoons of spruce woven into ropes; whole trees were placed beside the doorways and cosy corners were improvised, inviting dancers when weary, to rest.

The main dining room was arranged for dancing, and the recess within which Fink's orchestra of eight pieces was ensconced, was curtained with smilax. Grills of smilax adorned the room, and the electroliers were wound with greenery. The fireplace was filled with rubber plants, palms and ferns, and the mantel was beautifully decorated with potted white cyclamen.

Pink carnations principally, together with Boston ferns were employed in decorating the reception hall, mantel and the banking of potted plants before the fireplace was artistic. The balcony held beautifully potted cyclamen of the crimson and white varieties, and Boston ferns. Asparagus plumosa was festooned about the windows and doorways, and entered into the decorations in the supper room.

A table, in the form of a half moon was daintily spread with the viands vying into the exceedingly sumptuous menu, and adorned with cut flowers. Supper was served to the guests of honor at a table laid for ten, in a recess of the porch. Pink carnations, ferns and candles veiled with pink flower shades made the table attractive. The remainder of the guests were seated at small tables.

A list of the guests invited includes Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Kurnal R. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Shove, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tutt, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Henry Bradley, Mrs. Walter F. Crosby, Mrs. Francis Harris, Mrs. Hazlehurst, Mrs. William H. Scudder, Mrs. W. H. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. Bulkeley Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. James McK. Ferriday, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Bonbright, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Armit, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Connor, Miss Lucy Hayes, Mr. William B. Rogers, Mr. John J. Key, Mr. Clarence C. Edsall, Mr. Herbert Tod, Mr. William Brakazon, Mr. James B. Pomeroy, Mr. Richard J. Bolles, Mr. Spencer Penrose, Mr. Horace K. Devereux, Mr. Clark Mellen.

Denver—Mr. and Mrs. D. Bryant Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hugh Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Harry English, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wood, Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Miss Anna Fletcher, Miss Laura Hughes, Mr. R. K. Sheldon, Mr. Charles McA. Wilcox, Dr. Powers, Dr. Jayne, Mr. Bert Hall, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Charles Houghwaut.

* *

The "house warming" of Mr. William F. Richards which occurred Friday night in his spacious new residence, 1325 North Cascade avenue, was one of the most elaborate entertainments of the season. The reception hall and staircase were elaborately decorated with poinsettias and evergreen and tropical plants beautified the recesses. The wide porches were enclosed with canvas and Turkish rugs and decked with evergreens and tropical plants. Asparagus plumosa canopied the apartments and adorned the electroliers and archways. The large mantels in the drawing and living rooms were banked with palms and ferns and interwoven with hundreds of red carnations. The handsome rugs usually upon the floors were removed and dancing was greatly enjoyed to the music rendered by Fink's orchestra.

Yellow and green were used in decorating the dining room and the flowers were daffodils, tulips and similar spring flowers. An elegant course supper was served in buffet style by Mueth.

In the receiving of his guests Mr. Richards was assisted by his aunt and cousin, Mrs. C. L. Fuller and Miss Perry of Brookline, Mass.

A list of the guests invited included: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pastorius, Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hoagland, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Scully, Professor and Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers, Professor and Mrs. Florian Cajori, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey F. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Howbert, Prof. and Mrs. M. C. Gile, Professor and Mrs. Atherton Noyes, Professor and Mrs. Edward F. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. William F. Slocum, Professor and Mrs. John R. Richards, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Talpey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kent, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar T. Ensign, Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith, Mrs. Wetlaufer, Mrs. Harry I. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Hunt, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Boas, Miss Howbert, Miss Anderson, Miss Frey, Miss Lunt, Miss Craig, Miss Bessie Curtis, Mrs. Talbot-Jones, Miss Hayes, Miss Carpenter, the Misses Heizer, Miss Brigham, Miss Masi, Miss Lennox, Miss Tucker, Miss Boas, the Misses McCain, Miss Gile, Miss K. Adams, Miss Lawrence, Miss DeWitt, the Misses Eyre, Miss Park, Miss Dickerman, Miss Young, Miss Jackson, Miss Hemenway, Miss Frances Curtis, Miss Kyle, Miss Hemming, Miss Mary Johnson, the Misses Anderson, Miss Lockhart, Miss Lansing, Messrs. Shaffless Pastorius, Fred Stehr, Thos. MacLaren, Horace Lunt, Dunbar Carpenter, Leonard Carpenter, William B. Rogers, William Lockhart, Willis R. Armstrong, E. Briehaut, Howard Moore, Loring Lennox, H. B. Davis, Jr., William Starkweather, Martin Wolffe, John Inglis, Grieve, Mosler, Robertson, James Davis, Wm. H. Evans, John J. Key, Geo. I. Finley, Edward L. Kernochan, Fred Sherwin, F. E. Hill, Meredith Bailey, Walter Scott, St. George Tucker, Robert Howell, Chas. W. Davis, George Young, Clark Mellon, McCartney, H. Lyall, H. Frost, Truman Lockhart, S. G. Hamlin, Lyall, Dr. Omar Gillette, Dr. E. A. Ritter.

* *

The first annual conference of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Pueblo last Thursday. The delegates were delightfully entertained in the homes of the members of the organization, and the morning was devoted to a business session held in the home of Mrs. Oliver W. Mallaby, 1707 Lake avenue.

An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Mallaby, and a response by Mrs. J. B. Grant, of Denver. The chapters represented were: The Denver and the Colorado from Denver; the Zebulon Pike, Colorado Springs; Centennial, Greeley; Pueblo and Arkansas Valley, Pueblo. The seventh chapter, the Ouray, was the only one not represented.

During the transaction of business, recommendation was made to the national organization, that Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. Oliver W. Mallaby, be re-elected regent and vice regent.

The other officers elected were as follows: recording secretary, Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Denver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Walker, Denver; treasurer, Mrs. Graham, Pueblo; historian, Miss Griffin, Colorado Springs.

Luncheon was handsomely served at 12:30 at the Minnequa club house, for state officers, chapter regents, delegates or alternates, and those taking part in the afternoon program, by invitation of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley chapters. The decorations were artistically carried out in the national and D. A. R. colors. The flowers used were white carnations.

The afternoon program which began at 2 o'clock, was rendered at the club house. The program included: Music; A message from Mrs. F. E. Brooks, vice president general; "Personal Recollections," Mrs. Frank Wheaton, former vice president general; Piano solo, Mrs. R. T. Williams, Pueblo; "What the D. A. R. Can Do for Boys," Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, former state regent; "The National Society, D. A. R., Its Aims and Accomplishments," Mrs. Frank Jerome, former state regent, New Jersey. Mrs. John Speed Tucker, of Colorado Springs charmingly interpreted the quaint songs written by Dr. Arne, an English composer during the revolutionary times, "Where the Bee Sucks," and "Blow, Blow, Thou Wintry Winds." "A Message from Colorado's First State Regent," Mrs. W. F. Slocum; music, "America," by all present.

Those present from Colorado Springs were Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, Mrs. J. S. Tucker, Mrs. W. C. Frost, Mrs. E. E. Griswold, Mrs. F. A. Sawyer, Mrs. W. K. Argo, Mrs. C. A. Fitch, Mrs. A. Sutton, Mrs. B. F. Shepherd, Miss Etta Barnes, Miss Griffin.

* *

In the First United Presbyterian church last Friday evening the popular young pastor, Rev. W. Charles Wallace and bride were tendered a royal welcome. The reception was attended by all the members of the church and congregation, also the many friends that Mr. Wallace has gathered about him during his few months sojourn in this city.

A committee including S. C. Moore, chairman; Mrs. E. W. Stanley, Miss May McAllister, Miss Mary Fowler, Mr. H. H. Dawson and Mr. Hugh Shillady had charge of the arrangements.

Mr. E. W. Stephen was chairman of the reception committee, the other members were: Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Spicer, Mrs. Shillady, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Helen Shaw, Mr. Love, Miss Love, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. McCombs, Mrs. McCallister, Mrs. Atchison, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Millen and Mrs. McMahon.

Speeches were made by Dr. Edgar W. Work of the First Presbyterian church in behalf of the ministers of the city; Dr. Edward S. Parsons of Colorado college, representing the educational interests; Rev. Dr. James D. Rankin, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church of Denver; Rev. S. R. McLaughlin, who has had charge of the pastorate during the pastor's six weeks' absence; E. W. Stephens, president of the board of trustees; and Dr. O. W. Spicer, clerk of the session. Mr. Wallace fittingly replied to the words of welcome.

The ministers who were present from other churches were the Rev. Isaac J. Heizer of the Emmanuel Presbyterian church; Dr. J. W. Finkbiner, of the English Lutheran church; the Rev. G. H. Simonson of the Second Presbyterian church; and the Rev. Adna W. Moore of the Second Congregational church. Dr. Thomas G. Horn came as a special representative from the Grace Episcopal church.

The platform was beautifully decorated by the Young People's society and light refreshments were served by the ladies of the church.

* *

Thursday was observed as Founders' day by the Beta chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society which was lately granted a charter. At 4:30 o'clock a reception was held at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. M. Clement Gile and a formal initiation of the newly elected members took place. Dr. James Paxton, of the University of Colorado made an address. Dr. Rufus B. Richardson delivered an address in the evening at Perkins hall to an excellent audience, Dean Edward S. Parsons presiding. Remarks were made by President William F. Slocum and Dr. James Paxton.

* *

A meeting of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' association was held Tuesday afternoon in the rooms of the State Historical association in Denver. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. W. S. Peabody, vice regent presided.

An invitation was received from Dr. Snyder, the president, to hold a spring program meeting at the State Normal school in Greeley. The invitation was accepted, and the meeting will be held in April, probably. All details were left to the discretion of the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Harry E. Churchill.

Those present inspected the Cliff Dwellers relics in the museum, and listened to the explanation by Curator Ferrill.

* *

Mr. Jessop will give his fifth recital in St. Stephen's church on Tuesday next at 8 p. m. Miss Lola Bevan and Mr. Van den Arend (violinists); Mrs. Henderson, Miss Collais and Mr. Garlick (vocalists) and the choir of St. Stephen's church will assist.

The public is cordially invited. All seats are free. During the evening an offertory will be taken.

The program is as follows:

Duet for two violins—"Adagio" ..... Bach
Miss Lola Bevan and Mr. Van den Arend.
Vocal solo—"O Rest in the Lord" ..... Mendelssohn
Organ solo—"Toccata and Fugue D Minor" ..... Bach
Solo and chorus—"Inflammatus et Accensus" ..... Rossini
Miss Collais and the choir.
Violin and organ—"Sonata in A" .. Handel
Mr. Van den Arend and Mr. Jessop.
Organ solos:
a. Morning.
b. Ase's death ..... 1st Peer Gynt Greig
Violin and organ:
a. Berceuse ..... Senlor
b. Parsifal Transcription ..... Wagner
Mr. Van den Arend and Mr. Jessop.
Solo and chorus—"Seek Ye the Lord" ..... Roberts
Mr. Garlick and the choir.

* *

Mrs. Philip B. Stewart entertained in an informal, impromptu manner last Thursday afternoon, the guests being some of the friends of Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, who expressed their regret that Mr. Brewster contemplated accepting a call to St. Paul's Episcopal church in Englewood, N. J.

* *

The illustrated musical talk given last Monday evening in Perkins hall by Mrs. Frederick A. Faust under the auspices of the musical faculty of Colorado college proved one of the finest musical events of the season.

The works of Schumann, Schuett, von Fielitz, Richard Strauss and Moszkowsky were spoken of and illustrated on the piano by Mrs. Faust in a very satisfactory and masterly fashion. She was ably assisted by Mrs. John Speed Tucker, soprano; Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, violinist, and Miss Mahning, pianist.

MISS KATHERINE GRISWOLD,

Who is the Guest of Her Relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Griswold this winter. Miss Griswold is a Talented Artist from Milwaukee, Wis.

## The Social Board

Previous to the ball at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club Colonel Chas. M. MacNeill entertained at dinner in his home on West Bijou street. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke, Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Lee, Judge and Mrs. Edward C. Stimson, all of Denver; Mrs. W. H. Leonard and Mr. John J. Key.

* *

Mrs. Winthrop W. Brownell entertained a party of ladies at luncheon last Tuesday noon, at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club house. The flowers used in decorating were red carnations.

Mrs. Brownell's guests were, Mrs. Walter F. Crosby, Mrs. George F. Bradley, Mrs. Henly Bradley, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Bulkeley Wells, Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith, Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mrs. Charles Farnsworth and Mrs. Mortimer Kennedy Flagg.

* *

Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin entertained a few friends informally at an English afternoon tea at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club last Thursday afternoon.

* *

Covers were laid for eight last Friday evening when Mr. Chester Alan Arthur entertained at his residence on North Nevada avenue previous to the MacNeill ball at the Country club.

* *

Miss Foster Dickerman was hostess last Thursday afternoon at a small informal tea of about a dozen guests.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Pastorius entertained at a delightful dinner last Tuesday evening in compliment to Mrs. James A. Lockhart, the mother of Mrs. Pastorius, whose birthday it was.

* *

Previous to the party at the Richards residence last Friday evening, Miss Sylvia Brigham gave a prettily appointed dinner party at her home on North Nevada avenue. Tints of red shading to pink prevailed in the decorations.

Seated at the table were the Misses Heizer, Miss Foster Dickerman, Miss May Kyle, Miss Brigham, Mr. Willis R. Armstrong, Mr. James Robertson, Dr. Omar Gillette, Prof. Briehaut.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Tucker invited several dinner guests on Friday evening and the party afterwards attended the "housewarming" of Mr. William F. Richards. The floral decorations were of red and white carnations.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were the Misses McCain, Miss Jessie Lennox, Miss Frances Masi, Miss Zettie Tucker, Mr. Loring Lennox, Mr. C. W. Davis, Mr. Robert Howell, Mr. St. George Tucker.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Scully entertained at a delightful little informal dinner last Friday evening.

* *

Spring flowers, chiefly daffodils, adorned the table last Wednesday noon when Mrs. Daniel J. Scully was hostess of a charming luncheon.

The guests of Mrs. Scully were: Mrs. S. A. Swenson, Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mrs. S. Edwin Solly, Mrs. James A. Patterson, Mrs. U. A. Sharetts, Miss Daisy Anderson and Miss Mary Johnson.

* *

To meet Mrs. Thomas C. McDonald formerly of this city, now of Victor, the Misses Burns of North Tejon street gave a luncheon last Wednesday. The other guests were Mrs. Frank G. Peck, Mrs. Jules H. Crapser, Mrs. Ralph Giddings, Miss Sadie Giddings.

* *

Mrs. H. A. Brown, 402 East San Rafael street, entertained informally at dinner last Wednesday evening in compliment to her guests, Mrs. S. M. Black and her daughter, Miss Myrtle Black, of Denver. The others at table were Miss Edith Marsh, Mr. Ernest Marsh and Mr. Lorain Brown. The floral decorations were of carnations and ferns.

* *

Guests of Mrs. Florian Cajori at luncheon yesterday were Mrs. Crabtree, Mrs. Byron Bryant, Mrs. Philo C. Hildreth, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Robert W. Chisholm, Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett, Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers, Mrs. Charles H. Howbert, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carroll, of 501 East Willamette avenue, entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, in honor of Senator and Mrs. S. A. D. Kelster, of Wyoming. The other guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sheff, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cobb.

* *

Miss Elizabeth Lockhart entertained some of her college mates at dinner last Sunday evening.

* *

Last Friday afternoon, Miss Jeanette Scholz, 1823 North Nevada avenue, gave a small, informal reception in honor of Mrs. Arthur Holt of Pueblo.

Mrs. Holt was Miss Grace Bradshaw before her marriage and a graduate of Colorado college. The guests were young college women who used to know her in college days. Mrs. Clarence W. Bowers poured the tea and Mrs. Lester McLean served the ices.

* *

M. Funck-Brentano of Paris was the guest of honor at luncheon last Wednesday in the home of Professor and Mrs. William F. Slocum. That evening Professor E. C. Hills entertained a number of French scholars in his home on Wood avenue, thus giving them an opportunity for meeting the eminent lecturer. Among those present were President Slocum, Dean Parsons, and Prof. Ahlers.

* *

At McGregor hall last Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Lester McLean entertained informally at 5 o'clock tea in compliment to Mrs. Harry Packard of Gillette, Colorado, and Mrs. Arthur Holt of Pueblo. Miss Florence Leldigh poured.

## Engaged—Married

The marriage of Samuel Newton Francis, of this city, formerly general manager of the Evening Telegraph, and Miss Josephine Kartenstein occurred the last week in February at the residence of the bride's parents in Brooklyn, N. Y. Since their marriage Mr. Francis and his bride have been making a tour of the principal cities in the east. This week they have been in St. Louis and are expected at their home 725 North Cascade avenue, this morning.

* *

Invitations have been received in this city to the marriage of Miss George Conlee Potter to Mr. Gaylord Reed Wilcox, both of St. Joseph, Mo., on March 15. Miss Potter is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bassett of this city and spent one summer here winning many warm friends with her charming personality and beautiful voice. In her home city she is the center of a large circle of admiring friends and her marriage will be celebrated with many lovely social affairs.

* *

The marriage of Miss Irene Bruce Beasley and Mr. Oliver Armund Foster, both of this city, will occur Wednesday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth G. Paster, 716 West Cucharas street, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D. D., of the First Methodist church, officiating.

There will be no attendants except a little flower girl, Claretta Pope. After a brief wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Foster will reside in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paster while they take a trip to California and later select a home of their own.

A reception will be held from 8:30 until 10 o'clock. The young ladies assisting will be, Miss Eva Foster, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Maud Koehler, Miss Minnie Wheeler, Miss Mary Laing, Miss Irene Clark, Miss Hazel Faulkner.

The bride and groom elect are well known in this city and have a large circle of friends. Mr. Foster has been connected with the gas company for six years.

* *

The marriage of Miss Rosa Mary Marts and Mr. J. F. Hillhouse occurred last Thursday evening at the home of the bride, 120 North First street, the pastor of the First M. E. church, Rev. Charles F. Seitter, performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Marts attended the bride and groom and the witnesses were a few immediate relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse will leave in a few days for Redding, Iowa, where Mr. Hillhouse holds the position of telegraph operator.

* *

Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Mr. Carson Taylor, formerly of this city, to Miss Elise Isabel Bogard, which occurred at St. Louis, Mo., on February 23, 1905. Mr. Taylor was a resident of this city at the beginning of the Spanish war and enlisted in Company M, First Colorado infantry. He served through the Philippine campaign and remained in Manila when the regiment was ordered home. For a long time he was business manager of the Manila American, but since 1900, has been publisher and owner of the Manila Bulletin. He was sent to St. Louis as disbursing officer of the Philippine commission, and when he returns to the islands on the transport Siberia, leaving San Francisco March 8, he will be accompanied by his wife.

* *

The marriage of Miss Hilda Bergren and Mr. Oscar Johnson, both of this city, took place last Wednesday afternoon. The clergyman officiating was the Rev. Mr. Walgren. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have gone on a trip to Linsburg, Kans., and upon their return will reside at 625 Arlington avenue.

DOROTHY GARRIGUE,

Daughter of Mrs. R. H. Garrigue, Whose Fourteenth Birthday Anniversary Was Celebrated Last Week.

## Formal and Informal

One of the most delightful entertainments of the week preceding Lent was given by Mrs. John Alexander Bassett in honor of Miss Lucy Sturgis of Boston, Mass., who is visiting her brother, Mr. W. C. Sturgis of Austin Bluffs.

Miss Sturgis is the president of the Junior branch of the Woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal church of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Bassett invited to meet her the heads of the various departments of that society of Grace church and the rectors of Grace and St. Stephen's parishes.

Miss Sturgis gave a charming address describing the work of her society in the east, also the great convention of the Episcopal church held in Philips Brooks' church in Boston last August, which was followed by an animated discussion of the different methods employed in the east and west in auxiliary work, and a disposition was shown to adopt some of the eastern methods in this city.

After the discussion a pleasant social time was enjoyed and delicious refreshments were served. The dining room was beautified with red decorations and the same rich color was carried out in the cakes and candies.

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster poured chocolate and Mrs. J. G. D. Crampton coffee.

Mrs. Bassett was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames E. F. Bassett, Harsch, Lake, Pratt, Lloyd Bassett, and Miss Withercll. About 60 guests were invited.

* *

Mr. Gustave Mosler, the artist, gave a reception last Tuesday afternoon in the studio of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, 1207 Wood avenue, where he has been engaged in portrait work since his arrival in this city. Among the portraits attracting particular attention were those of Ex-Governor Stewart and Mr. Henry Russell Wray. The former is intended as a gift to the state of Vermont from its former chief executive. Mr. Mosler's father, Mr. Henry Mosler of New York city, an artist of much celebrity, by a rare coincidence has been engaged in painting a portrait of the Rev. Stewart Dodge, father of Mr. Clarence P. Dodge, while his son was occupying the Dodge studio in this city.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. McK. Ferriday gave a bowling party last Monday evening at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club in honor of Miss Williamson. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wetmore, Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Mr. Charles W. Davis and Mr. Herbert Tod. Mrs. Tutt won the prize for the women, and Mr. Williamson the one for the men.

* *

A few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clarance B. Price, of 322 East St. Vrain street, gave them a pleasant surprise last Monday evening in celebration of their crystal wedding anniversary. A handsome cut glass berry bowl was presented to the bride. After a pleasant social hour dainty refreshments were served.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Husong, Mrs. and Miss Gashwiler, Mrs. and Miss Fulqua, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, the Misses Irwin, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. and Miss Hayden, and Nola Hayden.

* *

Chapter C, P. E. O., held an open meeting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Warsop, Saturday afternoon, February 25. Each member had the privilege of bringing a friend. Mrs. Moore read the first, and Mrs. Grafton the second chapter of an original story. Both ladies formed such an interesting plot, and dealt so cleverly with the characters that all were anxious to hear the final chapter which will be read at the next meeting by Mrs. Warsop. In a guessing contest which proved very entertaining, Mrs. Grafton won the prize, a beautiful pink hyacinth. Delicious refreshments were served in the dining room which was decorated with pink carnations. Among the guests present were Mrs. Pebbles, first president, Chapter C.; Mrs. Lulu Carrell, state organizer, Mrs. Howard Mason, Mrs. E. C. Sheldon, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Hise and Mrs. Gould.

* *

One of the regular monthly piano recitals of the pupils of Mrs. F. A. Faust took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in her home 115 East Dale street. The audience included a number of the parents and friends of the young performers.

* *

The beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Burns, 1315 Wood avenue, was most hospitably thrown open last Wednesday evening to the cast of "The Mikado," who so admirably presented that popular comic opera last week for the benefit of the parish house of Grace Episcopal church.

The evening was delightfully passed in dancing, and the playing of billiards; music, too, was charmingly contributed by Miss Mary Lawton, soprano; Miss Nellie Painter, contralto; Mr. Robert Ledterman, baritone; Mr. Jack Braidwood, basso; and Mr. Clarence D. Sears, accompanist. Punch was served all the evening and a light luncheon in the dining room.

About 50 were present, among them were Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. William Wells Price, and others.

* *

A theater party will be given tomorrow afternoon for the matinee performance of "Everyman," by Mrs. Charles E. Smith. In Mrs. Smith's party will be Mrs. H. H. Grafton and Mrs. C. A. Pollen of Manitou; Mrs. A. D. Craigue, Mrs. T. J. Black, and Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh.

* *

Miss McKinnie and Miss Alice McKinnie, 1432 North Weber street are entertaining their friends at a series of informal thimble parties on successive Saturday afternoons. The second one was given yesterday.

* *

The Columbine Embroidery club met last Tuesday with Mrs. E. L. Huestis, 411 West Bijou street. Mrs. W. H. Tuttle was elected president, Mrs. George Fitzpatrick, treasurer and Mrs. E. L. Huestis, secretary. The club will meet this week at the residence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, 806 Colorado avenue.

* *

A dancing party will be given next Friday evening in the Kinnikinnick, by the Freshman class of the High school. The committee of arrangements includes Miss Julia Pebbles, Miss Grace Perkins and Howard Riley.

* *

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Paulson, 117 South Second street, last Tuesday evening Miss Jennie Scott and Miss Annette Smith gave a cobweb party. When the guests had assembled they were each given a "web" to unravel, and after a merry chase they succeeded in locating a toy musical instrument and then "the band played." Next the young men were given sewing materials and required to be industrious. An appetizing chafing dish supper was much enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. William Gillis, Mrs. Laura Jackson, Miss Grace Stringham, Miss Agnes Davis, Miss Lillian Davis, Miss Bertha Thornton, Miss Dorothy Paulson, Miss Jennie Scott, Miss Annette Smith, Messrs. H. J. Holt, George Whiting, Walter Ashby, John Paulson, Robt. Ledterman, Samuel Wood, Samuel Abegg, James Thornton.

* *

Miss Ella Augusta Bates entertained about 20 of her young friends at dinner last Thursday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bates.

* *

Yesterday at 3:30 p. m., Mrs. Walter B. Newgeon entertained her pupils delightfully in her home, 809 North Wahsatch avenue. There were about 25 present and a number of them participated in the impromptu piano recital. Assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. E. Robinson, the hostess served ice cream and cake.

* *

Miss Etta Kintz entertained the "B. M.'s" at her home, 11 South First street, last week. The affair was of the nature of a patriotic party. The decorations were American flags and over the dining table was arranged a canopy of red and white crepe paper intertwined with smilax. Hatchets and cherry trees figured extensively, both in score cards and place cards. A light lunch was served after the games of the evening. Miss Kintz's guests were Miss Violet Sanders, Miss Genevieve Turner, Miss Minnie Cobb, Miss Merle Wilson and Miss Julia Dannevik, Mr. Roy Kirkpatrick, Mr. Merrill, Mr. R. McLain, Mr. Glen W. Blake, Mr. R. Lynn Gale and Mr. Bobbie Allen.

* *

In honor of the new members of the church a delightful reception was held last Thursday evening in the parlors of the First Methodist church, beginning at 8 o'clock.

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MINERVA SOCIETY OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

TOP ROW—Miss Charlotte Spaulding, Miss Rue McKinnie, Miss Corinne Tuckerman, Miss Emily Palmer, Miss May Rantschler, Miss Marjorie Pitman, Miss Nellie Cheley, Miss Grace Troviner, Miss Nannie Armstrong, Miss Lola Davis.

SECOND ROW—Miss Ada Jonson, Miss Emma Leidigh, Miss Jessie Smith, Miss Hester Frost, Miss Ruth McMillen, Miss Dorothea Beech, Miss Clara Cowing, Miss Stella Wilcox, Miss Ruth Ragan, Miss Hazel Ela, Miss May Brunner.

THIRD ROW—Miss Helen Crawford, Miss Marguerita Welling, Miss Mabel Stark, Miss Margaret Isham, Miss Flossie Churchill, Miss Mabel Barber, Miss Yna Reinhardt, Miss Lela Stark, Miss Ethel Moore.

FOURTH ROW—Miss Phay Anderson, Miss May Weir, Miss Mabel Emery, Miss Carolyn Davis, Miss Phoebe Warde, Miss Nell Estill, Miss Edith Hall, Miss May McCreery, Miss Ethel Rice.—Photo by Emery.

# WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

All contributions to the Sunday Woman's club department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adams, 708 East Boulder street, telephone 697-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 215, not later than Friday.

## Woman's Club Calendar

### MONDAY.

Monday Progress club, Mrs. E. G. Davis, 321 North Weber street.

### TUESDAY

Minerva Alumnae, Miss Elizabeth Rowell, 21 East Columbia street.

Tuesday Bayview Reading club, Mrs. Trowbridge, 1811 North Nevada avenue.

Regular meeting, Woman's Relief Corps, 2:30 p. m. G. A. R. hall.

Dramatic class, Woman's club, 2 p. m., French class 4 p. m., Caledonian hall.

### WEDNESDAY

Social Science department, Woman's club, 3 p. m. Caledonian hall.

### THURSDAY

College Women's club, 4:15 p. m., Mrs. B. F. Shepherd, 18 East Fontanero street.

Willard W. C. T. U., 3 p. m. Willard home, 619 South Nevada avenue.

Study class, art and literature department, Woman's club, 3 p. m. E. A. Sawyer, 806 East Boulder street.

### FRIDAY

French class, Woman's club, 4 p. m. Caledonian hall.

North End W. C. T. U., 3 p. m., Mrs. W. H. Parry, 811 North Weber street.

### SATURDAY

Home and education department, Woman's club, 3 p. m. Caledonian hall.

Woman's Literary club, Mrs. Louis A. Giddings, 1404 North Nevada avenue.

"Experience Social," Willard home, 619 South Nevada avenue.

Annual meeting, Woman's Educational society, 3 p. m., Perkins hall.

An open meeting of the home and education department of the Woman's club will be held next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Caledonian hall. Mr. John Dietrich, superintendent of the city schools, will present a paper entitled, "Are Our Children Overworked; Is the Curriculum Overcrowded?"

Especially fine music is promised. Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, president of the Colorado Springs Musical club, will play two piano solos, "Libellules," by Chaminade, and "Valse a la Bien Aime," Schuett.

Dr. Charles G. Woolsey, director of the First Baptist church choir, will sing the baritone songs, "The Message," Allitsen; "The Songs My Mother Taught Me," Dvorak, and "The Captain," Rogers.

A resume of the current topics for the month will be given by Mrs. Herbert G. Laing.

Mrs. Harry E. Churchill, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs has been invited to be present and give a brief resume of the work of the club women throughout the state. Mrs. Churchill has not replied, as yet, but a favorable reply is hoped for.

* *

Mr. Thomas MacLaren delivered an interesting address upon "Architecture as adapted to the needs of people residing in Colorado," in Caledonian hall last Wednesday afternoon during the regular meeting of the art and literature department of the Woman's club.

Mr. MacLaren said that the amount of sunshine largely determines the style of architecture selected. A study of climatic conditions and plans for sufficient room for the occupants is a safe rule in architecture; the English cottage, the Swiss chalet, the colonial home are examples. The presence of people from all over the world tends to chaos in architectural styles in Colorado, but individuality should be given in the building of homes.

The manager of the "Everyman" company, Mr. Ben Greet, was introduced and for several moments he told facts in regard to the origin of the great religious drama which dates back to 1489. Audiences are deeply impressed and the influence of the unique play is felt educationally and religiously for a long time.

"Everyman" is to be presented tomorrow afternoon and evening in the Opera house under the auspices of the art and literature department of the Woman's club.

The next department meeting will be Wednesday, March 15 in Caledonian hall. Subject, "The Marble Faun." The study class will be next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, 806 East Boulder street. The next current topics question will be, "Capital Punishment in Colorado; Should Women Suffer the Same Penalty as Men?"

The Dramatic class meets every Tuesday at 2 p. m. in Caledonian hall. Mrs. Frank E. Boynton conducts the physical culture the first hour. Mrs. Jones then drills in the plays now being rehearsed for the sake of practice.

Mrs. Kinney, chairman of the home and education department, announced that Prof. DuBach will give four lectures on "Parliamentary Usage" before that department. "Election of officers" is the title of the first one.

* *

At the meeting of the Four O'clock Progress Club held February 27, at the home of Mrs. J. G. Palmer, Mrs. D. M. Hayes, speaking under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado, made an earnest appeal in the interest of the Cottage Home, of Denver.

The regular lecture, perhaps the most excellent in the course, touched upon political movements in Spain, Italy, France, England, and the United States. The Spanish history review was the revolution during the time of the capricious Isabella II. Italy's history included an account of the enfranchising methods of education propagated by Victor Emanuel II. In speaking of French history, the lecturer described the celerity of the Coup d' Etat of Louis Napoleon, whose short reign was followed by the proclamation of the third French Republic. One of the most famous debates in the history of the world occurred in England during the early 50's when the venerable Gladstone in an impromtu speech, made such a memorable reply to the discourse delivered by the shrewd and eloquent Disraeli. The subject of the debate was "Free Trade Protection." In reviewing English history the lecturer had occasion to speak of the Crimean war and in this connection described the tender mercies of the gentle heroine, Florence Nightingale. Events reviewed in United States history were the Kansas and Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott case.

The next meeting will be held Monday, March 13, at the home of Mrs. Z. H. McClanahan, 18 East Monument street.

* *

The meeting of the Colorado Springs Musical club last Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock was held in Perkins hall. An excellent miscellaneous program was presented, those taking part being Mrs. Vining, soprano; Mrs. Hemus, pianist; Mrs. Thatcher, violinist. The opening piano quartet was rendered by Misses Lord, Hull, Stevens and Bispham (students). The closing number, also a piano quartet, was by Mrs. Sharetts, Miss Baker, Miss Heizer and Miss Dickerman.

Mrs. Faust, the president, announced that in spite of careful management upon the part of the committee in charge of the series of artists' concerts, there was a deficit of $160, and at once a subscription was started and $100 raised. As only a portion of the members of the club were present; they and all others so inclined will be given an early opportunity to assist.

* *

Mrs. Harry E. Churchill, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs, was in this city last week en route to the state conference of the D. A. R. in Pueblo, where she acted as alternate for the regent of the Centennial chapter of Greeley. While in Pueblo, Mrs. Churchill was the guest of Mrs. James B. Orman.

Next Tuesday, Mrs. Churchill will be the guest of the Fortnightly club of Golden. The remainder of the week she will be the guest of Mrs. Theodore M. Harding at Canon City, and the Friends in Council will observe their annual reciprocity day on Friday, March 10. Mrs. Churchill will be the chief speaker and the clubs of the Cripple Creek, Florence and the other clubs of Canon City will be the guests.

Mrs. Churchill has accepted an invitation, too, from the Tuesday Evening club of Salida, to be their guest on the 13th. In April a trip will be made to the western slope district to attend a district conference at Montrose. Mrs. Churchill has been invited to address the general meeting of the Woman's club of this city next Saturday afternoon.

* *

The North End W. C. T. U. will meet next May afternoon instead of Saturday, at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Parry, 811 North Weber street, at 3 p. m. The program will be in charge of Mrs. A. F. Newton, superintendent of Mothers' work.

Mrs. F. A. Bissell will give a paper on "Teaching Children Temperance," and Mrs. E. P. Campbell, one on "Home-Destroying Industries." Special music will be arranged. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

* *

The Mothers' club held a parents' meeting last Thursday evening at the Bristol school building. More than a hundred patrons were present, and the evening was one of great interest and profit. The program began with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The evening was mainly devoted to the discussion of the subject: "Reverence of Children for Parents, Teachers, Law and Country. How May we Best Train our Children to Hold in Reverence." After singing "America" a social followed.

Those present were invited to inspect an exhibition of drawing and manual work executed by the pupils of the school. The teachers had carefully labeled the exhibits so it was possible for the parents to find the work of their children, and it was pronounced most creditable.

Tables were laid in the hall for the serving of tea, coffee, sandwiches, cake, etc. The color scheme was pink and white, and the candles rested in bent iron sticks, and were veiled in shades made by the children. Flags and bunting trimmed the blackboards and walls as well as the portraits of Washington and Lincoln, evidencing that the teachers were inculcating patriotism, reverence for their country, and its great men.

The general committee included Mrs. W. P. Kinney, chairman; Mrs. M. H. Smith, Miss Louise Miller. Refreshments, Mrs. A. C. Clark, chairman; Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Sellergren, Mrs. E. J. Robison, Mrs. Frank Phillips, Mrs. Geier, Mrs. Hughes. Courtesy, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. B. A. Hughes, Mrs. P. C. Perkins, Mrs. J. R. Durnell, Miss Moss, Miss Cree.

* *

The local board of the Deaconess hospital met last Wednesday afternoon in the parlors. It was announced that the hospital would be enabled to open a free bed because of the Shakespeare recitals, which netted $192. It is necessary to secure $300 for a free bed for one year and it is hoped that someone will volunteer the remaining amount. A room has been set aside for a children's ward and there is a prospect of obtaining a free child's bed. Steps will soon be taken to organize a hospital guild which will include members from all the churches and any others who are interested.

The chairman of the house committee, Mrs. Pennington, has arranged for a "soap social" at her home, 915 East Costilla street, March 18, for the benefit of the hospital.

* *

After routine business last Thursday afternoon the members of the Willard W. C. T. U. planned for an "Experience Social" to be given Saturday evening, March 11, for the benefit of the Willard home.

The union was requested to act as a committee of the whole, and with Mrs. Whittlesey as chairman, for the success of the undertaking.

With her contribution each one will be asked to give her experience in procuring it either in rhyme or "plain English." Recitations, games and music will be followed by the serving of refreshments.

Next Thursday afternoon the union meeting will be devoted to the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the national president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

* *

The Ladies' Aid society of the Hillside Congregational church met with Mrs. F. W. Metcalf, 823 East Cimarron street last Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Holman, and after a business session, the ladies enjoyed a short social time. The hostess served cocoa and fancy cakes. The ladies present were, Miss Hammond and Mesdames Holman, Cheadle, Ware, Webber and Chase. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Holman, Wednesday, March 15.

* *

The East Side W. C. T. U. held its monthly business meeting Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Bonham, on East Cache la Poudre street. Mrs. Hollingsworth, district president, was in attendance and made a short talk. Mrs. Bonham gave an interesting report about what the flower committee has been doing.

Mrs. Fisk and Mrs. Jencks also gave timely talks. Mrs. Fisk sent in her resignation as president of the East Side W. C. T. U. She will soon leave for her home in Grand Junction, Colo.

* *

The Tuesday Bay View Reading club met on February 28 at the home of Mrs. Tiffany. The club began the study of Japan, and a pleasant time is expected. The next meeting is at the home of Mrs. Trowbridge, 1811 North Nevada avenue.

* *

The Ladies' Aid society of the Second Congregational church met at the church last Wednesday and completed arrangements for the chicken pie supper which will be given at the church March 10, from 4:30 to 8 p. m. In connection with the supper there will be a candy booth presided over by the young ladies of the church, also a variety booth, where the dames will sell stocking bags, aprons, sunbonnets and such like for the house-cleaning days.

* *

The College Women's club will meet at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Shepherd, 18 East Fontanero street, next Thursday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Professor Louis A. E. Ahlers will be the lecturer and special music will be rendered.

## SOCIETY

Mrs. Beverley Tucker of North Nevada avenue, gave an informal thimble party last Friday afternoon.

* *

Mrs. Hoskinson pleasantly entertained a company of relatives and friends at her home, 219 North Walnut street, Friday, the occasion being Mrs. Hoskinson's birthday.

* *

A charming reunion of the members of the class of 1887, of the Colorado Springs High school, was held last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Curt Goerke, 181 Cave avenue, Manitou. The class numbered twenty-five at graduation, and of that number twelve were present, together with several invited guests.

Mr. Goerke and Miss Clara Waugh gave a duet, and the guests joined in singing a number of old school songs. Mr. Goerke made the speech of welcome and toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Absent Members," Miss Dora Foster; "Reminiscences of School Life," Mr. Pierre Barber; "Prophesies and Realities," Mr. E. B. Simmons; "Our Teachers, Absent but Not Forgotten," Mr. Frank Allen; "C. S. H. S.," Mr. C. Clyde Spicer; "Our Brothers-in-Law," Mr. J. F. Lilly.

The members of the class and invited guests who were present were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Goerke, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Simmons, Mrs. Louis Newsome, the Misses Brown, Dora Fisher, Helen Carruthers, Edna Desh, Gertrude Hertel, Lou Allen, Clara Waugh and Messrs. Clyde C. Spicer, Pierre Barber, Ed Couch, J. F. Allen, Miss Dill and Miss Beauchamp.

* *

A large crowd attended the dance given last Thursday evening at their club house by the Colorado Springs lodge No. 309, B. P. O. E. Dancing was enjoyed in the large lodge room, and the pool and billiard rooms attracted many of the guests. Supper was served in the lodge room at 11 o'clock, after which the tables were removed and dancing resumed. The committee of arrangements included Dr. E. W. Thompson, Mr Ralph O Giddings and Mr. Charles Lee. The club will give another dance March 16.

* *

The students at the Central Business college held a social last evening. The program rendered was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Gretchen Croy; vocal solo, Miss May Tyler; Washington, D. C., Mr. J. C. Croy; vocal solo, Miss McMillan; reading, Miss Roxie Fraker; piano solo, Mrs. Pomeroy; vocal solo, Miss Reid; reading, Mr. Sargent; whistling solo, Mr. Ferris; piano solo, Fred Shantz; reading, Mr. Birch; violin solo, Miss Grace Cozins; vocal solo, Ralph Goff; budget, Miss Holtzman.

* *

The last week's meeting of the Minerva society was a combined business and social one held at the residence of Mrs. Florian Cajori on Wood avenue. Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers read a fine paper on "The Language of Shakespeare," and Mrs. Crabtree rendered piano selections.

## Card Parties

Miss McCain, 831 North Cascade avenue, entertained the Tuesday Bridge club last week. Miss Foster Dickerman won the prize, a picture of "Lorna Doone." The others present were Mrs. Florian Cajori, Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers, Mrs. Beverly Tucker, Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Mrs. Charles J. Wright, Mrs. James A. Patterson, Miss Brigham, Miss Dell Heizer, Miss May Kyle, Miss Miller. The next meeting of the club is with Mrs. Wright, 1719 North Nevada avenue.

* *

An enjoyable bridge party was given last Friday afternoon by Mrs. Oscar Roberts. Mrs. Colt received the first prize, a book; Mrs. Avery, second, an embroidered centerpiece; Mrs. Harmon, third, a framed Japanese picture.

Those present were Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mrs. Burr Lakin, Mrs. Curtis J. Smith, Mrs. Adelbert H. Whaite, Mrs. Renfrew Roberts, Miss [illegible], Mrs. Winfield S. Dunton, Mrs. Frank E. Boynton, Mrs. Morris V. Andre, Mrs. George F. Milone, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. A. A. Hubbard, Mrs. J. R. Zimmerman.

* *

A very pleasant progressive high five party was given by Miss Florence Hill, at her home 322 East Boulder street, Thursday evening. The ladies' first prize, a hand painted cup and saucer, was won by Miss Carman, and the first gentlemen's prize, a sterling silver pocket knife, by Mr. J. Wymer. At a late hour dainty refreshments were served. Among those present were Miss Jud Bibb, Miss Sadie Sheller, Miss Nan Carman, Miss Nellie Downs, Miss Rose Corwin, Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, Miss Flo. Hill, Miss Stacia Lonnigan, Mr. Jud Bibb, Mr. Jake Wymer, Mr. Charles Hall, Mr. Chas. Bales, Mr. Geo. Bok, Mr. William Cobb.

* *

The Twentieth Century Card club met last Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. H. H. Grafton of Manitou. The prize winners were Mrs. McDowell, first; Mrs. Pollen, second. Those present were Mrs. F. D. Fox, Mrs. C. A. Pollen, Mrs. William Lennon, Mrs. H. Ross, Mrs. Price, Mrs. John Brinkerhoff, Mrs. R.T. Dunnaway, Mrs. Henry Ogilbee, Miss Powers and Miss Clark.

* *

The Jolly Twelve King High Five club met with Mrs. Carlos Wetmore on Tuesday afternoon last. The following ladies were present: Mesdames E. H. Joslyn, P. Nohe, F. M. Clancy, E. H. Mills, W. B. Gorton, W. C. Allan, J. P. Seymore, S. L. Gregory, P. Strubel. Miss Maud Slaight; substitutes, Mesdames F. W. Hemingway and M. C. Mayhew. Mrs. S. L. Gregory won first prize; Mrs. E. H. Joslyn second prize, and Mrs. E. H. Mills received the consolation prize. A pleasant afternoon was spent and light refreshments were served. It was unanimously declared that Mrs. Wetmore proved herself a charming hostess. The next meeting will be with Mrs. S. L. Gregory on South Weber street.

* *

The members of the Thursday High Five club were delightfully entertained last week by Mrs. Samuel Duncan, 921 East St. Vrain street. Mrs. Herman Lawson won the cup and saucer, and Mrs. Lynn Gilmore, the plate.

A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, the table being prettily decorated in orange. Mrs. Derwood Gilmore and Mrs. Charles H. Barney poured.

Those present were, Mrs. Smith Barnes, Mrs. Joseph Kenyon, Mrs. Floyd P. Healey, Mrs. Austin Hutchinson, Mrs. Lynn Gilmore, Mrs. Derwood Gilmore, Mrs. Charles H. Barney, Mrs. Edward H. Joslyn, Mrs. Reuben M. Webb, Mrs. Herman Lawson, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Hedricks. The club will meet this week with Mrs. Reuben M. Webb, 1514 North Weber street.

* *

The Juanita Card club met at the home of Mrs. J. A. Duncan on Tuesday, when she entertained in her usual charming manner. Mrs. Chambers won first prize, a hand painted plate; Mrs. Fink, second, a hand painted bread and butter plate, and Mrs. Harden, consolation, a pin tray. After the game the hostess invited the guests to a prettily set dining table, where she served refreshments. She was assisted by Mrs. Roy Harden.

* *

Some of the college girls gave a card party last Thursday evening at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Lockhart on North Nevada avenue.

## Personal Mention

Colonel Charles M. MacNeill is entertaining a house party for a few days at his residence, 20 West Bijou street. Included are Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke and Mrs. William Cooke Daniels of Denver.

* *

Mrs. Harry E. Churchill of Greeley, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs, was a guest at the Plaza while visiting her daughters, Misses Flossie and Isabel Churchill, students in Colorado college a couple of days last week.

* *

Mrs. George Nox McCain returned from a few week's trip in the east last Wednesday evening.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox are in Washington, D. C., where they are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Scott over the inauguration.

* *

The many friends of Mr. J. W. Wright are greatly pleased to welcome him back to this city after quite an absence on the Pacific coast. Mr. Wright expects that his mother, Mrs. Mary Bartow will join him shortly.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. McK. Ferriday have leased their home on North Cascade avenue to Mr. Plummer, of New York and are now at "Mayhurst," 1609 Cheyenne road.

* *

M. Funck-Brentano, the distinguished lecturer on "The Bastile and the Man of the Iron Mask," was the guest of President and Mrs. William F. Slocum while in this city.

* *

Mrs. Walter F. Crosby, who has been in Old Mexico for some months, is again in her home in this city, but will leave tomorrow for New York city.

* *

Mr. William P. Bonbright started upon his return trip to New York city last Thursday night. Mr. Charles A. Baldwin accompanied Mr. Bonbright.

* *

Mrs. Albert C. Pearson has gone to Europe for a stay of indefinite length.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. Hoff, of Pueblo, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Schols, 1323 North Nevada avenue, the past week while attending the events in celebration of Founders' day by the Beta chapter.

* *

Mrs. Jules la Barthe, of Denver, formerly a resident of Colorado Springs, is passing a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Giddings, 1404 North Nevada avenue.


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[illegible]

Mr. John H. Lauterman, who has been in New York for over a year, has been the guest of his brother, Mr. C. B. Lauterman, and wife for a couple of days during last week. Mr. Lauterman contemplates locating in Denver.

* *

Miss Mabel Benton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Benton, 423 Cooper avenue, left yesterday afternoon for Nevada, Mo., where she intends remaining for some time with relatives.

* *

Rev. and Mrs. W. Charles Wallace are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Hetherington, 218 East Columbia street.

* *

Mrs. T. C. McDonald, of Victor, has been visiting Mrs. Ralph O. Giddings, 222 East Uintah street the past week.

* *

Mrs. John H. Hobbs and sister left last Wednesday on a trip to Los Angeles, Calif.

* *

Colonel George Nox McCain is expected home from the east today.

* *

Mr. Horace K. Devereux left a few days ago for Washington, D. C., to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Aitken have gone to California to remain for an indefinite period for the benefit of the health of Mrs. Aitken.

* *

Mrs. Emma Cockrill left Thursday noon for a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends in Kansas and Indian Territory.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Giddings left last week for El Paso, Texas, where they will stay for a few weeks.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Cullin have gone on a trip to California.

* *

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Hull are visiting their brother, Mr. Fred Hull, 1319 North Nevada avenue. Mr. Hull is pastor of the Baptist church at Suffield, Conn.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. MacWatters have gone on a trip to California. Mr. MacWatters will look after business matters in railroad circles while absent.

* *

Miss Edna Linhoff of Altamont, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Reed, 911 North Nevada avenue.

* *

Mr. Frank Whitall of Denver, is passing Sunday with Mr. William Masi and family, 15 East Fontanero street.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell Wray left last Thursday evening for Philadelphia where they will visit relatives for a few weeks.

* *

T. C. Kirkwood, Jr., and family have gone to California to pass about a month.

* *

Mrs. W. F. Kimerer and daughter, Miss Lorraine, left Wednesday evening for Galveston and Denison, Texas, intending to visit friends for a month.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens have returned from a week's visit to relatives in Denver.

* *

Mrs. C. F. Yeager and sons have returned from Fort Worth, Texas, where they have been for the last three months.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Dickey recently passed a few days at the Clark sanitarium, in Pueblo.

* *

Mrs. John Campbell, of Denver, has been the guest of friends in this city, en route from the State D. A. R. conference to her home.

* *

Mrs. Angenette U. Peavey is in Denver visiting relatives and friends for a couple of weeks.



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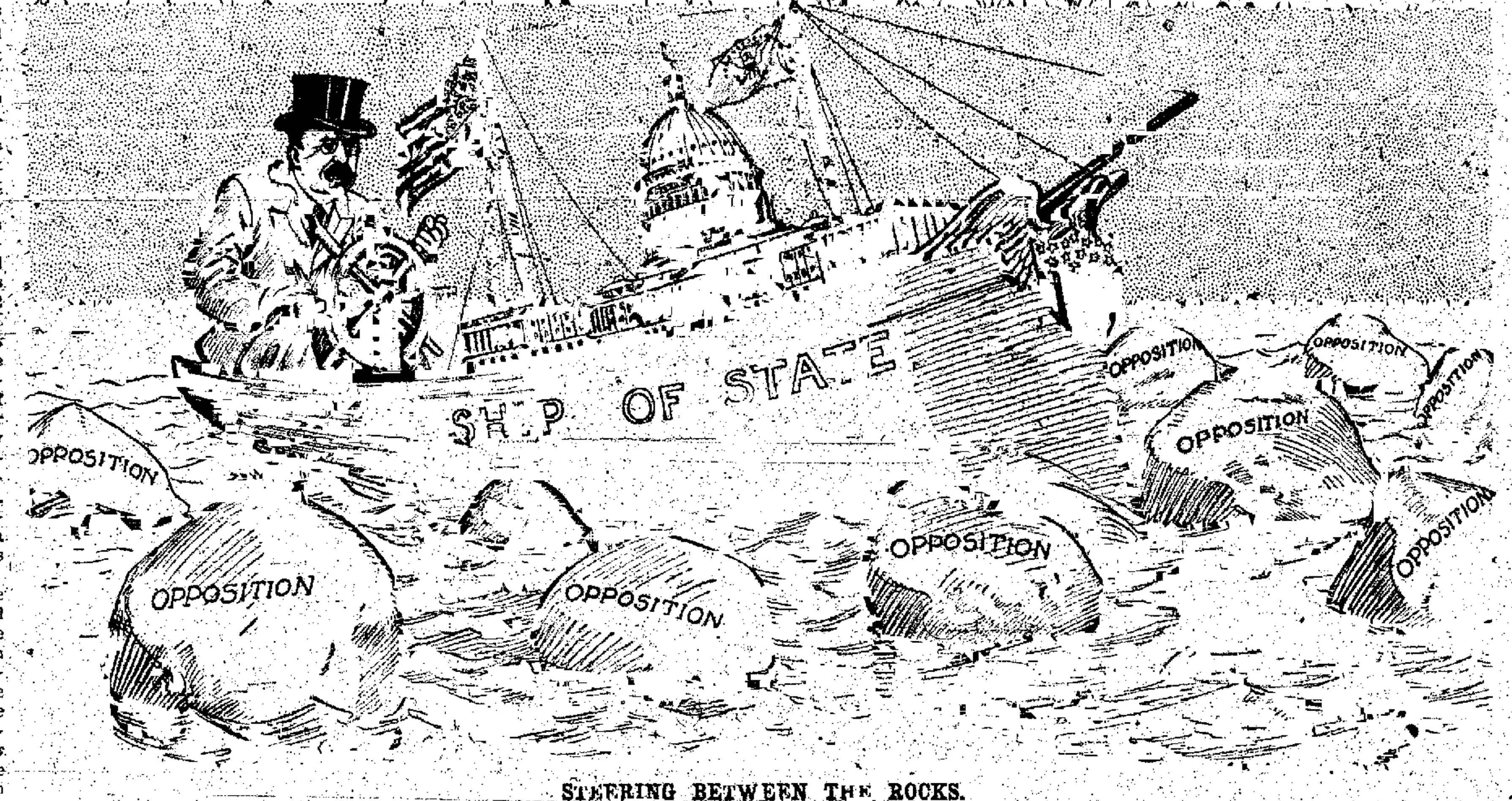
# When Presidents and Congresses Have Disagreed;
## Not Always Smooth Sailing for the Ship of State



STEERING BETWEEN THE ROCKS.

THE recent differences between the national senate and President Roosevelt suggest various other instances of a similar character in past administrations. During the first few administrations congress had not yet developed into sufficient individuality to turn its face deliberately upon an executive measure. When James Monroe entered upon his first term he found a singularly complaisant congress awaiting his initiative. The war of 1812 was over, and everybody was happy.

This state of political beatitude was too perfect to endure. The immediate element of discord which presented itself was Mr. Monroe's secretary of state, John Quincy Adams. This clever statesman took quite a different view of the questions which came up for executive sanction from that of the national legislature. His career as Mr. Monroe's secretary of state was brilliant, but antagonistic to congress, as a general rule. Two of his achievements alone should have brought him fame — the treaty with Spain resulting in the acquisition of Florida and the principal authorship of the Monroe doctrine. He would not advise the president to sign the Missouri compromise bill, thus taking his stand against slavery before he came president. It was a remarkable testimony to Adams' ability and reputation for integrity that he should ever have become president. The very house of representatives which elected him knew perfectly well that he had disagreed with it on most occasions. His opposition to its measures resulted in the formation of the Whig party.

Andrew Jackson, popular idol though he was, failed to preserve amicable relations with congress. The doughty Indian fighter was a man of violent prejudices and managed to inject more personal reasons into his opposition to congressional measures than any of his predecessors. He conceived a violent hatred for the powerful institution known as the United States bank and determined to crush it. In his first message he recommended drastic treatment of the bank, but his advice was politely ignored. He was still more insistent in subsequent messages, and the bank was driven to bring the matter to a test by applying to congress for a new charter. Both houses voted favorably, but Jackson refused to sign the bill. An attempt was made to pass it over the veto, but failed.

Martin Van Buren came to the presidency determined to put an end to the political squabbles which had arisen over the temporary disposition of the public funds. He was opposed by a congress which made all his efforts futile until just before the close of his administration, when he succeeded in extracting the bill for an independent treasury from a reluctant extra session.

James K. Polk met with well organized congressional opposition during his term. A large majority in both houses was in favor of a lavish expenditure of public money on internal improvements. The president was bitterly opposed and exerted every influence within his power to defeat all measures looking in that direction. Finally a bill providing for extensive public improvements passed both houses and was promptly vetoed. A second bill was introduced and passed on the very last day of the session.

John Tyler and congress revived the old United States bank dispute. As a preliminary congress repealed Van Buren's subtreasury bill. Tyler agreed to that action, but he declined to be a party to the restoration of the old bank. Congress passed a bill reviving the system, and the president vetoed it. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed. Another financial bill was introduced and passed. Mr. Tyler vetoed it at once. Great confusion arose in political circles. The cabinet resigned. The conflict with congress was kept up during Mr. Tyler's entire term.

Millard Fillmore, elected vice president on the ticket with General Taylor, was obliged to deal with a congress in which the majority in both houses belonged to the opposing party. Under the circumstances he did not expect to receive substantial support in many administration measures, and he was not disappointed. As a compensation for this dearth of political support no member of the cabinet ever uttered a dissentient note. President Fillmore was the originator of several wise measures.

Toward the close of his term James Buchanan had numerous differences with congress. He instructed the minister to Mexico to prepare a treaty with that country and sent in a message to congress recommending favorable action. Congress took no notice of the request.

The fundamental and irreconcilable differences between Andrew Johnson and congress began to show themselves as soon as he succeeded to the presidency. The first breach was over the veto of the freedman's bureau bill. After that it became evident that the president and congress had nothing in common. Mr. Johnson appeared to see little merit in any measure proposed by either house and used his veto privilege unsparingly. The congress was so little impressed by the president's policy that it resorted habitually to the expedient of passing its measures over the veto. The quarrel strengthened amazingly and resulted in the two fruitless impeachment efforts.

Rutherford B. Hayes crossed swords with congress at the very outset of his presidential career. All the measures recommended in his first message were ignored, and he felt sore over the slight. To add to the impending rupture, some of his appointees were "turned down" by the senate. The president availed himself of the veto privilege with remarkable frequency all through his term, and the congress paid scant attention to his dissent. His last official act was to veto a bill for refunding the national debt.

Grover Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. Out of 987 bills that passed both houses at a single session 115 were vetoed. There was less open friction between the president and congress than might have been expected under the circumstances. A large proportion of his vetoes were permitted to stand as finalities.

JAMES O. BELMONT.

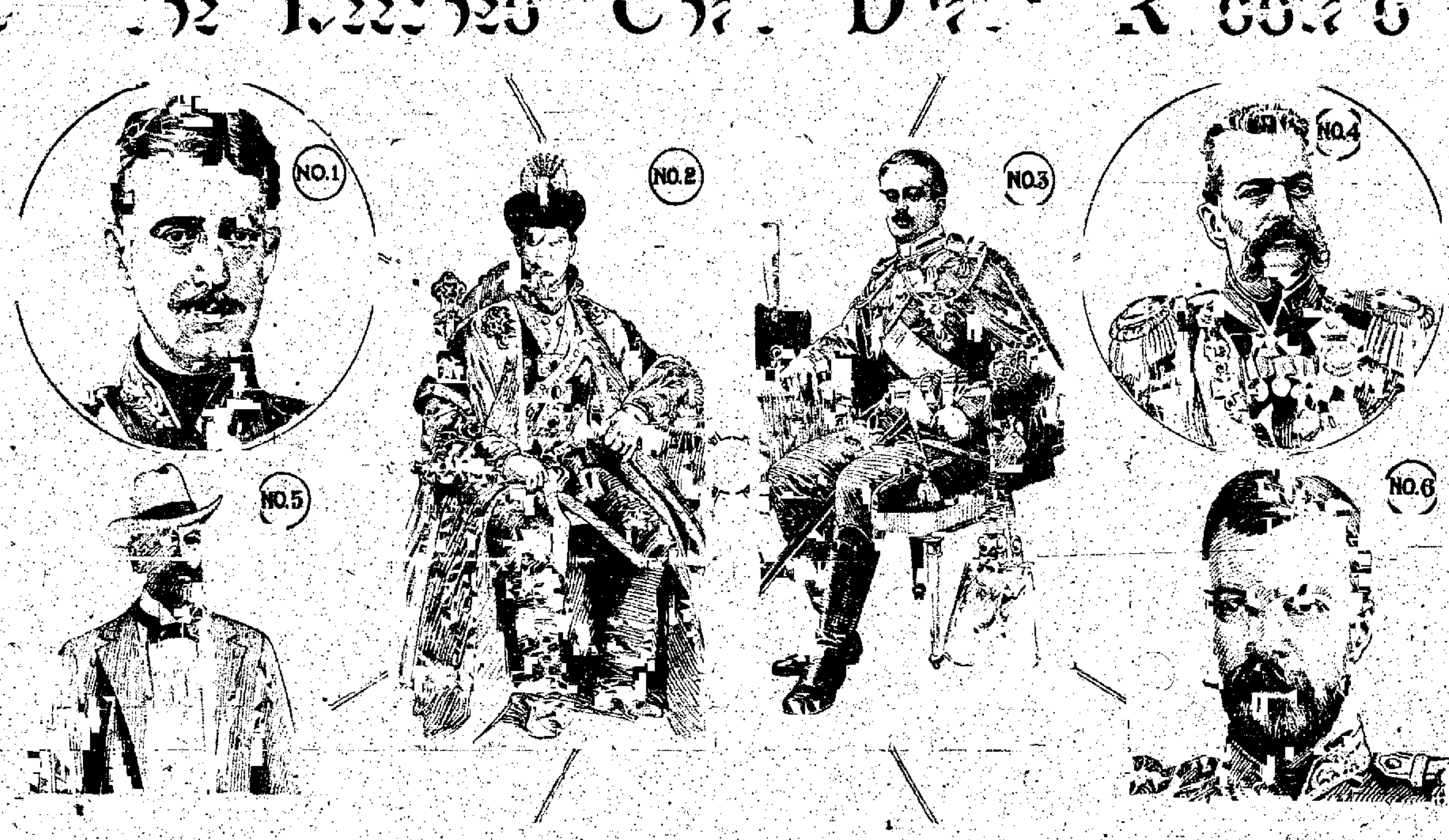
# Men Who Control the "Party of the Grand Dukes;"
## Some of the Leeches That Drain Russia's Lifeblood

THE conduct of the Russian grand dukes during the industrial disturbances which have threatened the empire from time to time and their avowed opposition to all measures of reform in the administration of the government have done much to speed the day when their presence in the capital will be resented by those who have the country's best interests at heart.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem to be, it is true nevertheless that the Romanoff family has never been popular in Russia. Individual members of the race have been accorded temporary expressions of national approval, but the instances in which a Romanoff has surprised his subjects into spontaneous enthusiasm are exceedingly rare. First of all, the family is Teutonic in its origin, a blemish which the Slav cannot overlook. The founder of the house was a Prussian named Andrew Kobyla, who went to Moscow in 1341 and entered the service of Grand Duke Simeon. He married a Russian wife, and for four generations the family lived in comparative obscurity. Roman Yurievitch, head of the house in the fifth generation, had a beautiful daughter who attracted the attention of the reigning czar, Ivan the Terrible, and he made her his czarina. That was the opportunity of the Romanoffs, and they seized it. Few descendants of the beautiful czarina have succeeded in making the Slavonic masses oblivious of the Teutonic taint that has been so intensified by intermarriages with German princely houses that the Romanoff strain of today is far more German than Russian.

Dagmar, the mother of the present autocrat, is a Dane, and her royal son is remarkably like her physically. The daughters of old Christian of Denmark have done more to maintain the respectability of the royal houses of Europe than all other influences. Dagmar has become thoroughly Russianized and is regarded as one of the most uncompromising supporters of the war policy. She is probably the best hated woman in the empire. The czar's elder sister, the refined and gentle Grand Duchess Xenia, who is the wife of her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has inherited nothing of the traditional Slav. Her husband, one of the numerous cadets of the house of Romanoff, so far from the imperial purple that nothing short of a political cataclysm could reach him, seems to be the only male member of the family who is actually popular. Their household at St. Petersburg, with five healthy and bright children to illuminate it, is one of the most cheery at the capital. The Grand Duchess Olga, the czar's younger sister, was married four years ago to Peter, duke of Oldenburg. She is not as well liked as is her sister.

The Grand Duke Michael, the czar's only brother, has become a personality of far less moment since the birth of his imperial nephew. Previous to that enlargement of his elder brother's political horizon he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the empire. This was due solely to his position as heir apparent and not to any personal qualities which he was believed to possess. He is now about twenty-three years of age, rather taciturn and retiring and disinclined to make acquaintances. He has always been a protege of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is the central figure in the so called "party of the grand dukes." The Russian proletariat has been taught to believe that Michael is less alien to Slavic traditions than any other member of the Romanoff royal family. Before the coming of the czarowitz it was understood in European Russia that the party of the grand dukes had endeavored to strengthen itself with Michael's alleged pro-Slavic tendencies.



SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN OF RUSSIA'S GRAND DUKES.

1. Cyril, czar's first cousin. 2. Michael, czar's brother. 3. Boris, czar's cousin. 4. Vladimir, czar's uncle. 5. Alexis, czar's uncle. 6. Alexander, husband of czar's eldest sister, Xenia.

The czar has three uncles—Vladimir, Alexis and Paul. The oldest, Vladimir, born in 1847, is undoubtedly the most powerful man in the empire. As the senior member of the Romanoff family he has been permitted to exercise great authority not only in family matters, but in affairs of state. He still stands very near to the throne; there are only three lives between himself and the sovereign power. In the event of a regency he would probably become virtual dictator. The grand duke and his wife, who is a German woman—a princess of Mecklenburg—are very prominent in St. Petersburg court circles. The grand duchess is seen in public far oftener than is the czarina, and she spares no effort to make her position unassailable. These Romanoffs have four children—Helena, married not long ago to Prince George of Greece, and three sons, Cyril, Boris and Andrew. Cyril and Boris have seen service in the present campaign, and Andrew is colonel of a crack regiment.

Another member of this older generation of Romanoffs who has made rather a poor showing in the present struggle is the Grand Duke Alexis. In his early youth this prince gave promise of becoming a sailor of whom his country might be proud. In 1870-71 he visited America and won many friends with his handsome face and boyish enthusiasm. As the present head of the Russian navy he has not fulfilled the promise of his earlier years. He has never married and is reputed to be excessively fond of the luxuries of life. The czar's youngest uncle, Paul, has not shown as much activity in political circles as have his brothers. He is a widower and by marriage a nephew of the king and queen of England, his wife having been a daughter of the king of Greece.

The Grand Duke Sergius, recently assassinated at Moscow, and his wife had more influence at court than any other of the czar's relatives. Nicholas was always a great admirer of his energetic uncle, and they were so intimate that they called each other by their Christian names. Sergius was only a few years older than his royal nephew, and their intimacy was strengthened by the fact that they were brothers-in-law. The still beautiful grand duchess was once the most courted royal maiden in Europe. Kaiser Wilhelm was smitten with her charms, but she preferred Sergius, and they lived an exceedingly happy life together in spite of the fact that they were childless. Sergius was governor of Moscow, one of the most responsible positions in the empire. He was always the most enthusiastic promoter of the present war, and at the beginning of the campaign he devoted himself energetically to the organization of the ambulance corps. His persistent attitude as a fire eater made him exceedingly obnoxious to the peace party.

FRANK J. CASWELL.

# Five Years of Success in Defying the Extradition Law;
## The Romantic Careers of Two Fugitive American Criminals

THE recent decision of the British privy council which invalidates the previous opinion of a Dominion judge in reference to the extradition proceedings against John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene revives the interest which was felt originally in every step of the contention.

To comprehend this remarkable case and the delay and frustration of all legal attempts to reach it, it will be necessary to recall the details of the affair from the beginning. On April 24, 1888, Captain Oberlin M. Carter of the United States engineer corps was put in charge of the improvement of rivers and harbors in the south, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga. While in this position of trust Captain Carter so arranged that a concern doing business under the title of the Atlantic Construction company secured a contract involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars. This company consisted of John F. Gaynor, Benjamin D. Greene, E. H. Gaynor and W. T. Gaynor.

About a year after the contract had been awarded to the Atlantic company Captain Carter was appointed, very suddenly and greatly against his inclination, military attache at the United States legation in England. He protested vigorously, but his appeal for a reconsideration of the appointment was unheeded. It was not long before the reason of his unwillingness to accept so desirable a position as that of attache became apparent. Carter's successor, Captain Gillette, who was given charge of the Savannah improvements, detected the irregularity in the matter of the contract at once. He immediately charged Captain Carter with conspiracy to defraud the government.

In December, 1897, Secretary of War Alger ordered an investigation. The trial of Captain Carter by court martial followed speedily. It was charged against the attache that he drew up the contracts and specifications in such a way that no firm but the Atlantic Construction company was privileged to put in a bid. It was also charged that Carter and the company divided among themselves the surplus above the actual cost of the work. It was established at the trial that when payments were about to be made Captain Carter would go to New York and there draw a treasury order for the full amount plus $75, his expenses for the journey. Immediately afterward this check would be given to Greene. A few days later Gaynor would send his personal check for one-third of the payment plus $75 to Carter.

It was found that the dates of these checks drawn in favor of Carter corresponded with those of his visits to the Union League club of New York city, of which he was a member. Carter's share of the loot amounted to about $722,528. He was found guilty and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. He also suffered military degradation. It was a matter of considerable effort and consumed a good deal of time to secure Carter's conviction. Many schemes were tried to delay action.

A scheme to throttle the business failed utterly. In December, 1900, Gaynor and Greene and the other members of the Atlantic Construction company were indicted by the United States grand jury at Savannah for conspiracy to defraud the government of $575,949.90. Shortly afterward the accused men surrendered themselves to United States Marshal Shields at New York. Then began the long and fiercely contested struggle against extradition to Savannah. Both Gaynor and Greene appeared in that city, and each gave a bond of $40,000. They were met step by step by the law's stubborn insistence. When they saw that their case was hopeless Gaynor and Greene forfeited their bail and fled. The bondsmen were afterward reimbursed by the fugitives.

The indicted men made no especial effort to conceal their movements, and it soon became known to the public that they had gone to Canada. They went first to Montreal. Finding that the extradition commissioner was a resident of that city, they proceeded to Quebec. They settled themselves comfortably at the most luxurious hotel in that ancient city and at once secured the services of some of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion. The United States authorities immediately demanded their extradition. Commissioner Lafontaine at Montreal issued a warrant for the arrest of both men.

At this point the situation became dramatic. On May 5, 1902, a party of detectives armed with the warrant went to Quebec, seized the unsuspecting criminals, thrust them into a cab and drove rapidly to the river. Arrived there, the men were put aboard the tug Spray, the speediest vessel on the St. Lawrence river, and started at full steam for Montreal. Before he left the cab Gaynor had managed to yell out of the window, "I am being kidnaped!" The news was carried to the men's friends, and a boat was secured at once and sent in pursuit of the tug. The race up the river was most exciting. Great crowds watched it from the shore. The Spray was too fast and had too much of a start to be overtaken. Realizing this, the chief constable of Quebec, armed with a writ of habeas corpus, hurried to Three Rivers by a special train and intercepted the tug. No attention was paid to the challengers, and the fugitives were taken to Montreal, and the extradition commissioner committed them to jail.

Then began a battle royal between the two cities to obtain custody of the American fugitives, with money to spend. The Quebec authorities secured another writ addressed to the Montreal jailer, and he surrendered the prisoners. They were taken back to Quebec in triumph and lodged in jail for safe keeping. The Montreal contestants were not at all discouraged. They procured further writs and served them on the Quebec jailer. It was at this stage that Judge Caron, who had not yet appeared in the case, came into view. He issued a writ compelling the extradition commissioner to bring all the papers into court for review. He ended by dismissing the proceedings and discharging the prisoners. Gaynor and Greene were escorted back to their hotel in great state.

The jubilant contractors then made the charge against Mr. Erwin, who had been representing the United States in the matter, that he had offered to settle for $500,000. Erwin denied the accusation and declared that the Dominion officials had connived at the failure of the extradition proceedings and had accepted bribes. It was then that the United States appealed to the privy council of Great Britain. The privy council's decision sends the entire matter back to the extradition commissioner at Montreal. The indications are that the case will be fought all over again in the Canadian courts, and it is not at all certain when the absconding contractors will be taken to Savannah to stand trial on the original charge.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

WILL UNCLE SAM BE ABLE TO GET THEM ACROSS THE BORDER?

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"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

# ADA REHAN IN CLASSIC PLAYS

STORY OF "'OP O' ME THUMB."
"A GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA."

(From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.)

ADA REHAN'S revival of classic plays at the Liberty theater is one of the well patronized features of the hour. Miss Rehan opened here with the Augustin Daly version of "The Taming of the Shrew" and followed with "The School For Scandal."

In "The Taming of the Shrew" Miss Rehan repeated her artistic success of a year ago, when with Otis Skinner as co-star she appeared at the Lyric theater in several Shakespearean revivals.

This season Miss Rehan has Charles Richman as her principal support. This capable actor, whose starring venture last year finished disastrously for himself and managers, appears entirely at home in the difficult roles apportioned to him.

FOLA LA FOLLETTE

AS PORTIA "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

AS KATHERINE "TAMING OF THE SHREW"

AS LADY TEAZLE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

SCENE FROM "OP O' ME THUMB."

### Miss Rehan's Best Role?

Miss Rehan is also to revive "The Merchant of Venice" before spring. Her admirers are of the opinion that her playing of Portia is quite the best thing she has ever done.

In Miss Rehan's company are, in addition to Mr. Richman, Oliver Byron, William Redmund, Fulton Russell and Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of the governor of Wisconsin. Miss La Follette made her debut with Miss Rehan. She has some ability and will doubtless improve.

The supporting company as a whole is fair, but not one that induces laudatory hysteria.

### "'Op o' Me Thumb."

It is not often that one sees so effective a bit of acting as that of Maude Adams in a little one act play which she now uses as an afterpiece for "The Little Minister."

The playlet in question is entitled "'Op o' Me Thumb." Frederick Fenn and Richard Bryce, Englishmen, are the authors. Charles Frohman picked up the piece on his last trip to London.

In "'Op o' Me Thumb" Miss Adams plays the role of Amanda Afflick, a poorly fed little (of course she is little if Miss Adams plays her) worker in a laundry in a poverty stricken neighborhood in London.

Amanda ('Op o' Me Thumb), in spite of the fact that she is a penniless orphan, has a mission in the world. She conveniently gives her associates, Clem, Celeste and Rosie Jordan, fellow starch and sal soda experts, opportunities to shine as leading exponents of the conversational art of which low bred feminine witticism is a branch. Amanda's life is made unbearable by their bullyings. They have admirers who frequently take them out for holiday trips. Amanda, minus these valued adjuncts, fills the void by telling a fictitious story about a certain Mr. Horace Greensmith who had showered jewels and promises upon her. Mr. Greensmith had left a shirt (a linen shirt) uncalled for for two or three months. When he returns, so Amanda would say, "Notice how grandly I will be treated."

### That Precious Shirt.

In the meantime Amanda would wash and iron the priceless souvenir every day, although Greensmith did not know that such a girl existed. During odd moments 'Op o' Me Thumb, as Amanda had once styled herself, would take the shirt from its shelf, unwrap it and gaze fondly at it for long intervals.

One Saturday before a bank holiday, when Celeste and the rest had departed after dilating on the good time they were to have on the following Monday, who should appear in Mme. Didier's laundry but Horace Greensmith himself.

Amanda becomes almost speechless with joy, and by degrees she manages to tell Greensmith how he had figured in the life of the laundry. Greensmith, with all the scorn of boisterous young manhood, tells Amanda that she is a fool and is highly indignant at her presumption. He is of the laboring type and looks as though he might have been a handy man about a fish market or a first class plumbing establishment.

After a few minutes, however, Greensmith softens and invites Amanda to go driving with him on the bank holiday. Her trouble worn, disconsolate little face brightens instantly, and she chatters gleefully about the surprise she will give her arch enemies. Her joy, like that of most of the rest of us, is short lived, for "Mr. Horace," as she terms the visitor, finally changes his mind and leaves her abruptly.

"Oh," she sobs pitifully, "he was ashamed of me! But I don't blame him. I'd 'a' been ashamed of a little 'Op o' Me Thumb like me, I guess, if I'd 'a' been somebody else."

Arthur Byron appears as Mr. Greensmith. Mr. Byron is realistic. All the deaf people in the audience sit up and look happy as he lets loose his lines with what the horsemen would term a "no recall" start. The other members of the company (they all do well) are Ethel Winthrop, May Galyer, Margaret Gordon and Violet Rand.

### "A Gentleman From Indiana."

Booth Tarkington's successful book, "A Gentleman From Indiana," has been dramatized by the author, and the play will be produced in Indianapolis. The play is said to be well written and contains a great deal of local atmosphere of the most pleasing sort. It has been equipped with unusually effective and expensive settings. The cast engaged is a strong one, headed by Edward Morgan.

It seems quite the practice nowadays to give a play its initial performance in the particular section of the country with which the story happens to deal. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was given its inaugural in Louisville, because the now famous cabbage patch is located in the suburbs of the City of Colonels. Now we have "A Gentleman From Indiana" slated to open in the capital of Indiana. Several more instances might be given. Possibly the box office man can give the true explanation of the matter.

### The Late Mrs. Gilbert and "Granny."

It is a fact not generally known that the late Mrs. Gilbert did not appear in "Granny" the play she was using when she died, in the ordinary way. The truth of the matter is that her manager, Charles Frohman, presented "Granny" to Mrs. Gilbert as a testimonial in recognition of her long career in his companies. All the profits from the play were the property of Mrs. Gilbert. In addition, Mr. Frohman bought the play outright from Clyde Fitch. As "Granny" was only to run twenty weeks, it has been stated that Mr. Frohman had to pay Mr. Fitch a price higher than the ordinary. It seems that it is a sacrifice for a playwright of Mr. Fitch's prominence to write a play for a fair sum of money unless the author is guaranteed that the production will be kept on the boards a stipulated length of time. It is certainly lucky for Mr. Fitch's reputation that some of his recent plays did not last long enough to be seen by many people. Even Mr. Clyde Fitch's reputation as a playwright is not proof against sixteen inch dramatic shell failures.

### Albert Chevalier.

I dropped in at the Circle theater a few nights ago to have another look at Albert Chevalier. This unexcelled impersonator of eccentric types has discovered the secret of success. This secret is summed up in the following legend: "Keep on improving. Don't let well enough alone." Chevalier has been on the stage doing the same things long enough to wear out his welcome under ordinary conditions. But he is more popular than ever. The people that laughed at him and wept with him ten years ago are doing the same today. Why? Because, while excellent enough a decade ago to "get the money," he has not failed to add little touches here and there that make "Dear Old Dutch," "Old Kent Road" and "Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins" seem even better than ever.

### Strange, but True.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that an actor who scores a success by reason of a certain kind of acting will often be "roasted" severely four or five years later when he duplicates to the most minute point the original performance. Why is this? Simply because standards of criticism have improved during those four or five years and the actor has not. He stood still while the critics and the public went ahead. Perhaps the actor would say:

"There! People deride what they used to praise back in 1895. The public doesn't know what it wants, and it will never be happy till it gets it. I gave a performance of Bob Acres just exactly as I gave it in Chicago during the Spanish war. I made every single move tonight just as I did then, yet I am greeted by silence where I then got deafening applause."

By his words the actor convicts himself. He repeated after several years a performance identical with one of years before. Therefore he has become one of those tiresome, monotonous machine actors—in other words, a living automaton. There are scores of 'em these days too.

### A Reminder.

By the way, do not forget about Chevalier. He will not get the automaton habit if he lives to be eighty-seven. He has kept pace with this rapidly advancing world as few other actors have done yet he is not even in the "legit." However, he may be soon. He was once in "straight" drama with John Hare, and Chevalier says he has in his trunk a play in which he thinks he can make a success.

Chevalier is again touring the United States. He will remain here until spring, giving his enjoyable impersonations of unique characters.

[illegible]

# "EVERYMAN," THE PHILOSOPHY OF UNIQUE MORALITY PLAY

BY "FIRST NIGHTER."

Vanity, go chase yourself! Thy name is not Ben Greet.

That's what I thought when I took leave of him who resurrected "Everyman," after it lay dead and buried four centuries.

You have felt that sense of shifting scenes that transports you from an every-day world into an atmosphere of mystery—that change from the commonplace to the seemingly unreal and supernatural? Maybe it has been in the flickering firelight of an open grate, when you have wandered away into dreamland and seen visions of story-book characters; or maybe it has been when you were being whirled on a train through a mountainous country, and the shadows of rocks and trees have played tricks with your thoughts—anyway, there have been times, I know, when you were not "of the earth, earthy," when you saw beyond the pale of things mundane, and, seeing, were content to rest awhile.

To stop and rest awhile!

I felt that way when I had talked with Ben Greet five minutes and was hearing his story of "Everyman."

How utterly absurd it seems that one should elect to mourn. That's the spirit in which I approached Ben Greet. I asked him why he supposed one should seek the uncanny, the sombre-toned and sorrowful in the drama? Did he not think, for example, that the normal mind would choose a "Silver Slipper" entertainment in preference to an "Everyman" play—I was certain of my ground; I felt that mine was the healthier argument, until—well, until Ben Greet told me a few things.

Now I am waiting to see "Everyman."

Cold, stark-naked retribution—I expect to be stared in the face by it, when I see "Everyman."

"And you want to know about 'Everyman?'"—just then I fancied the sun went out of the window and shadows played about the room; I had heard of "Everyman" and I was prepared to hear a voice from the tomb when Ben Greet spoke.

"Don't say gruesome," he admonished me. I confess the word was on my lips. I struggled with my vocabulary. I wanted to be polite, to seem intelligent, but all I could see was a vision of Death, grim and ghastly, stalking through an audience, as Ben Greet had pictured it to me. And the thought was too much—the lights and shadows of "Everyman" played with my fancy—I conjured all sorts of things dark and damp and deadly—I stammered, "What for?"

"What for, Ben Greet," said I,

"Why,—this 'Everyman?'"

"Is it not enough that we should go to church to hear a sermon? Why make a pulpit of the stage?"

And Ben Greet smiled. I knew then he was a man who would be happy at a funeral; who would not laugh at "Foxy Grandpa." I tried to argue with him. I would have him know that his play was not wanted—but not so! Ben Greet knew what he was talking about. Musical comedy was dying a hard death, vulgar vaudeville was going to the dogs, flippant comedy was not what the people wanted.

"They are awakening," cried Ben Greet. "We are on the verge of a great upheaval in the drama. I tell you the people—the American people—want Art.—

"Ah! but they want thrills, too—and that's what we give them in 'Everyman,'" he added.

So, after all, it was a play of chills and fever—not all darkness and dampness: Ben Greet went on to tell the story of "Everyman." Not a change of scene or costume, a curtainless stage, a symbolical setting—a preachment through and through.

"And what is the impression on an audience," I asked, "an everyday sort of audience—the kind that would be likely to see the play in Colorado Springs or Denver, or any other American city?"

"Astonishment, simple astonishment," said Ben Greet. That is the only word that describes the look on people's faces when they are seeing 'Everyman.' They are not moved—it is something more intense than mere emotion that they feel; something that strikes way down deep; that goes home to everyone. Ah, yes; it teaches a lesson," said Ben Greet. "Men and women are better for seeing it. No one can escape the morality of 'Everyman.' God is impersonated in 'Everyman.' Dethe (Death) stalks through the audience and walks upon the stage. Felawshyp (Fellowship) is there, and so is Kyndrede (Kindred). Good Dedes (Good Deeds) play a strong part, and Beaute (Beauty), Knowledge, and the Fyve Wyttes (Five Wits) all play their parts and make their exits."

Here is the argument:

After an announcement by a messenger, God opens the play with the assertion that, as men are so drowned in sin and cumbered with riches that they have forgotten Him, He has decided to do justice on them and "have a rekenynge of every mannes persone." He bids "Dethe," His "mighty messengere," tell "Everyman" to prepare for his last pilgrimage. On hearing the unwelcome message "Everyman" tries by pleadings and bribes to obtain a respite; but gets only permission to take companions, if he can find any hardy enough to accompany him. "Felawshyp" enters, and noticing "Everyman's" grief, asks its cause, vowing his readiness to die for him. But when he hears his friend's request he flatly refuses to go a foot with him. Appeals to "Kyndrede" and "Cosin" are no more successful, and the dearly loved "Goodes" (Property) simply mocks at "Everyman's" distress. At last, in despair, "Everyman" seeks his long-neglected friend "Good Dedes," who, though lying weak and cold on the ground, so bound by his sins that she cannot stir, readily consents to do all she can for him. She introduces him to her sister "Knowledge" ("the discreet and learned advice which religion has at her service"), and she offers to be his guide. She brings him before "Confession," from whom he receives the jewel "penaunce, voyder of adversyte." The ardor of his supplications and the severity of his penance free Good Deeds and so strengthen her that she can go with him on his journey. Having received the sacrament, "Everyman" sets forth, clad in the garment "contrycyon," and accompanied by "Beaute," "Strength," "Dyscrecion," and "Fyve Wyttes." But Beauty refuses to go down into the open grave through which his path leads, Strength deserts him, Discretion follows Strength, and Five Wits bids him farewell. In despair he cries: "O, Jesu, help; all hath forsaken me!" But Good Deeds is steadfast and Knowledge explains that, though she cannot accompany him, it is "for no maner of daunger." With the words, "In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum," "Everyman" sinks into the grave. "Knowledge" announces that what he hath suffered we all shall endure; an "Aungell" is heard singing his welcome to heaven; and the "Doctour" brings the play to a close by pointing its moral.

I have sat through Ibsen's "Ghosts" when Mary Shaw played it. I have read his more harrowing things (and, sometimes I have taken a drink). I have sighed with Blanche Walsh in Sardou, Tolstoi has made me shudder—in fact, I think I have gone the gamut in emotional plays, but I still have something new to see in "Everyman."

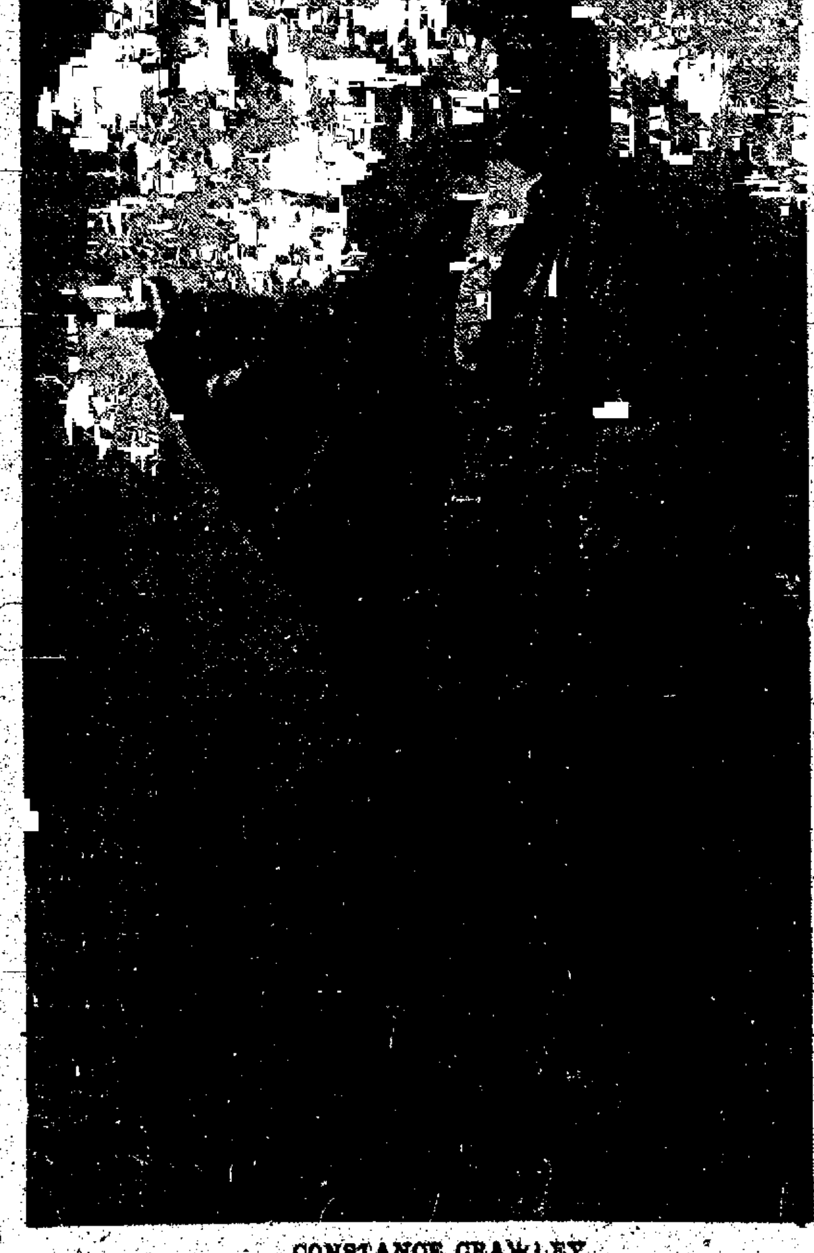
Ben Greet told me a story. It was about two members of parliament in Canada who got up from their seats and walked out of the theater when "Everyman" was being produced in Toronto. "Would you believe it," said Ben Greet, "those two men were soon afterwards indicted for malpractice."

How's that for conscience pricking?

Ben Greet typifies in person his own peculiar art as expressed in "Everyman." Not exactly ecclesiastic in appearance, but approaching it very nearly; a benevolent look that is made somewhat severe by a square-set jaw, but heightened by kindly gray eyes; a face illumined with the "light" which "Everyman" preaches—Ben Greet is a church man, a rigid disciplinarian who, I think, keeps in the straight and narrow path, and lives much to himself. He is scholarly, a deep thinker, a student of the old school. He might be a member of parliament or an Oxford doctor, and the dignity that he expresses as a theatrical manager would not belie him.

He is very hopeful, this Englishman, for art in America. He says we will have a national theater before we know it. Of course, to his mind, England is first, ranking next to Germany, in dramatic art; the standard is higher in England than in this country; Americans are more diverse, etc., in their views—but, taking it all in all, he is very favorably impressed with all he has seen here, and of one thing he is certain—Chicago is ahead of New York, and Denver doesn't begin to approach the Windy City in dramatic appreciation.

I wonder what his verdict of Colorado Springs will be. And I wonder what Colorado Springs will think of "Everyman"—and what the club women think of Ben Greet (he has been talking to them and thinks they're charming, he says.)—I wonder about all these things—and I hope to know next Monday night.



CONSTANCE CRAWLEY

As Helena Head in "Everyman" at Opera House Monday Afternoon and Evening.

## JOSEPH MURPHY AND HIS PIGEON ACTORS.

Joseph Murphy, the veteran actor, will pay his annual visit to this city next Saturday evening, and the novelties of his famous old play, "Kerry Gow," stand out as prominently as ever. The ring of the anvil in the smithy scene where the horseshoe is moulded from the red hot iron, and the flying home from the race track of the carrier pigeons to the tune of the Kerry dances are still moments of delight. Mr. Murphy was the first to introduce pigeons upon the stage. Regarding them he says:

"It was twenty-five years ago at Shreveport, La., that I first flew real birds from the race track. I had previously carried a flock of live birds, but they were merely trained to remain on the dove cote, simply to add to the picture, as it were. In the race track scene, I formerly substituted dummies which wound up clock fashion, and were operated by a man stationed in the 'fly' gallery, who would send them down by means of an invisible wire extending to the dove cote on the stage. The illusion was always satisfactory and reliable, and I had never given it a thought that live birds could be trained to do the same. When we arrived at Shreveport minus our dummy birds, which had carelessly been left behind, I was in a pickle. To make a long story short, I hit upon the idea that made my famous pigeon actors. Just one simple experiment did it. Taking my live birds from the dove cote that afternoon on the stage, as we had no matinees in those days, I stepped into the wings, threw them into the air, and to my great surprise and delight they immediately flew to the cote. This I repeated several times, and always with the same satisfactory results. That night during the performance they played their small but important parts equally as well as the best actor in the cast, and from that day to this I have never had to resort to the cumbersome dummies. We keep breaking in new birds in the summer time. One of our birds is now twelve years old. They are all great pets among the ladies of the company."

## COMING THIS SEASON.

The original locale of Owen Wister's stories of the range, collated in the volumes "The Virginian" and "Lin McLean," is that section of Wyoming lying between Medicine Bow, Laramie and Cheyenne. Kirke La Shelle's company, playing "The Virginian" as a four-act drama, is soon to visit the scenes described by Mr. Wister as they existed in the early '80's. The stage presentation of the many characters in Cheyenne will be possessed of peculiar interest from the circumstance that the originals of Trampas, the Judge, Uncle Howie and Honey Wiggin are still alive and resident in that section. It will be given to some of the now substantial citizens of the Wyoming metropolis to "see themsel's as ithers see 'em"—or as others saw them in the early '80's—a unique experience in the rapidly shifting and constantly changing life of the new and mutable west.

The Savage Grand Opera company is due in Colorado Springs about the 1st of April for two performances. It is probable that a matinee of "Carmen" will be one performance, to give music lovers an opportunity to hear Thomas David Richards, of Colorado Springs, who has returned from Paris and is singing the Toreador role. The evening performance will undoubtedly be a German opera.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Edward Terry is to make a brief tour, after leaving New York, under the management of the Liebler company.

Capt. Robert Marshall's new play, "The Lady of Leeds," produced in London, does not seem to have pleased as much as his "Duke of Killicrankie."

Henry Miller and Hartley Manners have written a play for Margaret Anglin called "The Red Cross," in which she will take the role of a nurse.

Henry Irving is to be banqueted in the old English city of Bath, where he is to unveil a memorial to the old actor, James Quinn, who is buried in Bath Abbey.

A hundred Yale students acted as supers Jan. 31 during the production of "The Pit" at the Hyperion theater, in New Haven, and made things lively in the stock exchange scene.

Josephine Cohan, formerly of the Four Cohans, will play the leading female part in "The Rogers Brothers in Paris." Miss Cohan is a clever comedienne, and an exceptionally artistic dancer.

Mary Hampton has been engaged to play the countess in the all-star cast of "The Two Orphans," now on the road. She takes the place of Miss Le Moyne, who succeeded Annie Irish.

Amelia Bingham has a play of modern life entitled "Mademoiselle Marni," written by an Indiana man, who is at present in Paris. The scenes are all French, and it is said to be very strong.

Paul Armstrong, the author of "The Heir to the Hurrah," which Kirke La Shelle is to produce in a few weeks, has just submitted to Mr. La Shelle another finished play of Mexico and Texas called "Laska."

The Liebler company have arranged with Charles Frohman to present William Faversham in "The Squaw Man" on Easter Monday in New York. The play is by Edwin Milton Royle.

George Ade, the author of "The College Widow," is wintering in Porto Rico, and incidentally giving thought to his new comedy, "The Second Time on Earth," which Henry W. Savage will give an early production next season.

De Wolf Hopper, who has been coining money through the country in the William A. Brady and Sam S. Shubert's revival of "Wang," is to appear next season in a new opera, entitled "Elysia," by Reginald De Koven.

James K. Hackett will make the American production of Alfred Sutro's drama of modern life, "The Walls of Jericho," in New York early next autumn. The play is one of the very few successes of the current London season.

Manager Fisher, after many disappointments, has finally made up his company for the big "Florodora" revival this spring. Addie Ritchie will be transferred from "Fanatana" to the older piece, and will play Lady Holyrood. Cyril Scott, Maud Lembert and Elsa Ryan will be seen in other prominent roles.

Booth Tarkington's new play, "The Gentleman from Indiana," was produced Monday night in Indianapolis for the first time with Edward Morgan in the leading role. The audience exhausted the capacity of the house and was enthusiastic.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to have remarked recently: "I have been thinking of retiring from the stage very soon in any case, but upon my word, unless some one writes me a new play very soon, I shall be obliged to do so whether I want to or not. In my opinion the dramatists have all turned fools. No one seems able to write anything virile any more, and as for revivals, why, I'm even more sick of them than the public is."

Rumors of Shakespearean revivals are plentiful in London. Not only H. B. Irving, but Martin Harvey is to play "Hamlet," and Beerbohm Tree is talking of "As You Like It," "Othello" and "Macbeth." Fred Terry is also said to be meditating productions of "As You Like It" and "Othello," in which he would play Jaques and the Moor, and his wife, Julia Neilson, Rosalind and Desdemona. Lewis Waller, now acting in "Henry V," is to do "Romeo and Juliet" in the spring.

Wilton Lackaye's adaptation of Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," is to be one big feature of that actor's repertoire next season. The play is called "Jean Villjean" and is said to be very strong. It will introduce some extraordinary effects, among them a cineometograph change from behind the scenes that will be startling as well as novel. Mr. Lackaye will produce the plays that are to constitute his large repertoire in Pittsburg and Chicago during the coming summer.

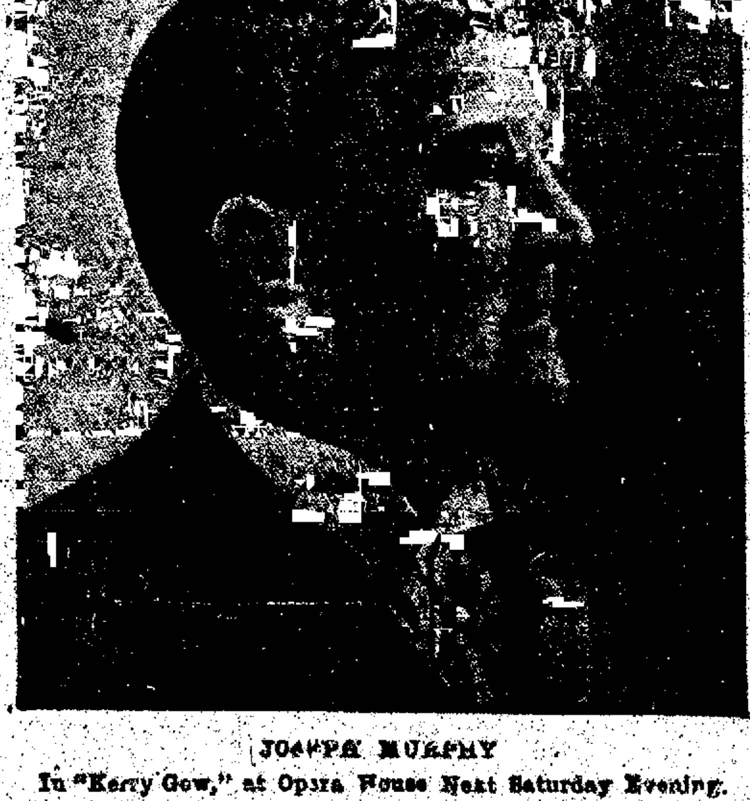
After the first performance on any stage of "the Gibson play," "The Education of Mr. Pipp," in Utica last Saturday night, Kirke La Shelle and Daniel V. Arthur rushed back to tell Digby Bell how thoroughly "the real thing" he had been in his performance of the title role.

"Digby," said Arthur, "you were Gibson's Mr. Pipp down to the ground, that's all!"

"And to the crown of my head, too," replied Bell, as he pointed to the gilt initials of J. Wesley Pipp carefully glued to the inside top of the straw hat he wears in the second act.

"Well, that's the limit for realism," laughed La Shelle.

Of all the successes made by Ethel Barrymore, the most emphatic and promising seems to be in the poetic western play of "Sunday," in which she has just concluded a most prosperous run in New York. It seems to be accepted now that Miss Barrymore is destined to take her place as an emotional actress of the simplest yet most moving methods. Even Alan Dale, the most flippant and irreverent of New York's critics, has been driven to confess that while he fain would have saved this slender, individual actress to the comedy stage, which her lamented mother adorned with grace and enlivened wit, he believes she will become "an emotional actress with tremendous power to move." It is an interesting fact that Miss Barrymore, whose exploitation as a star brought much doubt on Charles Frohman's judgment, is now the most profitable of all the stars of the [illegible] stage.



JOSEPH MURPHY

In "Kerry Gow," at Opera House Next Saturday Evening.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# A Chat With our New Vice President

**His Exalted View of Politics and Reasons Why Every Father Should Set His Son the Example of taking Part in Politics—Why He Does Not Believe in Humor on the Stump—The Lawyer Should Recognize That His Profession Is One of Trusteeship. He Says Mr. Fairbanks' Love for His Law Library—His Chief Regret Is That He Has Lost His First Copy of Blackstone—What He Thinks of College Boys and College Ways—Why He Always Accepts Invitations to Speak at Commencements—A Simple, Heartfelt Eulogy of the Martyred McKinley.**

BY GUY T. VISKNISKKI.

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IT WAS a disagreeable, sticky day of the first week of June. Senator Fairbanks, frock coat thrown open, and with none of his reputed icy dignity about him, was lazily seated beside his disordered desk in his old-fashioned law office in Indianapolis, a room with neither carpet on the floor nor any of the other luxurious fittings which have come to be a seemingly necessary part of the office of the successful lawyer of Mr. Fairbanks' type. On his right and within arm's reach were several tiers of law books, climbing almost to the ceiling and running from the window back of their owner—the only window in the room, by the way,—to within a few feet of the opposite wall. This hiatus was the sole means of communication between senator and secretaries, with quarters on the other side of the partition of leather-bound tomes.

### HIS MANNER WHILE TALKING.

Almost as soon as he had seated himself, the man who is now our new vice president dived down into a capacious trousers pocket, pulled out a goodly-sized knife a cross between pen and jack knife, with more similarity to the latter than the former—and began diligently sticking holes with it in a piece of paper. Almost as long as he chatted he made dabs at the sheet—only when he became more earnest than usual did he cease. Then he slowly closed and opened the big blade with the same precision that he permitted his sentences to fall from his lips.

The chat began with politics—politics was much in the air just then. The senator cleverly parried several questions concerning his candidacy for the post he has filled since yesterday, and then took the conversation in hand.

### POLITICAL INTEREST BEGAN EARLY.

"I have always taken a keen interest in politics; I was a delegate to a county convention in Ohio when I was 21 years old, and ever since then I have tried to live up to the obligations that citizenship in this country imposes upon every man in it. I hold that it is every man's bounden duty to be interested in politics, and to take a lively part in the political affairs of the nation. He does not perform his duty who simply casts his vote; that should be only the consummation of all his efforts for his country's welfare that he has put forth whole-heartedly and sincerely during the time previous to his visit to the polling booth. This is a nation of the people, and if it is to remain a nation of the people—which I sincerely believe it will remain—none of us must shirk the responsibilities of citizenship. The sluggard in politics is every bit as detrimental to the general good as the sluggard in business is a drag to the men with whom he may be associated.

"I believe that a man, as soon as he comes of age, should interest himself in the vital problems that confront our country from time to time. I have told my second son that he must take his assignments to speak this fall; he is now studying law. Fathers should encourage their sons to a study and a part in politics; such is their duty, and the fathers should not neglect to be as exemplary in politics as they strive to be in business. I know of no more imposing evidence of right citizenship than a father and his sons marching together to the polls on election day to cast their votes for the principles they have honestly upheld during months of heated canvass."

The senator thoughtfully closed and opened his knife several times.

### CLEAN POLITICS.

"Of course I am talking about clean politics, and, on the whole, I think our politics is growing cleaner all the time. At any rate, I hold that American politics is far cleaner than the politics of foreign countries. The talks I had with Lord Herschel convinced me that politics in Great Britain is on a much lower level than in America. Every one knows the British speakers are hooted and pelted; but no foreigner, however critical, can justly accuse us of not according to each side a full and free hearing in politics; and for this and other reasons I take a hopeful view of our politics of the future. Where there is fair play there is bound to be much that is wholesome—a leaven that will leaven the whole lump eventually; a salve that will certainly heal up our sores."

Again the senator left off stabbing the paper in his hands, and opened and shut the knife.

### POLITICS THAT EDUCATES.

"I believe in politics that educates. Politics is certainly as serious a matter as business, to say the least. I believe that we, as a people, take our politics seriously, as we should. Therefore, I hold that the political speaker who does not try to educate in his speeches makes a botch of the whole matter. We want facts, not funny stories. A joke will undoubtedly tickle an audience, because we are a nation of humorists and believe in the hygiene of hearty laughter. But we should not be deceived by these risibilities. The American man is not to be won by tickling his funny bone with a funny yarn. The American man demands facts; he thinks facts, he believes in facts, he respects facts, he is guided by facts. Give him plenty of good cold facts and he will respect you first, and respect will frequently speedily lead to enlistment in the principles you advocate.

### AN INOPPORTUNE STORY.

"A fact can mislead no one, but it has frequently happened that a story or a joke used to illustrate a point has led to confusion and subsequent loss of votes. Let me illustrate with the experience that set me strongly against this method of argument on the stump.

"I was speaking on the tariff and the wool schedule in particular, and in order to make clear my point that it is diversity which makes for prosperity, I said that my father, when I was a boy, held that the wool-clip came at an opportune time, as it supplied him with the money with which to pay his taxes. After I had finished speaking, I went back to my hotel, and there, half an hour or so after my return, a traveling man, a friend of mine, a fine fellow, as drummers are as a rule, came up to me and said.

"'I heard a woman giving you fits a while ago.'

"'Is that so; what about?' I asked, naturally curious.

"'Well,' he said, 'I was coming away from the meeting and behind me was this woman and a friend.

"'"You can't believe anything Mr. Fairbanks says," I heard her say. "He said the wool-clip came at an opportune time to pay taxes, and it doesn't. Any fool round here knows that taxes are paid in April."'

"And so they were; but in Ohio they were paid in June, when the wool-clip was certainly opportune. Of course I laughed at the story, but it also struck deep at home, and ever since then I have been exceedingly careful to be sure of my facts and not to confuse them, even unintentionally, in any way whatsoever."

The senator held his knife poised threateningly above the frayed paper. He swung around in his chair and let his eyes run over his law books.

### LOVES HIS LIBRARY.

"I wish I could show you my entire library. I take keen interest in it, and it is a sort of hobby with me, I guess. But since I became senator I have had little or no use for it, and it has become scattered; some of it having been stored. It was a hard struggle for me to give up law when I went into the senate, but I believed then, and I believe now, that it was the right and proper step. When a man is elected by the people to a responsible position, I believe it is only fair that he who is so honored should devote his whole time to fulfilling the desires of the people. But I have not given up all idea of ever practicing law again. I am looking eagerly forward to the day when I shall be able to take it up once more."

The senator ran his eye fondly over the much worn volumes. "I have always regretted," he said simply, "that I never kept my first copy of Blackstone. I read it before I had left college."

There was more puncturing of paper.

"It is exceedingly necessary for the young lawyer to have a high idea of his profession, if he is ever to be really successful. He must look up to it as a profession of trusteeship and act accordingly. And he must never get discouraged, but keep plugging away, and so sure as he deserves it, reward will finally come to him."

### ENJOYS A GOOD JOKE.

A few minutes later Mr. Fairbanks gave evidence that he knows a joke when he sees one, and can appreciate it, even though he places humor under the ban, politically.

"A few weeks ago there appeared in an eastern paper a roast of me of a very genteel sort—the kind of roast that makes some people wonder whether it is a roast or praise, and cause some to decide that it is the latter. Well, a day or so ago the editor of the college paper, which I once had the pleasure of editing, wrote to me for my photograph, and to explain the justness of the request he went on to say that he was going to reprint the article which I have told you of, as I was an alumnus of the college, and the college is always proud of its alumni, and so forth. I sent him the photograph, but I did not enlighten him as to the real object of the article. I didn't want to spoil a good joke; and, by the way, I must get a copy of the paper and see whether the article has been printed.

### THINKS COLLEGE BOYS WHOLESOME.

"I like to go back to college. I like to renew college ties, and I like to meet college boys. They're a wholesome set of fellows. I like to keep in touch with young people, and so I have made it a point always to accept invitations to speak at commencements. I guess I've delivered about as many commencement addresses as the next fellow.

"Besides keeping you young, association with college boys and girls benefits you in many other ways. For one thing it cured me of the belief that only a fop wore a watch fob." The senator smiled broadly. "You see, it was this way: I was presented with a watch fob once when I made a commencement speech, and I've worn it ever since."

The senator's eyes fell on the college fraternity pin on his visitor's waistcoat.

### BELIEVES FIRMLY IN FRATERNITY.

"Ah, I believe in college fraternities, too. What is yours? Yes, I know it. I am a member of the Phi Gamma Delta. To my mind a fraternity is one of the best means possible for creating good fellowship and causing us to think continually of the rights of our fellow man. It teaches us to help one another; and what this world needs is unselfish men and women. There cannot be too many of them and the college fraternity is helping to multiply them."

In turn the visitor's eye chanced to fall on a framed picture of the martyred McKinley on the senator's desk. He noticed it, and instantly his voice became suspiciously husky.

### HELD M'KINLEY NEXT TO FATHER.

"He was one of the noblest men I ever knew—a man whom all men who knew him could and did love. We first met while campaigning in Ohio years ago. We were friends to the day of his death, and such good friends that before I became senator he would often take me to task for not seeking office. I have had his picture on my desk for years. It will always be there. Yes, he was one of the noblest men I ever knew, and next to my father I held him in higher esteem than any other man."

Deliberately the knife was closed and a long arm began putting it into a deep pocket. The visitor took the hint, if such it was intended to be; perhaps it was an unconscious act—a putting away of a toy, after the manner of a child. At any rate, the chat was at an end—and befittingly so, for how better could a chat be brought to an end than with a simple heart-felt eulogy of the martyred president the whole country loved?

# Crown Prince of Sweden Succeeds King

Although of peasant extraction, Oscar II of Sweden has for so many years been the most imposing and majestic looking figure mong the sovereigns of the Old World that the news of his having been forced by illness and old age to surrender his sceptre to his eldest son will be received with a feeling of regret even in this country, where popular sentiment is so averse to monarchical forms of government.

### His Splendid Appearance.

Oscar was until a few months ago a superb specimen of manhood, towering head and shoulders over every other king and emperor in Europe, with the exception of Leopold of Belgium, while his wonderfully varied gifts and talents, his unusual culture and his singularly sunny disposition imparted to his manner an extraordinary charm and fascination that made themselves felt to all those who had the privilege of approaching him. Indeed, for those who believe in the advantages of blue blood and of ancient lineage it was difficult to realize that this grand looking prince so truly kindly in appearance, and yet withal so simple and so democratic in his ways, was the grandson of a Pyrenean peasant and the great-grandson, on the distaff side, of a Marseilles shopkeeper.

### A Romantic Story.

There are few stories more romantic than that of the present Swedish dynasty. Gustavus IV, the last monarch but one of the House of Vasa, was brought to the throne at the early age of fourteen by the assassination of his father in that very palace at Stockholm where Oscar a few days ago turned over the rein of government to his eldest son. Gustavus IV proved a most unsatisfactory ruler, and in 1809 was disposed by means of a military pronunciamenta, forced to sign his abdication, after a most dramatic hand-to-hand struggle with General Alderkrutz and the officers implicated in the conspiracy, and was then banished, along with his consort and his children, his uncle taking his place on the throne as Charles XIII. The latter, being childless and an admirer of France and of Napoleon, selected the French field marshal, Bernadotte, who had been born as a peasant near Pau and who had risen from the ranks, to become his heir, induced the national diet at Stockholm to ratify his choice and established him in the Swedish capital as crown prince. Bernadotte, who took the name of Charles John, soon made himself the real ruler of the kingdom, associating himself heartily with his adopted land, and in 1813, when Napoleon's star began to wane, joined the powers which were striving to crush the emperor. His services in bringing about the latter's overthrow caused the Congress of Vienna to leave him undisturbed in the place which he had attained at Stockholm, and in 1818, on the death of Charles XIII, the last of the Vasa line of kings, he ascended the throne under the title of Charles XIV, his wife, Desiree, daughter of the Marseilles shopkeeper, becoming Queen of Sweden and Norway.

### Mother Once Betrothed to Napoleon.

Queen Desiree, it may be added, was at one time betrothed to the first Emperor Napoleon, who jilted her. Her grandson, King Oscar, is the authority for this assertion, and it will be found likewise in the novel which he published some years ago under the pen name of "O. Frederick," and entitled "A Romance of the Times of Napoleon and of Bernadotte." Desiree was according to her grandson, King Oscar, almost heartbroken when Napoleon abandoned her for Josephine de Beauharnais, and never forgave him; for after indignantly refusing General Junot and Duphor, as well as several other suitors, supported and sponsored by the emperor she finally accepted Bernadotte, not because she loved him, but because in her eyes he was the only man capable of contending with Napoleon.

### An Unhappy Match.

The match, as might have been expected under the circumstances, did not turn out happily. Bernadotte, on becoming crown prince, and subsequently king of Sweden, lost his head so completely, that, forgetful of the fact that he himself was a peasant from the Pyrenees, he reproached his charming wife with the lowliness of her birth, declaring that he had been guilty of a terrible mesalliance, and that if he had only waited he might have had any princess of the blood in Europe for the asking—this, too, in spite of the fact that he had stood as a soldier on duty on what is now the Place de la Concorde at Paris, on the occasion of the execution of King Louis XVI, and that he had taken part in the shout of "Mort aux Tyrans!" which greeted the exhibition of the severed head of that monarch to the multitude—words which along with a Phrygian cap were found tattooed on his right arm after his death. Queen Desiree, whose sister Julia married King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain, and lived with him for a time at Bordentown, N. J., survived her husband for many years, and died shortly before the Franco-Prussian war, universally beloved in Sweden, and strangely enough without ever having revisited her native land after the overthrow of the great Napoleon.

### Oscar's Love Story.

It is by an irony of fate that Queen Desiree's only son, Oscar I, should have fallen in love with Josephine de Leuchtenberg, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, who was the only son of that Empress Josephine for whose sake she had been jilted by Napoleon. In spite of his mother's opposition, Oscar I insisted upon marrying Josephine of Leuchtenberg, and in this way the present King of Sweden, Oscar II, finds himself a grandson of Desiree Clary and a great-grandson of Empress Josephine, whose singularly beautiful and expressive eyes he alone of all her descendants is said to have inherited.—Ex Attache, New York Tribune.

# . . . Our Private Senators . . .

"Any rich man can afford to own at least one senator, though a United States senator costs more than an automobile," says Collier's.

"A Michigan manufacturer has petitioned the senate to expel Senator Platt of New York, on the ground that, as president of the United States Express company, he is in a conspiracy to defeat all bills intended for the establishment of a parcels post. Conspiracy would be hard to prove, but that no parcels post system will be established as long as express companies have their senators, and swap favors with other business corporations who also have senators to use and to exchange, we are all placidly and patiently convinced. When the movement for an international parcels post acquired some quiet headway, a few years since, the foreign officials who were working for the plan were naturally rather astonished to learn that the government of the United States consisted not only of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches, but of the express companies as well. If the senate were not so full of jobbery, on all matters where money is concerned, its opinions on other topics would enjoy more confidence.

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Colorado Springs

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# Among the Men who Work with Hand or Brain

## Mechanics Have Chance to Enter Business World

By Jonas Howard.

WHILE it is a fact that the trades are not so attractive to the young man of today as they were to his father, there is still much room and opportunity for the right young man in many of the skilled crafts. Aside from the question of pay that may be earned as a journeyman tradesman, the journeyman is not without his chances to ..ve something else of himself besides a mere worker for day wages. He can in some trades work up into positions of worth and responsibility; in others he can get into business for himself directly through his trade. Perhaps in this direction lies the solution of the success problem for the worker in a trade rather than in the line of promotion with his employers.

The young man who is determined to enter a trade and who is possessed of one iota of ambition should consider first of all what hope a trade offers him in the way of eventually becoming a business man through his efforts at the line of work chosen before he makes a decision. If he does not, and goes into a trade simply because it is easy to get into, easy to learn, and one in which the pay after a year or so is higher than in others, he is throwing away his golden opportunity.

### Be Careful in Choosing a Trade.

There are trades and trades. In some a workman can hardly hope to be anything but a wage earner, no matter how long or how hard he works. Economic conditions ruling some lines of industry are so adjusted that the young man entering them becomes nothing more or less than an intelligent machine, a machine that will earn good wages for so long as it can perform its duties with entire satisfaction to the employer. These conditions absolutely forbid the man in the trade to hope for anything better than wages as his portion of the work, for the great capital necessary to make even the smallest beginning is prohibitive to any worker.

Then there are other trades where the man with industry, economy, and a good share of business can readily become a business man on a small scale after several years' work. These are the trades that a young man should be careful to pick for himself if he is to learn a trade. The others he should shun, for they offer nothing satisfactory as a reward for good, intelligent, and conscientious effort. They offer only day wages, and, to the isolated exceptions, the chance to become a foreman; but the intelligent, fairly educated American of today is not satisfied to work for another all his life. He wants to be "in business for himself," and the certain trades offer him a chance to do.

### Building Lines the Best.

Which trade is the best to enter for a man ambitious to secure his own shop or business through a trade, no one would have the temerity to say absolutely. There are several of a nature similar that will run strong favorites on this question. As a class they stand quite separate from those in which the chance for the worker ever to become anything but a worker is reduced to a minimum. To the writer the trades which might be classed as the easiest to become independent of an employer in are: Carpenters, plumbers, painters, printers, and cigarmakers.

The other class may be said to include machinists, metal workers, architectural iron workers, boot and shoe workers, electrical workers, tailors, and woodworkers. These are only the principal lines of each class, there being several minor trades which might be included in one or the other. But these are the principal trades offered to the man who wishes to learn a craft. They include in their ranks the greater share of skilled laborers in the country. They are the most important.

### Economical Ones Find Opportunity

In the first class the plumbers, carpenters, and painters undoubtedly will lead in the number of men who worked up from journeymen to become their own bosses. This does not mean that it is easier to get rich in these crafts than the others, but that it is easier to get into business in a small way through them. The reasons are that little capital is required to start in them and that there are always plenty of small jobs to be picked up that are beneath the notice of the large contractors in these lines. The pay in the first two is good. In the second it is not so good, still it should be enough to allow the economical worker who is working with an object in view to save some money.

That there is a chance for the journeyman to become contractor in these trades is shown by the fact that nearly all the employers in these lines once worked for wages at a trade themselves. This means that it has been done and can be done again. Through working at the trades for several years the workman becomes acquainted with the men who have such work to be done, and often they leave their positions to work for themselves through the suggestion of others.

### Large Capital a Deterrent.

As a printer or cigarmaker it will require more capital to get a start than in the three trades just mentioned. Still there are hundreds of men in business in either of these lines who were once day workers. They saved some money while working and ventured out for themselves when the opportunity offered. The starts thus made are necessarily small, sometimes for a while yielding the beginner even less than the pay earned while at work, but they are the first steps toward something bigger.

In the other class of trades here cited the chances for the worker to work out of the rut of the tradesman into something better are nearly nothing. A tailor may eventually come to own a shop of his own, but in this day of the sweat shop and fierce competition in this line no one will maintain that his chances are brilliant.

In the others the conditions that prevail scarcely allow any chance for the employe to be... employer. The business is for the most part in the hands of men or combines with great capital, and to compete with capital requires capital. The man entering a trade should have something before him besides the prospect of fair wages and easy work. He should look forward, beyond the limited horizon of the shop, and prepare for the day when he will be "in business" for himself. With this end in view the selection of a trade that offers some chance for this is of utmost importance to the beginner.

## Messengers Who Won Fortune, Position, Title, Fame

THE next time a little blue clad messenger boy comes to you with a message treat him with great consideration. Twenty years from now, or less, he may be a power in the world of commerce and you may have to deal with him.

For be it known that the telegraph messenger boy, he who furnishes so much inspiration for the humorists, the wits, and the comic artists, does on occasion come to be a power in the commercial world, and that with a frequency which suggests the messenger's bench in a telegraph office as one of the favored places on which to plant the foot of the ladder.

The number of men who have risen from the ranks of "the leaden heeled Mercury of the street" to magnates of the first power in the world of telegraphy, railroad, and business leaves no question as to the chance these boys have. Also it leaves no doubt that the youngsters who answer messenger calls and deliver messages are of the kind that see their chances, accept them, and thus rise.

Go to the general office of any large railroad, even into the president's office, and there will be found the ex-messenger. Any main office of the large telegraph companies will yield up a large number of officials, from the president of the company down through the various grades, who own that they once wore a uniform and badge and ran errands in the street.

Here is a partial list of the men who started as messenger boys and made good:

Andrew Carnegie, iron master and patron of libraries.

Sir William Van Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago and Northwesern railway.

W. A. Gardner, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Col. Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph company.

William Brooks, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, New York.

T. P. Cook, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, Chicago.

Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Henry R. Williams, general manager Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Benjamin L. Winchell, president Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway.

W. C. Brown, vice president New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway.

This is not a bad record for the messenger boy. He stands before the country amply vindicated of the slanderous charges unfeeling jokesmiths have hurled at him and his alleged penchant for moving slowly. He is one to be reckoned with; and apparently he has better chances for success than the young men in many other lines of occupation.

### Andrew Carnegie Strikes a Job.

About fifty years ago a puny, spindle-shanked Scotch lad stepped into the manager's office in a Pittsburg telegraph office and asked for work. He was a little over 12 years of age, and he was given employment as a messenger. Within the last few years this ex-messenger has given away $55,000,000 to found libraries and otherwise is trying his best to avoid the "disgrace of dying rich."

"I liked the boy's looks," said the man who gave Andrew Carnegie his first job as a telegraph boy. "He was small and young, but he was full of spirit. In a month he asked me to teach him telegraphy. I adopted him as a pupil and he made rapid progress. He always was practicing at his Morse when he was not actually at work. He displayed remarkable skill as a telegrapher within a few months."

It was not long before Carnegie was holding down a key in the Pittsburg offices of the Pennsylvania railroad. He rose from telegrapher to train dispatcher, then to chief dispatcher. He saved his money, invested it in oil and coal lands, and the rest of his history is too well known to need repetition. He might have attained to the great wealth and position he possesses today by starting in some other way than running messages, but the fact remains that it was through his position as messenger that he became a telegrapher, and from telegrapher that he began his climb to riches.

Marvin Hughitt began work as a messenger boy in an office at Auburn, N. Y., about the same time Carnegie started in Pittsburg. It has not been told what salary Andy began with, but it is certain he did not earn less than Hughitt, who was given a couple hours of instruction in the art of sending Morse as sole remuneration. He was an operator at 15, went to Chicago, became superintendent of a small telegraph company, and was made superintendent of telegraph of the Chicago and Alton. He is now head of an army of employes and with 9,000 miles of track to preside over.

### From $120 to $45,000 a Year.

Albert J. Earling earned his first pay as a messenger boy in the Western Union office at Watertown, Wis., at 14 years of age. He learned operating, as did most of the men who rose from the ranks in this line. He was an expert at the key during the war time and at 21 years of age was a train dispatcher. He entered the employ of the St. Paul road in 1867 and since that date has never been off the pay rolls of the company.

Benjamin L. Winchell began life as a messenger in a little telegraph office at Hannibal, Mo., at $10 a month. Mr. Winchell perhaps is a better example of what the messenger boy of today can do than any man hitherto mentioned. He is only 45 years old and began his career about thirty years ago. He went into the clerical department of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad and was chief clerk within a few years. From then on his progress was gradual until recently, when he was made president of the road at a salary variously placed at from $30,000 to $45,000.

Mr. Winchell is enthusiastic over the chances of a messenger boy and gives this advice: "Everything worth doing is important. Don't think you haven't a responsible position until you are promoted. Do everything well. This is the only rule for the ambitious young man to follow."

Undoubtedly Col. Robert C. Clowry is the best representative of the messengers who have risen in the world. In 1852, the 13 year old son of a poor widow, he entered the employment of the company he now heads as messenger in a small office in Illinois. He was a good messenger, the best in the office, his manager said, and in addition to his work of delivering telegrams he learned telegraphy. At 15 he was a full fledged operator and was sent to take charge of the company's office in Springfield, Ill.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in charge of the military telegraphing and for his work was given the title of brevet lieutenant colonel. He went up through the many grades between him and the presidency on sheer merit, for he was a poor man despite his title and had no influential friends to push him on. He succeeded President Eckert a few years ago because he was the one man to occupy the place.

By Frank Quin.

### Clowry Sees Chance for All.

The messenger boys in Western Union uniforms can look to their chief employer and find ample inspiration to do their best. Col. Clowry of his career said:

"I can't say there was anything especially interesting in my career as a messenger boy. I guess I was in no way different from the hundreds of boys who are running messages in the streets of the great cities today. There always is a chance for the messenger boy to study telegraphy—a far better chance now than there was when I began—and there is always a chance for him to rise."

That an American messenger boy should come to hold the title of "Sir" seems hardly probable, yet Sir William Van Horn ran messages from a small telegraph office in Will county, Ill., to earn his first dollar. This was in 1853. Twenty-seven years later the directors of the Canadian Pacific made him president of their system at a salary of $60,000 a year. In the meantime he had been telegraph operator, train dispatcher, superintendent, general manager of the Southern Minnesota railroad, which he lifted out of bankruptcy to prosperity, and president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.

Recently an interviewer who was quite ignorant of the manner in which Van Horn got his start suggested the idea that his early experience in Illinois must have been of great help to him when he came to head the Canadian road.

"No," said Sir William, quizzically, "you see I was a little too old when I went to Canada to make use of my early training—that of delivering telegrams."

But it is not only in the railroad and telegraph companies' offices that the messenger who has climbed to the top is to be found. In many business houses in Chicago and among board of trade men the ex-messenger is to be found in numbers. The boy of bright, pleasing appearance in this work has the advantage of meeting the heads of many firms and thus sometimes strikes the fancy of some man who will give him a good position.

### Chicago Staff All Messengers

In the Chicago offices of the Western Union company it is a tradition that every man holding an official position began as messenger. Two striking examples of these men who have worked up are found in Assistant Superintendents E. J. Lloyd and John Fitzpatrick. Lloyd began work as a messenger boy in Dubuque, Ia., at a salary of $8 a month longer ago than he cares to admit. In the course of time he became an operator, and after that hard work and perseverance placed him in the position he now holds. He is quite certain that the messenger boy of today can do the same as he did.

"The company draws its heads of departments from the ranks of its operators, who usually once were messengers," said Mr. Lloyd. "Every official, from Col. Clowry down, got his start through running errands."

Mr. Fitzpatrick is an example of one of "Chicago's own," who once ran messages and now holds down an official's chair. His rise shows the opportunities that are open to any big city messenger. Eighteen years is all that it required for Mr. Fitzpatrick to climb from a place on the waiting bench at a nominal salary to his present position. He went through all the stages of the messenger's progress, operator, office man, and confidential employé. He still is a young man, with many years of effort before him. The story of his success is one that says plainly to any boy running with messages—

"Do thou likewise, for you've got the chance."

So, you grown ups, remember to treat courteously the next messenger with whom you come in contact. He may be another Carnegie, or a Clowry, or a Van Horn.

## If You Would Succeed Do the Hard Thing First

By A. G. Monroe.

A BANK president was asked to what one thing more than all others could he attribute his success. He pointed to a small printed motto which hung above his desk; it read:

DO THE HARD THING FIRST.

"I came across that motto years ago," he said, "at a pivotal point in my life. I had for some time felt burdened by my position. That motto was a flashlight to my intelligence. I suddenly realized that I had been in the habit of putting off the disagreeable duties, of evading the unpleasant tasks, and they had formed a ghost which haunted me and held me back. I tacked up that motto and settled down to work on the disagreeable duties I had pushed aside; soon I had them out of the way, and ever afterwards I attempted the hardest thing first. I gave my freshest efforts to the work I dreaded most, and I owe what is called my success largely to this awakening and change of tactics."

### Conquer Disagreeables or Be Beaten

If there is a requirement to success in your business for which you have an antipathy, conquer it, or it will be the rock on which your ship will founder. Overcome the idea that certain things are disagreeable in order that your life may contain no disagreeable duties. Bend before the wind that you be not broken.

A man in business or following a profession must be willing to do the legitimate things required in his line if he hopes to attain recognition among successful men. A preacher who neglects to make pastoral calls, holding that his main duty is to deliver sermons, will fail in gaining the loyalty and confidence of his congregation, and will not win the highest success in his chosen work. A doctor who says: "What is the use of showing sympathy for my patients when it only makes it harder for me?" will soon find himself without patients. A merchant who dislikes to advertise, protests that the merit of his goods will advertise them, and refuses to accede to modern demands, will have the question settled for him out of hand by his customers going elsewhere.

### Must Meet Demands of Age.

A politician is wise to cultivate an affable manner, a memory for names and faces. A business man must yield to the requirements of business, and be punctual at his office, though he feels, in doing so, a sense of servitude. An author must write for the present generation, must meet the demands of the age, though it may be more pleasant to follow his own sweet will, and write as his fancy dictates. But where is the public that would read a Miltonian poem of modern production, or essays on abstract themes? They belong to a day that is gone.

An office man may dislike to pay attention to the small details of dress, but he cannot be successful if he goes about in slovenly attire. He must either give up the idea of being an office man, or he must meet the requirements of the position he holds.

### Failures Who Detest Small Things

A woman lost money in keeping boarders. She said she just couldn't bear to oversee the servants. A bookkeeper didn't advance as he knew his abilities demanded. But when it was pointed out to him that his writing was illegible, he disdainfully replied that poor writing "ran in his family," and it was a small matter, anyway.

Many people fail because they refuse to do the small things, and these mount up in the final reckoning, forming a barrier between them and their happiness.

One of the first lessons to learn is to conquer every duty for which your profession or business calls, that some day you may be in a position to choose that which you shall do. The shirking of responsibility, the dread of failure, lead many a man to keep doing those duties only which he thoroughly understands and likes.

### Vanderbilt's Lesson to Rutter.

A story is told of James H. Rutter of the New York Central railroad, who ... in his career as clerk for the Erie railroad, giving such exceptional service that he was promoted rapidly. Vanderbilt offered him $15,000 a year to go over to the New York Central road as general manager; he accepted the position. It was a place of great responsibility and often Rutter was perplexed as to just what course he should take. On one of these occasions he called upon Vanderbilt and laid the matter before him.

Vanderbilt demanded: "What does the New York Central pay you $15,000 a year for?"

"To manage the freight business," replied Rutter.

"Then manage it," was the gist of Vanderbilt's answer.

Rutter went back to his office and worked out the problem; and he never asked again for help in matters pertaining to his own position.

### All Positions Have Drawbacks.

Every position in the world has its drawbacks, every line of work has its disagreeable side, and failure many times can be traced to this shirking from attending to the disagreeable, seemingly unimportant, or difficult task. A mother dreads to punish her child. She can't bear the tears it will cause, and she lets the small error go uncorrected until it grows great.

An employer thinks it mean and small to speak to his help about being on time; and so the few moments are lost each day, other leaks are not stopped, and his business is ruined.

### Failure in Neglect of Small Things

A writer loves to dash off inspirational "gems," but he refuses to go through the drudgery of rewriting and pruning, so he fails to get into print.

If you have not met with the success you think your efforts merit, just cast about for the disagreeable portions of your work from which you have shrunk. You will find them and you may not attach any importance to them; but be assured they are just that important that they have kept you from the success you might otherwise have achieved.

## Coldest Job on Earth Is the Air Brake Man's.

By the Air Brake Man.

PROBABLY the coldest work in all civilized comparisons falls to the air brake man repairing cars on the repair tracks provided by the railroads.

A cold job means something more than physical exposure in a cold place. A police patrolman who has a windy corner when the mercury is far down in the bulb may have on warm overshoes and such depths of flannels and top coats as to be impervious to the cold. But when the air brake man creeps in under a stretch of freight or passenger cars that ridge a section of raw, wind swept prairie or lake shore, stripped to his working jacket and with his hands bare in any kind of weather that blows, the circumstances of his work multiply the thermometer records by at least three before they begin to apply. All car repair men as a class have cold jobs, but the air brake men have the refrigerated job of jobs. As a setting to this work, it may be said that the ordinary railroad or car company has just as little car repair trackage as it has to have, and that in either case the company wants its cars repaired just as soon as is possible to the repairers. This means that in all weathers the car repairer is on the go, while for the air brake man it may be added that the severe cold of winter makes accident to the air brake much more likely than in milder weathers.

### Repair Tracks in Coldest Spots.

Ordinarily the repair track for the average railroad or car company is in just a little the coldest spot of the kind possible to the company's right of way. It seems to be one of the unwritten requirements of the work that the wind shall get a good swipe at you, particularly from the northwest. In order to facilitate this, the cars to be repaired are set an average of half a car length apart to allow the trucks to be trundled out from under for inspection and overhauling. These openings between the cars create miniature hurricanes at the slightest opportunity of the winds, and a coating of light snow on the ground makes in each place a blizzard of Bad Lands intensity in a moment. There may be two parallel tracks of cars, and if the wind be just right and cold enough, the lot of the air brake man is put beyond the possibility of envy.

When the air brake man appears at his track for work he must prepare to "shuck" anything approaching an overcoat. He will need to have the freest possible movements, and in order to have these he must sit down on his tool box, which rests scarcely four inches off the ground or snow level. If there be soft snow between the rails, of course, the box will sink into it until at times the repairer rests on virtually nothing but snow and ice.

### Fingers Thawed While You Wait.

Sitting on a shallow box buried in the snow, with his arms raised above the head, perhaps hour after hour, multiplies the difficulties of a proper circulation in a manner that can be appreciated by any one who will sit out of doors on the back stoop in this fashion for five minutes only.

But the position is only a part of the trial. When the brake cylinder is exposed it is filled with hardened grease, which must be removed. To cut this it is necessary to wash out the cylinder with benzine or some like liquid, and in using this at 10 or 15 degrees below zero it is necessary to remove the gloves, otherwise they would be wetted and frozen useless. Numbers of little half inch nuts have to be taken off and put on again, and these make the bare hand necessary to the work. ... that a finger ... is frozen white. The remedy is to plunge the frozen member into the snow and move it around until the frost is out of it.

Frequently, in the exigencies of the work, the wind comes directly into the face of the air brake man, bringing scurrying snow, or at the next change of position, perhaps, the same gust tosses a handful of flakes down inside the collar of the worker's shirt.

### Is Prey to Every Ill Cold Causes.

Considering the average repairs to an air brake, the repairer must count upon at least thirty minutes lying prone under the car with his arms over his head. Five minutes for moving from one brake to another in the next car is about the only opportunity the worker has to take the kinks out of legs and arms and restore the circulation, because the company wants those cars! Because of his cramped positions and lack of circulation, the air brake man suffers from almost every ill that cold and chill make possible.

The air brake man has not had the consideration that he should have had as a worker, just as he has not had the consideration that his work deserves. It is more than human nature is capable of to turn out the work that should be turned out in the depth of a northern winter. Under the stress of wind, and cold, and snow even the inspectors miss many things which they should catch, and with these conditions prevailing the possibility of accidents to the traveling public is increased.

### Much of the Hardship Unnecessary.

A portable shelter for car repair, it could be provided at a cost of $10, and ... the whole ... It would be provided with a stove, at which a man ... out from under a car could "thaw out" and restore the feeling to his fingers ... The company would get more ... work done by reason of it, and the traveling and shipping public would be safer by all odds.

Legislators have done worse than to propose a law that might meet these requirements of the car repair gang, and certainly they might do something toward softening the lot of the air brake man, who has one of the coldest jobs on earth.

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# JOHNNY SMALL WOOD [illegible] BOYS A SMALL AMOUNT OF BOYS

# SAMMY SMART

## [illegible] AS AN [illegible] OF THE MANY ARTS

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# The Inner Life of Royalty

THE KING'S SECOND SON

CARLOS I. OF PORTUGAL

THE DUKE OF BRAGANZA, HEIR TO THE THRONE

Tucked in between the land of Spain and the ocean is the tight little country of Portugal, where the people are poor and don't know it and where happiness seems to be the confirmed habit of the country. The ruler of this bright little land of sunshine, onions, black bread and divine wines is King Carlos, who has had less trouble with his job of holding down a European throne than any one of the kingly college, and while he has a small army and practically no navy, he gets perhaps more real pleasure out of life than any monarch of them all. In the first place, King Carlos has what few kings enjoy, royal good health; he has a beautiful wife who undoubtedly adores her royal mate, and his children are certainly the finest looking royal scions in the world. So it will be seen that the King and Queen of Portugal are unusual royal people, persons whose crowns do not wear into their majestic brows and whose thrones are not searched every evening lest some conspirator should have placed an infernal machine beneath the royal supper table.

Carlos I. of Portugal ascended the throne in 1889 and had married a Bourbon princess, Marie Amelie, a daughter of the Count of Paris three years before. Thus the princes of the blood of Louis XIV. of France still sit on an European throne, although their native France has embraced republicanism for all time to come. Moreover, the palace of King Carlos is noted as the most beautiful in the world, for the royal chateau at Queluz was described by the poet Southey as the most charming region on the face of the globe. Our illustration shows a mass of architectural beauties that for its oriental type could not well be excelled. The original design was made by the Moors, and all the beauties of the Alhambra, so praised by Washington Irving, can be found at Pena Castle, in Cintra, the summer residence of the Portuguese royalties.

### How the King Won His People.

Don Carlos I. appeals to the people as a good king. It is felt that he understands the business of a king thoroughly and that he worthily leads and represents his people. Though portly in figure, he has all the bearings which the people like to see in their sovereign. He is of that middle-height which is found throughout the families descended from the Coburgs; that leaves him still an advantage over most of his people, for the Portuguese are not renowned for tall men.

As a matter of fact, the King has hardly a drop of Portuguese blood in his veins; yet the curious thing is that, apart from height and figure, he looks a Portuguese. His smile is the smile you may meet any day in his country, from duke to peasant; his ways are the courtly, punctilious, yet proud ways that distinguish the Portuguese aristocrat everywhere, and he is fond of his people and shares their patriotism for Portugal.

### What the Queen Is Like.

In this respect Queen Amelie is like him. Although a French woman, born at Twickenham during the exile of the Comte de Paris, her father, she, too, has gone the right way to get to the heart of the Portuguese people, by using her influence toward the reformation of their country in fields which are usually left to women.

It is conventional to say that all queens are charming and accomplished, but it is no conventional compliment when applied to Queen Amelie. She is a woman of many parts and of many interests. Like her husband, she cares for sport, and like him, too, she has a great reputation for personal bravery. A few years ago she won a medal for saving the lives of two children from drowning in the Tagus. Her Majesty is a strong swimmer, and seeing the children in peril, plunged into the river and rescued them. She is also a skilled equestrienne—like the ladies of her family generally—and a brilliant conversationalist, with all the wit and esprit that seem indigenous to her native France.

It is his well-known sporting tastes, however, that especially endears Don Carlos to the English people. He is a good, all-around sportsman, with a special passion for yachting and shooting. His ambition is to make Monte Carlo give way to Lisbon as the pigeon-shooting center of Europe. His prowess with the revolver is too well known to need repetition, but it may not be so generally realized that the Portuguese monarch was at one time an active supporter of the bull ring.

Before his marriage Don Carlos was fond of the excitement of the bull ring, in which, incognito, he would take active part. In Portuguese bull fighting neither bulls nor horses are killed, and to prevent the possibility of a bull goring a horse, his horns are covered with padded guards. One element of danger which is present in the Spanish method is thus removed. Now the king is nothing if not brave, and when one of the beautiful court ladies remarked that it was not fair to the bull and thoughtlessly dared the Duke of Braganza (as he then was) to face the animal with his sharp horns unguarded he gallantly replied that he would do so at the next bullfight and invited the lady to witness his doings from the royal box. In Portugal the regulations of the ring strictly enjoin that no bull be fought "with points unbated," but in spite of this, orders were given that a bull was to be admitted into the arena with his horns unguarded. Don Carlos took his stand before the swinging doors, with the frilled darts ready in his hand, and waited for the bull.

But a bull rarely charges home at the first attempt, and this one stopped, snorted angrily, and then threw up the sand with his front hoofs. The Duke waved his arms, made a feint to lure it on, and then, as it charged again, sprang to one side to avoid it, but in the very act of springing slipped on a wet place left by the watering hose and fell! The whole audience rose with a simultaneous cry of horror; for though the Duke fought incognito, everyone knew who the bold banderillo was. Another fighter waved his red capa in the bull's face, the animal's attention was diverted for a second, and the Duke rose. But, unfortunately, the bull saw the movement and made once more for his adversary. Then came a moment of breathless suspense, while the Duke ran for his life towards the timber barricade, which he cleared at a bound; a second or two later the bull's horns made splinters in the woodwork just below where the Duke's heels had passed over.

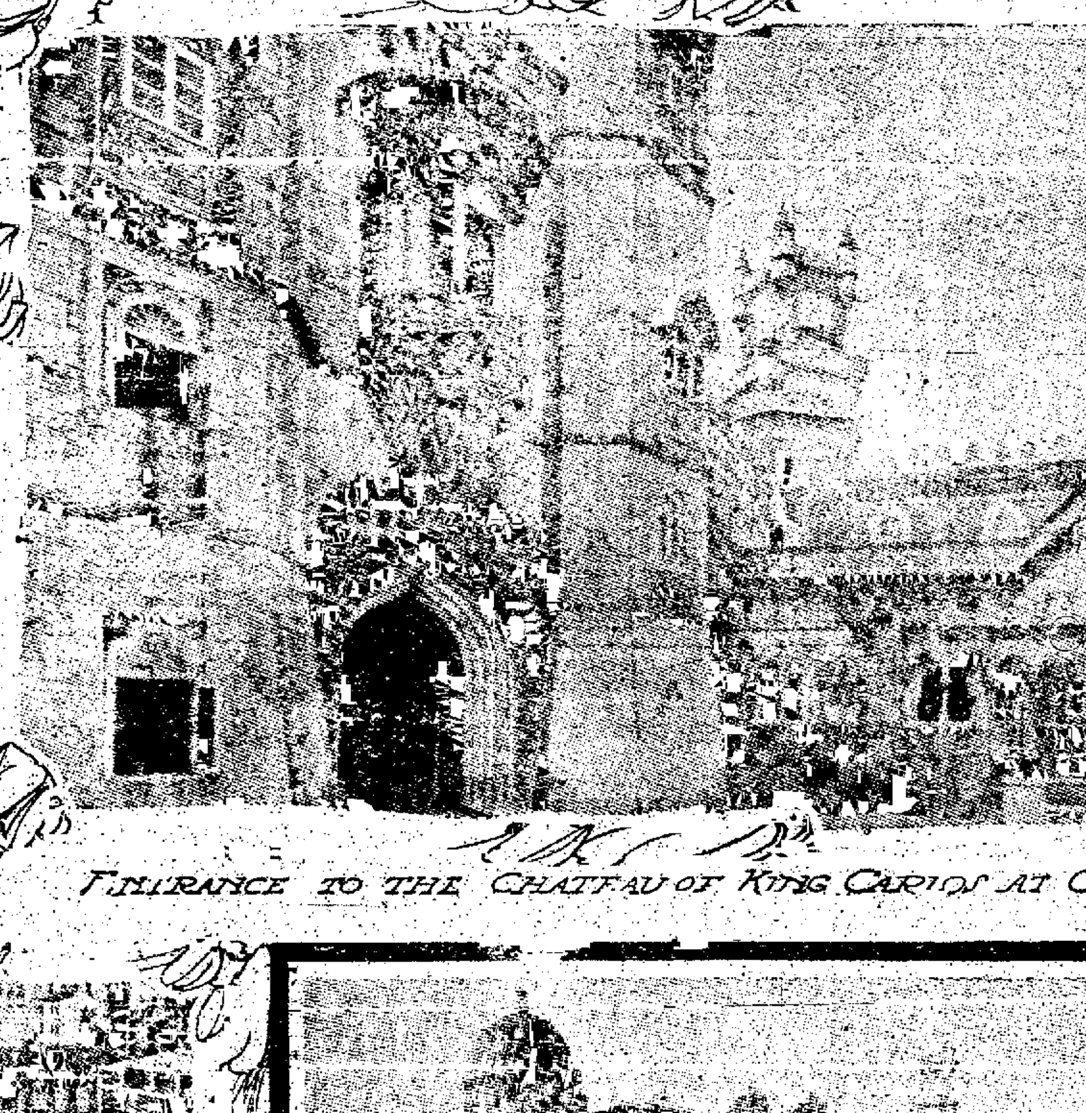
The King and Queen have two sons—the Crown Prince Luiz, now 15, and Prince Manuel, who is 13. Queen Maria Pia, the Queen Dowager of Portugal, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, still survives. She is a very able woman and is at the head of most Portugal charitable institutions, and her good deeds in the cause of mercy gained for her the name of "Angel of Charity." Philanthropy, it has been said, is with her as much a passion as hunting, music and painting, for all of which she is famous. Like her son, she is a marvelously good shot and intrepid rider. The King's brother Alphonse also resides in Lisbon and is unmarried.

### The Real Secret of Kingly Success.

The real secret of the happy life enjoyed by the rulers of Portugal is, of course, the sanity of their views as to how great power and much wealth should be spent. As a matter of fact, the secret as worked out in Portugal lies in not using the power or in spending the money for personal pleasure. Of course, the post of king demands splendor and ceremony and much money, but these are cut down to just what the people of Portugal demand from their monarch. Personally King Carlos prefers the dishes eaten by the great mass of his subjects, and his money is never spent for the luxuries or dissipation which have spelt misery for so many unhappy kings. His son and heir, the Duke of Braganza, has been reared like any other well-to-do child, ignorant of his rank until able to play his part with balance, and to this day allowed fewer indulgences than the children of many prosperous Americans.

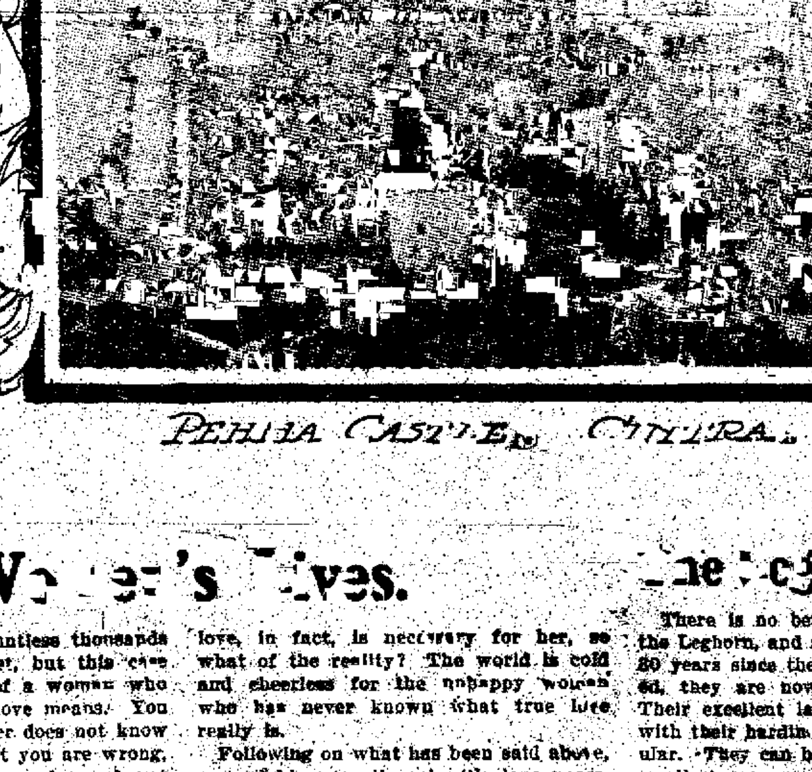
Athletic exercises and sensible feeding, together with a strict moral restraint, have made the Portuguese heir tall and strong, without a touch of false pride or temper. While his kingdom has a constitutional government, as a matter of fact, a strong, domineering monarch in this country could easily gain absolute control over affairs of state. Just what this young prince will do when he takes over the reins of government is a matter of interest in every court in Europe. If he follows after his father the success of his reign cannot be questioned, for the present King and Queen of Portugal are, after old King Christian of Denmark, the best loved by their subjects of any royal pair in the world.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL



ENTRANCE TO THE CHATEAU OF KING CARLOS AT CINTRA

THE FAMOUS WAVING SQUARE AT LISBON



PENNA CASTLE, CINTRA

### OTHER LOVE.

Mrs. Forehundred—What was that awful yelping in the nursery just now?

Maid—The nurse just stepped on one of your children.

Mrs. Forehundred—Oh! I was afraid somebody had kicked Fido.

## Love's Part In Women's Lives.

Love ought to play a most important part in the lives of women; it, in fact, should be the chief end of their existence, but alas! it is not; it used to be, but the time is almost past for that; love is nowadays a secondary consideration.

The hurry and bustle of the world, higher education, business training—all these have had a hand in relegating love to a back seat. Women, or, at any rate, a large number of them, in these days aim rather at distinction; ambition spurs them on. They are not content to settle down and lead a peaceful, if uneventful, married life. They clamor for excitement; they want amusement; they refuse to be tied down to a round of domestic duties; they have, in a word, revolted against the old and homely rule, which ordained that matrimony, following on love, was the be-all and end-all of life, so far as women were concerned.

Now, do women benefit by the change? Suppose a woman gains fame, with perhaps fortune thrown in, is that enough? Will she be thoroughly satisfied? She will—to the outsider who cannot read the secrets of the heart. But deep down there is a consciousness that something is wanting, the natural instinct has been thwarted, and the woman knows it. Instinct, in truth, clamors for something withheld. After all, what is fame to a genuine woman? Will the praise of the multitude fill a woman's heart with joy as much as an infant lisping its first simple words? Will the adoration of a social set ever recompense for the lack of a husband's love and respect?

Is there a living woman, of say thirty years of age, who has never loved, if only secretly? There are countless thousands who have loved and lost, but this case is not so bad as that of a woman who has never known what love means. You may argue that the latter does not know what she has missed, but you are wrong, so far, at any rate. True, she may not accurately understand just exactly what love means, but there is a yearning for something, a feeling which she cannot define. There is a blank in her life; she knows she is incomplete, undeveloped, in fact; the sweet characteristics, the finer side of her nature, the true emotions—all these are stunted. It requires love to bring them to maturity, and except they reach maturity the woman may almost be said to have lived in vain.

It is only after true love comes to the fore that a woman lives her best. Before its appearance she exists; after love's tender beams strike her life path she is transformed, and not she alone; everything to her takes on a more beautiful appearance, the most sordid things of life become brighter. There are women who scoff and sneer at love outwardly, but little heed is paid to them; anyone possessing common sense knows that they are merely cloaking their inward feelings; they try to deceive themselves; that is the long and short of it.

Take the average girl; what does love conjure up to her? Let her just think of the day when she will fall in love, and be loved, and she in fancy sees a home of her own, a husband who treasures her, and very likely children who adore her, and what is the result? Her life is made brighter by the thoughts; she is spurred on; she is always looking forward to a certain happy time; the very thought of love, in fact, is necessary for her, so what of the reality? The world is cold and cheerless for the unhappy woman who has never known what true love really is.

Following on what has been said above, one might naturally ask: "Is love necessary for man?" It is not so much, at any rate, as it is to a woman. A woman is created for the very purpose of loving and being loved, more or less; to her love is life. A man, on the other hand, is a creature created for work; his business and a hundred and one other things take up his attention; he can get along without love; it is not a vital matter to him. If he falls in love, well and good; if he does not, it is (to many men) of small consequence; he does not miss much (from a male point of view); the woman, however, who never loves, or never has love offered her, may be called one of life's most decided failures, for if a woman's life is to be a success love is a necessity. At the same time it is doubtful if any woman ever lived who had not at least one opportunity to marry if she wanted to.

### ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw, what is the difference between "absolute" and "relative"?

Paw Figgjam—Very little at times, Tommy. Most absolute divorces are brought about by relatives.

### TIME AND PLACE.

Spartacus—Did you ever have much luck fishing in the spring?

Smarticus—Not much. I usually caught a good many more fish about seven or eight miles further down the stream.

## The Leghorn Fowl.

There is no better all-round bird than the Leghorn, and although it is only about 80 years since the breed was first imported, they are now bred by the millions. Their excellent laying qualities, combined with their hardiness, make them very popular. They can be reared and kept in the smallest spaces with the greatest advantages. Leghorns are layers of medium-sized white-shelled eggs, are nonsitters and have the smallest of appetites, so that the most of their keep is very small in comparison to the return they yield to eggs. When killed young they make fair table fowls, but their comparative smallness of size debars them from being considered as table poultry of any commercial value.

The race is divided into seven varieties, namely, browns, whites, buffs, piles, duckwings, black and cuckoos, all of which have large single combs, pure white earlobes and yellow legs and feet. The comb of the cock should be large, quite firmly set on the head, deeply and well serrated; the legs large, pendent, smooth and white; the neck long and nicely arched; the back of moderate length; the breast full and carried well forward; the tail large and carried well up, with full flowing sickles; the general appearance light and sprightly. The hen differs from the cock, as her comb should fall gracefully to one side, and her tail be carried rather lower. Of course, she is not nearly so large in size as the cock, and her lobes, wattles, etc., should be in proportion to her body. The whites, buffs and blacks are all self-colored, so that no description of them will be needed.

### IN TERMS OF TIME.

Often a second trial is necessary to a minute examination.

The lazy man wants a job in which "his time is his own." But if we are the right kind of employees all hours are ours.

S. W. GILLILAN.

## Mysteries of the Deep Sea.

The mysteries of the deep sea are coming to light. Scientists have measured the mountains of the ocean bed, and their lead lines have penetrated into valleys so deep that the sun's rays are lost miles above the bottom. Some of these are more than 30,000 feet below the surface. If the highest mountain in the world were set at the bottom its summit would be nearly half a mile under water.

In these valleys there are no plants, weeds or vegetation of any kind, because such forms of life need light and at these depths there is total darkness. But animal life flourishes. Many of the deep-sea animals are gigantic. These animals are all, or nearly all, without eyes. Most of them eat mud and slime, but there are others who seek living prey, find it by means of great feelers, and then grasp and kill it with long tentacles.

It is strange that in these dark and freezing abysses vast quantities of vegetable matter are found that, during their lives were bathed in tropical sunlight and in water 80 degrees above zero. These deposits lie side by side with other organisms which passed all their lives in darkness, and at a temperature near to the freezing point. The vegetable organisms were originally absorbed by plants and animals on the earth's surface or in the shallow waters, and it is estimated that three-fourths of the deposits now covering the bottom of the ocean have at some time passed through the alimentary canals of marine animals.

The geography of the sea—"oceanography" it is called—began with the laying of the ocean cables, and was elevated into a branch of science by the cruise of the Challenger. Since then it has been found that there are 43 great deep-sea valleys. The Pacific Ocean, like the Pacific Slope, is the great mountainous region of the water world; there are 24 vast valleys concealed beneath it.

According to Sir John Murray, the area occupied by these deeps is estimated at 7,152,000 geographical square miles, or about 7 per cent. of the water surface of the globe. Within them over 250 soundings have been recorded, of which 24 exceed 24,000 feet, including three exceeding 30,000 feet. Depths exceeding 24,000 feet have been recorded within eight miles of the deeps—namely, in the North Atlantic within the Nares deep, in the Antarctic within the Ross deep, in the Banda Sea within the Weber deep, in the North Pacific within the Challenger, Tuscarora and Supan deeps, and in the South Pacific within the Aldrich and Richards deeps. Depths exceeding 30,000 feet have hitherto recorded only within the Aldrich deep of the South Pacific to the East.

## Notes of Interest From Far and Near.

More than 25,000 Chinese have been imported for work in the Rand Mines, South Africa.

Of the 720,000,000 acres of land making up the total area of Argentina, 24,000,000 are arable. The principal crops are corn, wheat and flax.

A German statistician notes that the increased longevity in Europe within the last 50 years is more conspicuous among women than men.

Scotland has Kansas beaten. Alexander Wilkie, of Upper Craigie, Perth, boasts a beard more than eight feet long. It is still growing.

A cautious grand juror at the Old Bailey, London, brought his own Bible with him, to be sworn upon, and so took no risk of microbes.

The Brazilian government is about to connect the port of San Francisco with Argentine by means of a railway line about 620 miles in length.

Sailing from the two ports of Lowestoft and Yarmouth the herring fleet numbers about 1,000 vessels, each of which spreads a net a mile to a mile and a half long.

All the different street car companies in Barcelona, Spain, are now owned and controlled entirely by foreign capitalists, and the work of substituting electricity on those lines that have not already adopted it is almost complete.

There is no punishment in France if the murderer is not discovered and brought to trial within 15 years. Arnold Weber, who committed a murder in Paris 25 years ago, has just written defiantly to the police confessing the crime and saying he is about to return to Paris.

In the larger towns and cities of Cuba telephone systems are in operation, and permits are granted from time to time for the construction of private telephone lines connecting plantations, etc., with railroad stations, stations of the rural guard, nearest city hall or adjoining plantations.

The wheat area of the United Kingdom in 1904 was the smallest on record, being 1,400,000 acres. The average for the preceding 10 years was 1,827,981 acres. But the total yield in 1904 appears to be somewhat in excess of that of 1895, the year of next smallest area, being about 40,000,000 bushels.

## How Millionaires Began Life.

A small farm was the cradle of all the Rockefeller millions, of which J. D. Rockefeller alone owns 40. Fifty years ago the boy who was to become the richest man the world has ever seen was driving a plow on a farm.

Sir Thomas Lipton is the son of poor Irish parents. His first ventures in life was as cabin boy on a [illegible], and a little later he had a shop [illegible]. He is said to have had to sleep under the counter.

Fifty [illegible] Mr. [illegible] C[illegible], the millionaire, of Pittsburg, was earning $1.25 a week as a bobbin boy in Allegheny City. Mr. Carnegie used to leave home in the dark and return in the dark and slave through all the intervening hours for 20 cents a day.

The nucleus of the vast Astor fortune, which is estimated at $400,000,000, was a small plot of land in the Bowery, which was bought for the sum of $1,250. This tiny plot, which is now worth [illegible], was bought out of the profits of a [illegible] consignment of musical instruments [illegible] to John Jacob Astor [illegible] family.

The nucleus of the wealthiest family in the world's history, the Rothschilds, [illegible] aggregate wealth, distributed over 20 families, is said to be $1,000,000,000, was a dingy pawnbroker's shop in the Judenstrasse at Frankfort, in the middle of the [illegible]. In this [illegible] house, with its sign of the red shield, the first [illegible] of the millionaires, five sons [illegible] were reared, while [illegible] and bargains for a few [illegible] or guilty [illegible] the [illegible].

## Modern Evolution.

BY S. W. GILLILAN.

(Being a tearful, yet cheerful, statement of the domestic labor situation in America.)

There's the family of Thompson, once our neighbors up in Maine
Good as gold, sincere in friendship, free from scandalistic stain;
Saw the old man here this morning, took him out at noon for lunch;
Asked him all about his daughter and the balance of his bunch.
"Mighty nearly [illegible] so reckless as to [illegible]
[illegible]

With my family this event [illegible], but a [illegible] thought was mine;
We [illegible] only Monday, stayed [illegible] clean to ten!
And the servants wouldn't let us have a [illegible] again.

Eddie Marlow's playing Hamlet at the theater this week;
Julia Sothern does Ophelia—always liked to hear her speak!
Rather see a piece of Shakespeare's [illegible]
by [illegible]
Than to eat the first [illegible] victuals you could purchase any day.

Kind o' thought I'd go and blow a pair of cartwheels for [illegible] seats,
For my wife [illegible] fairly daffy over unexpected treats—
But, alas! last week I took her to a mat. one afternoon,
And the servants wouldn't like it if we went again so soon.

Lots of privileges we covet that we formerly enjoyed
Since we joined the wretched ranks by whom [illegible] are employed;
In our [illegible] of poverty [illegible] we [illegible]
Such a luxury as servants, friends would oft surround our board;
Wheresoe'er we wished to wander we would hop a car and go.
But we struck a higher stratum in the social scale, you know.
Now we tiptoe 'round the dwelling that we rashly call our own
And we kow-tow to the servants taking turns upon the throne.

### A MARVELOUS [illegible].

Balty Moore—They needn't tell me that times aren't changed.

Calvert, Jr.—What now?

Balty Moore—[illegible]

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## .....Plays Tige In "Buster Brown".....

# [illegible]

## .....Some Beasts He Has Been.....

NEW YORK is not usually regarded as a "dog town," excepting when the dog show is in progress at Madison Square Garden, but there is no doubt that George All, the clever animal impersonator, as Tige in "Buster Brown" has "caught the town" at the Majestic theater.

All is no newcomer to the metropolis, having figured for years as the foremost "four footed actor" in the Weber & Fields burlesques and also playing animals in "The Wild Rose" and other typical New York productions.

In the last named piece as the dancing bear Baby it was his pleasant duty to give pretty Irene Bentley a genuine "bear hug," and the genuine enthusiasm with which this bit of stage business was performed left no doubt in the minds of the spectators that All at least enjoyed his role.

All is of French extraction, but in early youth was apprenticed with a troupe of Arab acrobats and tumblers, who took him to England, where he acquired a cockney accent that cannot be detected from that of the genuine native born Britisher. Likewise it was in merry England that he contracted the pantomime habit, and the first animal part in which he scored a hit was that of a jackass.

### Some Donkeys and Others.

All's native Gallic wit asserts itself when he gravely assures you that in preparing for his part he studied not only the donkeys which haul the costers' carts about London, but also the two legged specimens of the genus who haunt the stage doors of Drury Lane and other British theaters devoted to the time honored Christmas pantomime.

Since then All has assumed the mimic likeness of all sorts of animals—dogs, cats, cows, donkeys, monkeys and even a parrot on one occasion. He will be remembered as "not that kind of a dog" in "Fiddle-de-Dee," the funniest of the "Webenfields" burlesques. All's success is due to the fact that he doesn't merely "clown," but characterizes each animal he impersonates and always keeps "in the skin of the part."

His Tige in "Buster Brown" is a delight to canine fanciers as well as to critics.

All came to America originally to join David Henderson's then celebrated extravaganza company at the Chicago Opera House, and his first hit on this side of the pond was as the faithful donkey in "Ali Baba." This was during

the World's fair, or Columbian exposition, and Henderson's company, including Eddie Foy, Henry Norman, Ida Mulle and others, was a Chicago institution second only in local pride to the fair.

All remained with this excellent organization for several seasons and then came to New York to join the Weber & Fields company, where his principal achievements in animal impersonations have been made. He has realized Artist Outcault's comic canine Tige strikingly "true to life" on the stage of the Majestic theater, celebrated for its cowardly lion, dancing heifer and scarecrow with "The Wizard of Oz" and its giant spider, big and little bears and animated wooden soldiers with the "Babes In Toyland."

### Small, but Athletic.

All is a small but athletic man, since the strain of assuming the crouching postures of animals require great strength as well as suppleness of limb.

Frequently after a lively romp with Buster before the footlights he comes off the stage fairly dripping with perspiration and has to be helped to get his heavy "dogskin" suit off. But after an alcohol sponge and a brisk rubbing he looks fit as a fiddle and feels no evil after effects of "going to the dogs."

### He Studies Animals.

All is a close observer and has made a study of animals. Often in his leisure hours he is to be found over at the Central park zoo watching the caged specimens of the cat tribe and memorizing their characteristic motions.

"One never knows when I may be called upon to impersonate the Tammany tiger of New York political fame," says he humorously, "so I am studying city government as well. Yes, there is a great deal more than merely 'getting into the skin of the part,' although that is considered a high compliment from the French critics. But animals have characters as well as men, and they are manifested in typical movements. Therefore, although in a mask, I am limited as to facial expression, I find my features unconsciously imitating the various 'tapes' I am making on Tige's mobile countenance. These movements of the eyelids, ears, mouth and eyes are controlled by strings running down inside the fore paws, where I can work them with my fingers without interfering with my stage action. Nevertheless they took a long time to learn."

GEORGE ALL
IMPERSONATOR OF TIGE IN
"BUSTER BROWN"

### Tige's Eloquent Face.

The expressions that All produces on the face of Tige are laugh producers of the most successful sort. When the diminutive Buster, played by Master Gabriel, is in danger of any description Tige immediately runs up to his assistance, teeth showing, eyes glaring and tail lifted high in defiance.

Should Buster be in a sorrowful mood Tige becomes the very picture of mournfulness. One can [illegible] with hanging tears rolling down his cheeks.

### Could Not Kiss "Grandma Dear."

All does a funny piece of work when Buster wants Tige to kiss his (Buster's) grandmother, who has shut her eyes, awaiting expectantly a kiss from Buster. Buster loves "grandma dear" and thoroughly enjoys playing a trick of this sort on her.

Tige observes grandma's aged face and shudders. Buster urges him on to meet his cruel fate, however, so the canine takes a step forward. Then, after another look at grandma, Tige tries to run away. Buster drives him back. Finally, in desperation, Tige creeps to grandma's chair, puts his fore paws on one of its arms and stretches forward to kiss her. He trembles and can stand the prospect no longer. He falls back in a faint in spite of the fact that Buster has offered him "thirty-three dollars' worth of dog biscuits, at two for a nickel, covered with chicken gravy."

### All as a Mad Dog.

All also gives an amusing imitation of a mad dog to scare "grandma dear." He runs across the stage, his mouth covered with soapsuds to represent froth, turning somersaults and twisting himself into a dozen different shapes. Finally he spins around in a circle and [illegible] a [illegible] bolt for "grandma dear."

### Varied Expressions.

So adept has All become in the manipulation of the strings that operate the artificial muscles of Tige's face that it is at times difficult to believe that the "animal" is not some strange half human monstrosity found in some out of the way corner of the world. Expressions of rage, surprise, delight, fear, interest, sorrow, sympathy and humiliation follow one another so rapidly and so easily as to defy adequate description.

Malvine Negaller

### RIVAL COMIC OPERAS.

Comic opera and musical comedy are having an interesting fight for supremacy on the boards in New York. Comic opera may be defined as that class of musical performance which tells a legitimate story and musical comedy as that class which does not. In comic opera each song is supposed to further the dialogue; in musical comedy the common introduction of a number is, "And, speaking of dinner, did you ever hear of 'The Courteous Cannibal King?'" Comic opera started off with first honors, "Lady Teazle," "Fatinitza" and "The Duchess of Dantzic" bringing out eulogies of the old time school of entertainment. Jefferson De Angelis brought "Fantana" to the Lyric and turned the tide. "Fantana" is about as legitimate as the third king of Babylon. Its plot begins nowhere, strays for a couple of hours and ends in the same place. Its musical numbers are cockney, Chinese, German and Japanese, but it is uproariously funny, brilliantly tuneful and charmingly staged, and it will remain in Gotham until May.

### HOPPER AND "WANG."

The success which has attended the De Wolf Hopper revival of "Wang" is proving more and more embarrassing to the Shuberts and William A. Brady. These managers recently bought a new opera, entitled "Elysium," from Reginald De Koven and Frederick Ranken, whose contract provided that their work should be produced during the current season. Messrs. Shubert and Brady want to live up to the agreement, but "Wang" continues to attract record wrecking audiences, and they are naturally loath to stop the inward flow of money. The premier of "Elysium" has been postponed and postponed until it cannot decently be postponed much longer. It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Hopper will desert "Wang" in the late spring and that his talents and legs will be fitted into a new part in a new vehicle.

### A "BIRD" COMPOSER.

Stanley Forde, the judge owl of Henry W. Savage's "Woodland" company, is, besides being quite a clever actor, a composer of some note. One of his songs was the feature of a recent New York production.

## .....Champion Conklin Is a Wonder.....

# BILLIARDS

## ...Tennis Team Going Abroad—Wrestling...

CHARLES F. CONKLIN of Chicago, who recently won the amateur billiard championship title in the tourney held in the Windy City, is a striking example of the self made cue expert. What Grant Eby is to the pool world Conklin is to the billiard arena. Eby, son of an Ohio farmer, raised himself to the top notch of pool accomplishment with the crude facilities at his disposal; Conklin, a stereotyper in a Chicago newspaper office, rose to the premier position in a pastime heretofore considered to be primarily adapted to the possessor of soft, lily white hands and of other so called "gentlemanly" attributes.

### Badly Handicapped.

Although few of the spectators realized the situation, Conklin attended the recent championship tournament each evening after hours of tiresome manual labor in the stereotyping room. His hands were blistered from contact with hot metal. His palms were rough and callonsed from much handling of heavy forms and boxes of type metal. Think of the handicap he played under when he competed against men who had spent the day in practicing for the evening contest! Some of his opponents were men of great wealth who had billiard tables in their homes; men like Sigourney of San Francisco, for instance, who had never known the hardships of manual labor.

Notwithstanding Conklin's handicap in the sense mentioned, he played with a delicacy of touch and accuracy of execution that deserved and won the unqualified admiration of every spectator.

### Three Highest Prizes.

The best estimate of Conklin's performance may be had by remembering that he won the three highest prizes of the tournament. He not only won the national championship trophy, but he captured the prizes for the high run and the highest average as well. His high run of sixty-four was a most creditable one.

### Wilson P. Foss.

Conklin's victory has been excelled by but one man, Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., former champion. Foss was undoubtedly the greatest player of recent times. No one will forget his splendid exhibition of nerve and brilliancy in the tourney of 1902 in New York, where for the third time he won the title and thus established his right to the perpetual possession of the massive silver trophy which had been offered for competition years before by a well known billiard table manufacturing company.

### Want Tourney of 1906.

Chicago is now endeavoring to secure the billiard championship tourney of 1906. The Chicago Athletic association officials state that they are anxious to have an opportunity to repeat the success of this year. The well known Hanover club of Brooklyn is at present the only other claimant for the tournament.

The officers in the national association assert that more headway has been made by billiards through the successful tournament at the Chicago Athletic association than at any tourney ever held for the championship. The attractiveness of the prizes and the manner of entertaining the contestants have so pleased the players that all are anxious to return there to play for the cup next year.

JAMES FLEMING, BROOKLYN SKATER.

James Fleming of the Brooklyn Skating club is one of the cleverest fancy skaters in the east.

### Tennis Team Going Abroad.

At last the United States Lawn Tennis association has come to its senses, although some persons doubt that it ever had any. A real challenge has finally been cabled to England for a series of international matches during the coming summer.

That action was decided on at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the association held recently in New York. Tennis players are delighted to know that an American team will go to England. They hope and pray that the officers of the association will not change their minds or dictate as to the makeup of the team.

### Last Year's Fiasco.

Players of tennis want a representative team sent abroad, not one that bears the earmarks of favoritism. Last year it was generally believed that the Boston members of the Lawn Tennis association prevented a team from going abroad simply because the Beantown expert, Malcolm D. Whitman, could not arrange to go across the Atlantic. In view of the fact that Whitman is a "has been" and that he was one last year that is constrained to wonder at the degree of eminence accorded him by his fellow townsmen, Whitman, I firmly believe, would never have become champion had not Dwight F. Davis, who was then secretary of the navy, taken his regiment to Cuba with Roosevelt's rough riders. The Spanish war did Whitman a good turn.

### The Dohertys.

Well, let the dead past bury the almost dead tennis players. We are assured of an England versus America series during the summer, and that is sufficient. The makeup of our team will not be known until the early tourneys have been played. It is a matter of doubt as to whether we can form a team that will succeed in holding the Doherty brothers of England in check. Those white flanneled racket wielders are the best the world ever produced. H. L. Doherty, however, does not enjoy the best of health, and for that reason the brothers cannot be depended on to win every time.

The Dohertys hold the Davis international challenge cup, which will be played for next summer. The conditions of competition for the cup will be modified, it is thought, as the Dohertys and several French players claim that the special rules are confusing and in some respects too stringent.

### Japanese Wrestling Tricks.

Gus Johnson, champion middleweight wrestler of Germany, who is now in New York, spent four years in Japan studying Japanese tricks. He has picked up some very clever maneuvers in the mikado's land, among which are the following:

At the beginning of a bout or at any stage of it, when an opponent attacks you on the floor, on your hands and knees, gradually work your way to the rear. Suddenly thrust an arm back and put the hand between his legs above the knee. Encircle the near leg, pull it up and forward, forcing your opponent on his back. Fall on him.

Again, when a man endeavors to spin or bridge out of a fall or a half Nelson block his left shoulder with your right knee (when attacking from his left side, as is customary). He will then be able to execute only the preliminary part of the bridge or spin and as the same takes he will wrench his left shoulder severely.

BEN TAVIS.

### FALL FROM A WAIST LOCK.

One of the wrestler's favorite maneuvers is the waist lock, which may be obtained either from the front or from the rear. When obtained from the front, by clasping your arms around an opponent's waist, pull his body close to yours and bend him backward. Fall with him to the mat, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and bear your weight on his chest until his shoulders touch the mat.

### ITTEL IS BEST RIFLE SHOT.

The first annual championship tournament of the Indoor Twenty-two Caliber Rifle League of the United States came to a close recently in Pittsburg.

T. P. Ittel of Pittsburg won the championship and broke the world's record with his total score of 2,459 out of a possible 2,500. The previous record was 2,455, also held by Ittel. A. A. Stillman of New York finished second, with a score of 2,447; W. A. Temes of New York and H. M. Pope of New York tied for third place and divided third and fourth money, each scoring 2,446; C. A. Frank of Pittsburg finished fifth, score 2,435.

### HOUR CYCLE RECORD.

Once again the world's hour record has been lowered, this time by a French cyclist named Darragon. Recently he covered 54 miles 1,058 yards in the hour, following a motor bicycle fitted with a wind shield.

### BABY BOXERS, THESE.

Roy and Morris Robertson of Paterson, N. J., aged four and five years, are the most scientific little boxers in the country, according to D. Roberts of Hornellsville, N. Y.

### JOSEPH B. MACCABE, PRESIDENT OF A. A. U.

Joseph B. Maccabe, who is the present president of the Amateur Athletic union, is a man of determination and enterprise. He urges steps to increase the membership of the organization and believes that the time will soon come when all amateur athletes, collegiate, club and others, will be governed by a national board that will determine eligibility and keep records of all competitors from boyhood to manhood.

President Maccabe has instructed Secretary Sullivan to send a letter to each president of each association of the A. A. U. asking that they at once take steps to increase their club membership and that each association appoint a special committee on canvass and new clubs, the idea being to have in each city in the United States a club that will represent pure and wholesome athletics and encourage it in every possible way.

The newly elected president feels very strongly that some law should be enacted by the A. A. U. that will prohibit pot hunting athletes from this country going abroad on their own hook and likewise making a law that will prohibit any foreigner from coming to these shores and competing unless he has the sanction of the body that governs sport in the country he comes from. Therefore it is his intention to form two movements, one to the effect that no foreigner can compete in any games in this country unless he comes as the official representative from the foreign governing body with letters or credentials to the

American governing body and that he cannot compete until such a time as the A. A. U. grants sanction to him. He is also heartily in favor of adopting a rule in favor of prohibiting any American amateur from going abroad unless he has prior to his departure secured from the parent body or the A. A. U. a permit entitling him to go abroad and compete as an American amateur. The president feels very strongly on this subject, for it is a well known fact that there are many rumors that affect both our amateurs who go to England and receive enormous expenses and the athletes who come to America and are likewise treated. It is an abuse that is growing, and he feels if the A. A. U. will take a stand on this subject that it can be so regulated that the athletes, if they so desire, will find it impossible to make them a financial benefit to themselves.

Another new law that the president feels confident should be put into operation is one that will prohibit a club that is a member of the A. A. U. from maintaining a professional or disqualified team.

President Maccabe has completed arrangements for a southern trip. He has called a meeting of all southern athletic organizations to be held in New Orleans for the purpose of explaining the purposes of the Amateur Athletic union and injecting into them the true spirit of amateurism. It is confidently expected that at least fifty southern clubs will respond.

### A PITCHING RECORD THAT BEATS M'GINNITY'S.

The proud boast made by the friends of Joe McGinnity of his having made the greatest pitching record ever credited to a twirler when he pitched and won two double headers in the same week is discounted by a performance that Jack Harper, the Cincinnatis' leading twirler, made when he was with the Fort Wayne team in 1909. Jack was a farm hand that year, having been tried out by St. Louis in the spring and sent to Fort Wayne to get a little better acquainted with the ways of the world and of ball playing before he again essayed to perform in high society. It came near the end of the season, and Fort Wayne was in sore need of victories.

There were two other twirlers on the Fort Wayne team besides Harper, one of them being Cy Swaim, the tall schoolmaster, who once amused audiences all over the circuit as a member of the Washington team. During this quest for victories the third pitcher of the team was taken ill, and Harper promised to pitch his game for him too.

So it came about that there was a double header in which Harper and the sick man were slated to perform. Harper pitched the first game and won. The second game had been allotted to the sick man, and Harper as his understudy pitched that, too, and won it.

The next day it was Swaim's turn to go on the rubber. In the first inning two long hits were made off him as a starter, and he walked out of the box, declaring that he simply could not stand the strain of being hammered all over the lot. There being no other pitcher, Harper again was asked to go in, and he did, winning that game also, establishing a record of pitching and capturing three games in two days, which is a better record than McGinnity ever made.

### THE LACROSSE BOOM.

Lacrosse, the great Canadian game, is rapidly becoming popular in the United States.

The oldest and leading lacrosse organization in this country is the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association of the United States, representing Johns Hopkins university, Swarthmore (Pa.), Lehigh (Pa.) and Stevens institute (Hoboken, N. J.) This body has adopted rules substantially the same as those of the National Amateur Lacrosse union of Canada. The championship was won last spring by Swarthmore, her team beating the former leaders, Johns Hopkins, by a score of 3 to 3. Subsequently Swarthmore beat the Toronto university twelve by a score of 4 to 2, winning Canadian as well as United States honors.

A newer organization among the colleges consists of a league between Columbia, Cornell, Haverford and the University of Pennsylvania. In making up the schedule games are arranged between the teams of both bodies and also with independent twelves.

Shooting goals is one of the skillful features of lacrosse. An ordinary observer would say that when a man was able to place the ball anywhere within the limits of the six foot square he had acquired the art, but it is necessary to have far better control than this in order to get it past an efficient goalkeeper. A good player should be able to hit a twelve inch square five out of six times.

### STAGE BITS.

A rumor floated about in New York theatrical circles recently to the effect that William A. Brady is planning a big revival of "The Octoroon."

Thomas E. Shea, the very clever character actor, can be classed among the wealthy men of the stage. Unlike [illegible] he [illegible] as a remarkable knowledge of business [illegible] and during the summer months enters into it with a zest that would do credit to Uncle Russell Sage.

Paula Edwardes, the pert little star of "Winsome Winnie," declares that she finds the woman in theater audiences [illegible] perhaps this is due to the fact that the average woman goes to the play when she wants to and the average man when she wants him to.

C. B. Dillingham has engaged Wallace Brownlow and Louise Le Baron for the cast of "Boccuccio," his next Fritzi Scheff revival, to follow "Fatinitza" in New York.

Sir Henry Irving has announced that he will never be seen again as Hamlet. H. B. Irving, Sir Henry's son, will soon make a revival of Shakespeare's great tragedy, with himself as Hamlet and Lily Brayton as Ophelia.

Kathryn Kidder and Frederick Warde have completed a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's theater, Chicago, presenting Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," giving the comedy its first revival in Chicago in some fifteen or twenty years. Wagenhals & Kemper gave the play an adequate production.

Howard Hall's latest success, "The Waifs' Paradise," possesses literary merit of no mean order. The dialogue is dramatic and the situations electrifying in their originality and intensity.

In Paris the municipality is going to spend $[illegible] on a new house to be devoted to comic opera. The manager will pay back the loan at the rate of $18,000 a year. Among the conditions exacted by the municipal authorities is one providing that seats in the new theater shall be sold for no more than 10, 20, 30 and 40 cents respectively.

Miss Marie Cahill, the feminine star of "It Happened in Nordland," is a very skillful illustrator, and it is from her [illegible] sketches in black and white that the new play in which she will be starred next year will be mounted and costumed.

William Pruette, who will be remembered as the Admiral High Lung in the original production of "A Chinese Honeymoon," is now supporting Lulu Glaser. He is [illegible] the [illegible] Vill.

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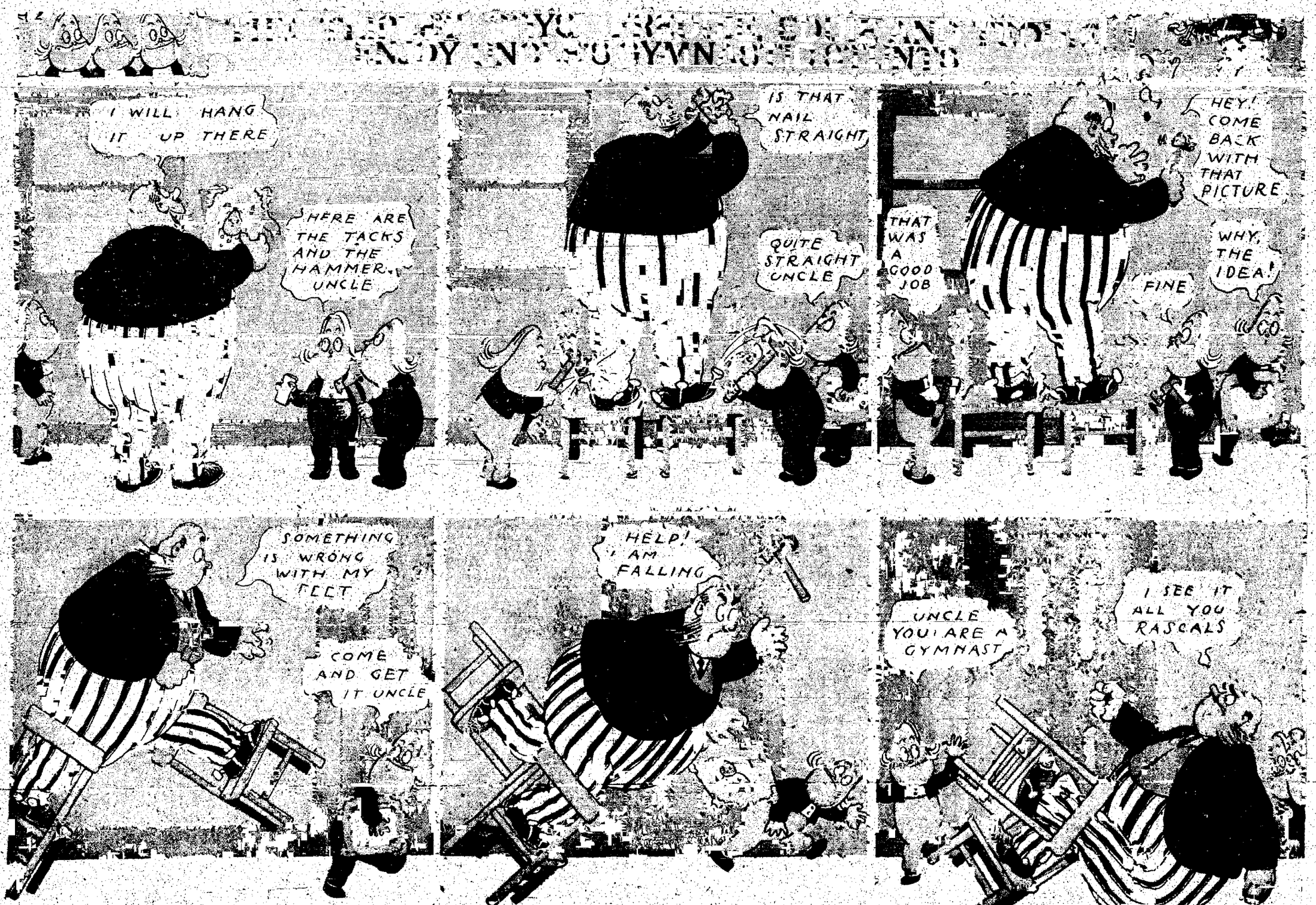


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# Among the Men who Work with Hand or Brain

## Difficult to Get Job as a Detective.

By Henry Q. Wood.

PERHAPS there are persons in this world who have not in the credulous days of boyhood thrilled at the [illegible] doings of Nick Carter, Old Sleuth, et al., and who later in life have paid to read of the marvelous machinations of Sherlock Holmes. Most people have a penchant for detective stories. There is romance, danger, action in the life of a detective story, and the boy who has not at some time or other pictured himself as shadowing a desperate criminal down a dark street at the dead of night is no genuine disciple of the nickel libraries. The cloak of mystery and awe woven in boyhood about detectives gradually falls away as a wider knowledge of the world and its ways comes to one, yet the fact remains that detectives as a class are "mysteries."

There is no mystery about the city detective. He is simply a patrolman promoted for good service or other sufficient reason. The knowledge of how he comes to bear the mantle of Nick Carter is common property. Admission to the city's police force is by civil service examination. To successfully pass through this examination a man must be of a certain height, of a required weight, and be able to answer certain questions asked him by the board of civil service examiners.

### Promoted from Police Force.

Then his chance for becoming a detective will depend entirely upon his adaptability to the work. Patrolmen who win their way to the ranks of the plain clothes men do not do so by the methods of the nickel library detective, nor by soft shoe work of any nature. A wide acquaintance with criminals, gained through years of experience, a keen insight into their methods and habitat, gained through years of police work in the crime infested districts, are the things that make a policeman valuable to the city as a plain clothes man. All these details are common and unromantic.

But the city detective is not the real detective. It is the detective of the great private agencies, and the specialist who appeals to the public, and he is in reality a person of mystery. Go to the office of any great detective agency and try to find out where the men on their staff come from. Unless you are a favored one you will be politely informed that such information is never given out. Ask how one must start to begin work with a view to eventually becoming a sleuth and the same answer will be the result. Ask them if they are in need of apprentices for their detective system and you will be told promptly that they are not, for that is not the manner in which detectives are engaged.

### Types of Agency Sleuths.

Part of the roll of one detective agency in the city would read as follows: Ex-city policeman, ex-city detective, ex-constable, ex-sheriff, ex-collection agency reporter, ex-railroad "spotter," and, as the truth must be told, ex-thief and general criminal. These are only some of the men who make up the personnel of an agency's sleuths, but this are without doubt typical of the types that constitute the majority of detectives outside of the city's men.

There is practically no chance for the young and inexperienced man to secure an opportunity to show what he might be able to do in the way of detective work. Occasionally one is taken from the ranks of the untaught and broken into the work because of apparent adaptability for the business, but there are so many men to be had who have had the experience that makes them valuable men from the beginning that there is no actual necessity of accepting the inexperienced. The detective agency which advertises in the papers for men is almost always a fake concern seeking to prey on boys and young men who have a hankering for emulating Old Sleuth. They have an outfit to sell or require a deposit to be made as a guarantee of good faith. No real agency ever advertises for men.

The quoted list of men on one detective force tells eloquently the story of "how to become a detective." The answer is easy: Do some detective work. It matters not, apparently, how this is done, whether it is in a city uniform or in tracing fleeing debtors, whether in the capacity of a county sheriff or deputy or as a railroad detective. Experience of some sort is the great requisite to the applicant for a position as detective. Without this he will never get a hearing. With it it is not difficult to secure employment.

### On Watch for Good Men.

The men who hold the good positions with detective agencies are men who became known for their work before they entered the ranks of professional criminal catchers. Not that they attained widespread public reputation through brilliancy connected with any particular case, but they became known in the detective world. A sheriff may do good work in finding a criminal or in other ways show that he is a capable man. When he is out of the office the agency to which he has become known will look him up. He may earn as much as a detective as he did when he was in office.

The same way of progress holds good with city police, detectives, constables, and the others that eventually become detectives [illegible] come into contact with the agency detectives, learn their methods, and are qualified men when, for one reason or another, they drift from the public to private work. Their ability to know and identify criminals makes them especially valuable. Prison wardens and guards are in the same category as these, it being worth much to have men on the staff who can personally identify suspects, at least where these are habitual criminals. The thief is a valuable man for obvious reasons.

### Small Opportunity for Fame.

With the spreading of great detective systems throughout the country and the organization of the protective bureau by banks and similar establishments more detectives are in active service at this time than ever before in the history of the country. This means that the methods of the [illegible] detectives of the past are out of date, the country being so well policed that the telegraph and telephone will shadow a man from one coast to the other with the [illegible] and [illegible] of a [illegible]. The way of the [illegible] is an active world rather than that of the city [illegible], but it has [illegible] of the [illegible].

## Success Based on "Ordinary" Workman.

By O. [illegible] Owen.

A LABOR official, speaking to the writer, said recently: "For the ordinary machinist in a shop there is no chance. For the ordinary metal worker, for the ordinary shop worker of any kind, there is no chance."

The fact that the speaker took the pains to use the adjective "ordinary" in every part of his statement saves it from the odium of sheer falsehood. Possibly it renders the whole statement a truth. Surely it would need little qualifying to be a verity of the profoundest sort. For the use of the word ordinary conjures up the picture of the slow, mediocre plodder, the man who works at his trade merely to make so many dollars per diem and who neither looks nor hopes for anything better as a means of livelihood.

"Ordinary," "mediocre"—they are terms which no intelligent American worker of the day, not even the man in a trade, can afford to have applicable to himself. They mean all that a man must not be if he is to win success worthy of the name.

No man who ever worked from the ranks up to a leadership was ever "ordinary" or "mediocre" as a workman.

### Ability Needs No Trademark.

While it may be true that there is little or no chance for the ordinary machinist, or man of kindred trade, to work himself up through his vocation, it is equally true that there is plenty of opportunity for the worker in these lines who is not ordinary, for the "extraordinary" worker. The ordinary worker and the man who succeeds through his work are separate and distinct types. One has but to enter the workshop of any large concern where a hundred or more men are employed at the same kind of work. Even the most untrained observer, if he tries, can pick out the "extra-ordinary" men from the others.

The ordinary workman is a cog in a machine. He does the work allotted to him with such degree of efficiency as to hold his position. This is all. He never progresses, never learns anything about the line he is in except his own little stunt, never tries for anything better than a place at his bench or lathe, never reaches out. He does what his employers consider a fair day's work, never more, and he does this only because he knows that just as soon as he fails to do it he will be out of a position. This is the "ordinary" worker, the man of the class [illegible] in the labor leader's [illegible] statement.

### Hard Work the Gate to Success.

In the face of economic conditions [illegible] are today is it fair for this kind of [illegible] to expect promotion or betterment of his lot? No one ever attained anything worth while in any sphere of effort save by his own efforts. In the world of commerce and industry this is doubly so. The price of success there, as in no other place, is continuous striving, continuous effort. He who would win in it must sacrifice his leisure, must place his work before his personal pleasure and convenience, and must key himself up to work at a pace which comes perilously near spelling breakdown in the end.

To those who work thus come the rewards. Therefore, the [illegible] who "lays back in the harness" has no right to bewail his lot because the good things of the successful fail to come to him. He has not paid the price, and successes are not handed about the world without being amply compensated for.

The average worker will wail that he is working as hard as he can every day of his life now in order to hold his job. This is probably quite true, because most employers have their work so distributed that none of their employes stays on the pay roll unless there is enough work to keep him busy every minute of his working hours. But a man might kill himself working without making an impression if he worked and had eyes for nothing but the work before him.

### Makes His Brains Count.

The worker who amounts to something—the extraordinary worker—may not exert himself physically as much as does his companion who stays at his work until the end, but while he works he keeps his eyes open and learns something besides his own job. This is the difference. He sees that it is not in the performance of the [illegible] job before him that success is to be [illegible], but in the things that he [illegible] from the vantage point of the good workman. If he is a machinist he learns his machine and the [illegible] he makes. He [illegible] through his [illegible] day after day and if there is any possibility of improvement he is sure to find it out. Then, if he is of the right kind he begins to study ways and means to make the needed improvement. Employers begin to reckon seriously with the men under them as soon as they see they have ideas of their own that are worth something.

There is a junior partner in a downtown firm of printers who is there because he kept his eyes open while working at a trade. He was a pressfeeder in the printing department ten years ago. His pay was $10 a week. He kept his eyes open as a pressfeeder, so in a few years he was pressman. Among the printing done by the firm was one style which caused endless trouble and delay, both in the makeup and in the printing. To do this printing successfully it was necessary to reduce the speed of feeding to 300 an hour, the regular speed being 1,500. Doing the work on a printing press also made it necessary to keep a girl at hand to take the work from the hands of the feeder. Thus the work of one press was decreased five times and one employe's time consumed extra.

### Starts from Nowhere and Wins.

The young pressman began to think on this subject. He took his ideas home with him from the shop and worked with them evenings. He deprived himself of the privilege of smoking or playing cards for a half hour after luncheon in order to work on his ideas. As a result he one day brought to light a small and inexpensive machine whereby this special printing was done at a rate of 1,000 an hour by one boy. His employer was looking for just this kind of a man, so he is in the firm today. Yet this man began with no acquired advantages over the average workman. He had less than a grammar school education and his start as a feeder of a job press was surely lowly enough to place all advantages of start against him. Still he won because he was not ordinary.

In a large western city there is a firm of manufacturers, the two leading partners of which were working for day wages less than fifteen years ago. One was foreman of a shop, the other a machinist under him. Their work was the manufacture of telephones. The foreman had a fairly good start in the business, being in a position to see and understand the manufacture of the instrument from beginning to end. The machinist, however, had only one small attachment of the complete instrument to deal with. If he had been like his fellow workmen this is all he would ever have learned to make. But he kept his eyes open and it was he who ultimately supplied the idea that made his and the foreman's rise possible.

### Every Employe Has a Chance.

The instrument was not perfected in the shop where they were employed. One part could be so simplified that the cost of manufacturing the whole would be greatly decreased. The machinist, by keeping his eyes open, discovered how this improvement might be begun. He took the foreman into his confidence, and these two, working into the early morning after the day's work was done, finally perfected the improvement. The foreman, through his position as confidential employe, managed to interest one member of the old firm. He supplied capital enough for a small shop to be established as a beginning. Now there are 300 employes in the factory of the new firm, the old one having been absorbed a few years ago.

These are only two of many instances that might be cited from many. The worker who works in the manufacturing department of any establishment has the advantage of being in a position to see if the product can be bettered in any way or the process of manufacturing simplified. That is he can see if he will, and if he will he has the best opportunity in the world to prove that he is entitled to some measure of success because he is not an "ordinary" worker.

## Toilers of Cities May Find Fortune in West.

By Charles [illegible].

THE proper solution of the problem, what shall be done to remove the industrial evils arising from the overcrowding of the centers of population and the consequent disastrous effect upon society by reason of the violation of the inexorable laws of supply and demand? is more than ever engaging the solicitous attention of political economists and the world in general.

The trend of population towards the larger cities at the expense of the smaller communities is an economical error difficult to deal with. In this country people are privileged to travel as their fancy may dictate, and settle in whatsoever spot they may deem advantageous to their interests. The large cities appear to offer superior inducements to the citizen in the matter of securing employment at the various trades or other pursuits to which the efforts of men and women are devoted for their livelihood.

Then, again, the big cities, with their manifold amusement resorts, their diversified society and institutions of every description to [illegible] all dispositions naturally turn for recreation and pleasure, possess for the ordinary mortal a fascination which few are able to resist. These are, perhaps, the main reasons why the cities continue to grow, and the vast majority of the atoms that compose them live from day to day, utterly thoughtless of what the future may have in store for them.

### Greeley's Advice Is Sound.

Horace Greeley's advice to young men to "go west" is regarded by students of political economy as one material step towards the solution of the problem how to relieve the great cities of the east of the present congestion of humanity with which they suffer. The United States government has long [illegible] the expediency of preparing for the western begira of the future, which is as inevitable as is the rising and setting of the sun from day to day. It realized [illegible] the arid wastes in the extreme southwest, containing millions upon millions of acres of untillable land, might be [illegible], and recently provision has been made for the expenditure of many millions of dollars for irrigation purposes.

This work once accomplished, there will be opened to American settlers magnificent tracts of excellent land, cut up into small farms and capable of acquirement free of cost under the usual conditions imposed by the land laws. It will require some years in which to complete this prodigious work, but it will be done before the extensive tracts of excellent land in the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana, which are now open to settlement under the homestead act, have been finally taken up.

### Southwest Salvation of Labor.

It would appear, therefore, that the salvation of the workers of the future is to be found in the ultimate settlement of the great southwest and the development of the marvelous resources that lie hidden in its bosom. That vast section lying between Colorado and California and between British Columbia and the Mexican line will eventually become the happy abiding place of men who now, under existing industrial conditions, are struggling against odds for the bare means of subsistence.

The man who is brave enough to face the rigors of pioneer life on a quarter section of land, and who meets the adversities of the first three or four years with calm and fearless front, refusing to be [illegible] in the struggle, will, in the end, achieve independence, and enjoy all those blessings that are the inevitable reward of grit, perseverance, and strong effort intelligently directed.

The dissatisfied worker who finds himself unequal to the ceaseless and soul harrowing struggle in which he is from day to day involved, and who makes up his mind that his condition is best subserved by locating elsewhere, will naturally turn his gaze westward. Farming may be distasteful to him, and, in that event, he seeks some locality where the cost of living is not high, and where his skill as an artisan may be utilized. If he is unable to find a suitable location, or fails to secure employment at his trade, necessity compels him to accept any occupation that may offer itself. In nine cases out of ten [illegible] who have [illegible] to drift westward in this way have [illegible] out of the [illegible] themselves [illegible] employers of labor, with an established business of their own, and fairly treading the high road to wealth.

### Towns Offer Opportunities.

The lively, go ahead towns along the frontier of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico offer boundless opportunities for gritty men who are determined to throw off the shackles of slavery "bossism" imposes, and to work for themselves. While capital is a desideratum not to be despised, yet it is worthy of note that nearly every man who rose to wealth and prominence in the western states started in without a dollar. It is the faculty of seizing opportunities as they present themselves and making capital of them that counts in the race for wealth. In the states mentioned the opportunities are plentiful, and it lies with the first comers to pick them up and profit thereby.

Aside from farming there are abundant chances for wide awake men to gather in large returns by raising cattle and sheep in Wyoming. I know of a clerk in a store in Pittsburg who went to Wyoming less than ten years ago and became interested in sheep raising. He had been unable to earn more than $15 a week at the counter, and with this sum he was much dissatisfied. He got $30 a month and board as a sheep herder, but finally he became interested in the ranch as part proprietor. That was the first rung of the ladder of success. Today the erstwhile clerk owns thousands of head of sheep and cattle, and is able to spend his winters in Europe. While such examples are rare, there are innumerable instances where men like [illegible] situated are fast reaching the goal of wealth.

### Artisans Do Well in West.

Competent men who thoroughly understand the building trades will find the smaller towns of the west ready to receive them with open arms. Instances are plentiful of bright young artisans who, having worked intermittently at their trades in the eastern cities at from $2 to $4 a day, went to these towns and, while growing up with the community, established businesses of their own and are now fast [illegible] wealth. I know of one case, the mayor of a town of 2,000 population in South Dakota, who sold newspapers in Chicago, ran an elevator in Milwaukee, worked as carpenter at Sioux Falls, and finally drifted to the town where now he is the chief citizen and man of wealth, banker and promoter of big enterprises.

"Had I remained in Chicago," he told me, "I would probably be selling papers or running an elevator in a skyscraper to this day. The opportunities for gaining a competence in the cities are extremely limited, and, altogether, city life is not what it is cracked up to be for the workman. Give me the smaller towns of the limitless west with their sunshine, roominess, the genial good fellowship of their inhabitants, and the absence of the madding throng that makes life in a city like Chicago resemble a hades on earth. Any man with a thimbleful of brains can succeed in the west, if he knows how to adapt himself to conditions. He must be a worker, he must be energetic, honest, enterprising, fearless. If he has these qualities the west wants him, and he will win out all right."

### Trade Brings Golden Returns.

In all the towns of the western states which are dependent upon the farmers for support, trade in all its branches offers excellent inducements to the settler of energy and push. Enterprising young men with new ideas concerning the operation of stores, carrying large stocks of first class goods, well displayed, and who know how to keep trade after they have won it, are bound to succeed. The chances for doing business on the side, as it were, trading for stock, poultry, selling farming implements where the manufacturers have no established agencies, buying and selling of grain, etc., are numerous.

Ordinary labor, while not so well paid in the smaller towns, enjoys the advantage of cheaper cost of living. The workman, if he is enterprising, will soon have a cow about his place. Then he will get a cream separator, add three or four more cows to his herd of one, and presently he will be selling his cream for $35 a month, a sum amply sufficient to meet family expenses should his regular employment fail him. One thing brings on another in village life, but generally they have a golden living if [illegible] handled by the man who knocks at fortune's door.

## Big Banks Will Not Produce Own Presidents.

By [illegible]s W. Field.

WHERE will the great bank ten years from now get its president, to say nothing of its vice presidents and its cashier?

In the banking world the anomaly holds always that in the city of 50,000 to 100,000 population the future officer of the big bank may learn more of the world of men and things and of the conditions bearing upon the banking business than a man can hope to learn in the heart of the money centers of the western world.

Notoriously, the average expert in the machinery of the metropolitan bank lacks initiative for the shouldering of responsibility. In the banks in the smaller cities, even the assistant bookkeeper cannot always keep clear of responsibilities, and always he will need to have some knowledge of the general system of banking. He will need to come in touch with the bank's customers, and this touch with customers will necessitate his taking on some knowledge of credits, whether he have the least important office in the institution. And the man who has mastered the principles of credits is to be the banker of tomorrow as he is the banker of today.

### Needs Outside Experience.

Just at this time the whole business world is coming into closer and more relevant touch than ever before with the old phrase, "A [illegible] man." The banking world feels it as [illegible] as does any other line of industrial and commercial effort [illegible] "a good business man" [illegible] a good bank president, as he will make a good president of an industrial or mercantile corporation. In this light the young man who may have [illegible] for attainment in banking need not worry if his lot is so cast that he is getting [illegible] of men and things in the [illegible]. Without this experience he will [illegible] in the banking field, and if he is getting this experience somewhere else, he may have the comforting assurance that [illegible] as a metropolitan bank [illegible] wider [illegible].

In the large bank in the metropolis the average bank employe has an extremely limited contact with the patronage of the bank. If the man be a bookkeeper he has one set of books, extending through a sectional part of the alphabet, perhaps; his books being simply a portion of a cog in a great wheel. If he be a receiving or paying teller, his touch with the business world is in keeping the line of customers moving at the window, in passing upon the genuineness of signatures, and in keeping accurate count of moneys. Naturally, he has no time for talk in business hours, and when office hours are done the doors are closed.

### Little Chance for Broad View.

In the general and individual accounts of the great bank only a few men are in touch with that science of accounts upon which the business of the institution is based. From the collected figures from a number of departments these generals of accounts make reports and compile figures which give stockholder and director and executive officers the history of the bank's business of a day or of a year. And to the extent that these executive individuals are decreased in numbers in a great bank the small bookkeepers increase, by the same process becoming further removed from intelligent knowledge of banking and from the disposition to assume responsibilities of which they know so little.

[illegible] is the great ill from which the metropolitan bank suffers in its employes. This attitude of the clerk toward his work is traceable in a great measure to [illegible] of touch with the whole [illegible] banking. [illegible] is that every [illegible] shall be [illegible] transcribed and handled in his [illegible] in order that the day's balance of all transactions shall be [illegible] have given him a [illegible] and the benefits of holi[illegible] ward laying down his pen as soon as the work of the day will admit. When the banking day is over the average bank clerk, in whatever department, is likely to forget all business until another day has begun.

### Experience Only Develops Man.

It is out of experience and knowledge that the business man has his field and his opportunities. In his business life there is no field of knowledge and no lesson of experience that is not working capital sooner or later. To be a citizen in its broadest sense—a man of the world, with adaptability to any circumstances—is the desideratum of the business man, and, to be this, knowledge and experience are indispensable.

In the banking world of the big cities the tendency to specializing in work cannot be regarded as inimical to the future of the banking business. This specializing is necessary to the economic administration of a bank's business. When it has been brought to the point of greatest efficiency and simplicity the executive with a grasp of the business is in a position to make the best and most economic distribution of his forces.

In certain emergencies the great bank may suffer some inconvenience from the specializing influence of the work. In the sickness and absence of certain department employes, those called upon to fill a certain clerkship that is unfamiliar to them have enough of the system of accounts mastered to fall [illegible] into the detail work of the place. [illegible] in the [illegible] where initiative [illegible] with knowledge of principles [illegible] to lead the employe [illegible] the great bank suffers from its specialization. Most of the [illegible] of the great bank have come into it as boys and have grown up with it to a specialized position, which will leave the average [illegible] the average teller always a teller. To ask such a man to assume responsibility for the negotiation of a loan to a merchant who might or might not be worthy the credit would stamp the specialized clerk.

### Inspired Men Can Win.

It is not inimical to the man who may have the inspiration that he enters a metropolitan banking house of myriad clerkships. He may be slower in his mastery of business because of metropolitan influences, but he may be all the surer because of the eliminating of the friendly personal element that the small city may involve. But in whatever line, when he has [illegible] principles of business, he will find plenty of the specialized workers who with more or less automatic certainty will execute his designs.

In the business of the man who is a business man in the broad sense of the word, debit and credit in their broad sense are the two principles involved. How far to go into debt—how far to extend credit—these are the boundaries of the business world, and the man who has knowledge of these things in the management of a railroad company, or in the conduct of a great manufacturing concern, may turn to the conduct of a great banking house with all the more certainty and confidence because of the tendency to specialization in its routine.

### Future Presidents from Outside.

Because of this routine future bank presidents are to come from the [illegible] and metropolitan banking [illegible] the metropolitan bank [illegible] to go to the country for graduate material [illegible] in banking principles. The [illegible] type of young man is not the best [illegible] and he is under unfavoring influences and handicapped in opportunity.

But he may become a [illegible] if he will. If he does not do so he [illegible] credit the failure to mental [illegible] in its many subtle [illegible].

## Americans' Snuff Bill Is Enormous.

By Francis Quin.

IT costs the great American public something like $7,000,000 annually to square its snuff bill. More than 16,000,000 pounds of this article are each year used in this country. And we are not prominent as a race of snuff users, either.

The idea that is prevalent that the snuff custom has been relegated to the past would seem to be in need of serious revision in the face of these figures. Although the snuff [illegible] is no longer ubiquitous, as was the case 100 years ago, there must be a considerable portion of our population addicted to the habit of snuffing to consume each year the amount quoted.

The figures are taken from the internal revenue reports, so they cannot well lie. Taxes are paid annually on 16,000,000 pounds of snuff in this country. At the average price of 45 cents a pound, which is a low estimate, the nation's snuff bill will foot up perilously near to $7,000,000. And the custom of snuff using is steadily growing; snuffing is becoming popular.

Even greater in proportion than the increase of the population is the annual increase in the snuff bill. Modern American life has brought with it, among many other things, a wholesale craving for stimulants on the part of the people, and along with the other stimulants that have jumped into popularity or increased considerably is snuff. Snuff is a stimulant, producing essentially the same effect as tobacco, and when once addicted to its use a person requires it with the same regularity and frequency of the man who is a slave to the good cigar or to chewing tobacco.

### Southerners Use Much Snuff.

Contrary to general opinion, snuff using is not confined, or even exceptionally prevalent, among the foreign element. According to one man who has made snuff in Chicago for half a lifetime, it is the native born American of the southern states who buys most of the snuff sold in this country. The foreign born snuff user is not so numerous, nor does his weakness for the stimulant cost him so much as it does the southerner of the larger cities.

The great bulk of snuff manufacturing, as well as consuming, is done in the south. As the snuff is made almost exclusively from the leaf grown in this section it is a matter of economy to have the factories there. But there are two or three snuff factories in Chicago, one of them an enterprise of such size as to occupy its own factory building.

The snuff made in this country is manufactured principally from Virginia, Tennessee, or Kentucky leaf tobacco. The best is made from the product of the Tennessee or Kentucky tobacco fields. The quality of the tobacco used compares favorably with that put into the best plug tobaccos. The leaf used is particularly ripe, as unripe leaf will spoil after making. Aside from the actual tobacco used, the other ingredients used in the composition of snuff are of a much higher grade than those used to help make plug tobacco a condensed article of commerce. The price of the two are nearly the same.

### Manufacture Is Cleanly.

Rose oil, oil of rose geranium, claret, and honey are used to give flavor and aroma to the product generally, with [illegible] and St. John's bread ground in, if it is to have a fruit flavor. One has only to go through a snuff factory to be convinced that the entire process of snuff making, from the moment when the leaf is received to when the finished product is put into jars, is one where the doctrine of cleanliness is scrupulously observed. The user of American snuff gets a clean product; this much he may be congratulated on. It is explained that the cleanliness of the factory is not entirely due to a desire to give the users of snuff a clean article, but also because any foreign substance in snuff greatly decreases its keeping qualities.

The first process in snuff manufacture is the grinding or pulverizing. Occasionally a manufacturer ferments his leaf before grinding, but the accepted method is to first grind, then ferment. The grinding is done mostly in what are termed "snuff mulls." These mulls are apothecary mortars on a large scale, with power run mill stones for pestles. The capacity of a mull is about 150 pounds of leaf tobacco. The tobacco is ground into [illegible] fine, medium, and coarse. The fine is used for the manufacture of the higher grades of snuff, the Scotch and Maccaboy brands.

### Fermentation Tedious Process.

From the grinding room the leaf goes to the fermenting rooms, where the leaf is subjected to fermentation at from 90 to 150 degrees of temperature, according to the degree of fermentation desired. The fermentation takes from twenty days to three months. In this process the common ground tobacco is transformed, through the process of fermentation, to a compact, cohesive mass more akin to lampblack than tobacco in any form. When it is ready for the mixer the stuff is taken from the fermenting room, and the other ingredients, the flavors and perfumery properties, are kneaded in.

Occasionally a little salt is added to give the snuff more zest and taste. Then it is packed in jars, tins, or packages, and is ready for shipment. Snuff is still packed, for the most part, in stone jars as it has been from time immemorial. No modern method has been found for packing it that will allow it to retain its coolness and moisture as well as does the old fashioned stone jar. Tins are used for small packages and some paraffin cardboard cartons and glass bottles are also utilized. Neither of these forms of packing answers the purpose with entire satisfaction. The stone jars hold from one to twenty pounds. Snuff packed in this manner and kept hermetically sealed will retain its flavor and aroma indefinitely.

### Army of Snuff Users Grows.

Whatever may be said against the use of snuff as a habit it is certain that it is coming to the fore as a custom, and the day may yet come when the snuff box will be a recognized article in general use at social functions.

The work of making the snuff is nearly wholly in the hands of men. Girls are employed to do the packing. The [illegible] who stick at the work for any length of time [illegible] become addicted to the use of the article [illegible] manufacture. It is seldom that a girl is [illegible] not abhor it; although among [illegible] who are addicted to [illegible] as a [illegible], the [illegible] the [illegible].

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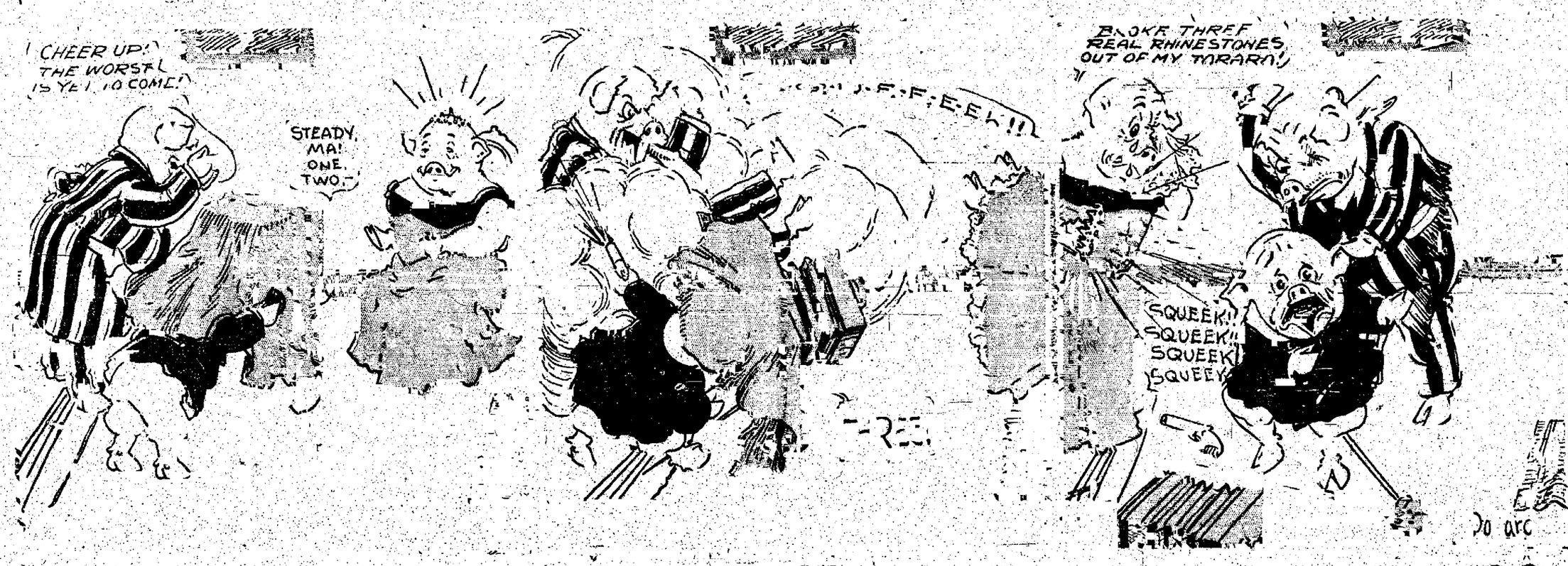
# TOMMY TUG TAKES HIS FIRST SNAPSHOT



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